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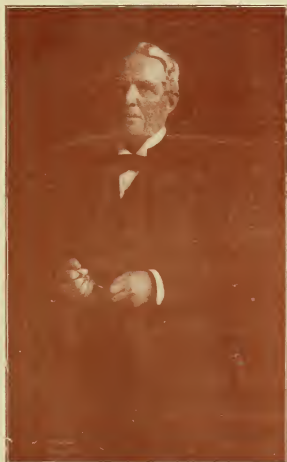
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PROVIDENCE RHODE ISLAND

THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

VOL. VIII

PROVIDENCE, R. I., JUNE, 1907

No. 1

A WEEK'S TRAMP IN NEW CASTILE

By Professor Albert Bushnell Johnson, '91



ON THE SOUTHEASTERN COAST OF SPAIN



EARLY in February, 1906, I reached Valencia after a five weeks' trip, mainly afoot, along the rugged and picturesque coast of southeastern Spain. While eccentric foreigners who preferred to walk when they might have ridden were rather uncommon objects in that part of the country, still such had been seen before, for I was frequently asked if I were walking around the world on a wager, as some of my pedestrian predecessors had evidently been doing. But when, from Utiel, the present terminus of what will be when completed the most direct route by rail from Valencia to Madrid, I started out to walk across the plains of New Castile, I found a region that no American, to my knowledge, had ever traversed, and one where any foreigner was a species of *rara avis*.

Utiel is an ugly little town whose sole redeeming feature in my eyes was its market-place, piled high with great

heaps of oranges, for the world-famed groves of Valencia are not many miles away. In the city of Valencia, with the thermometer in the low forties, the only heating apparatus in the hotel had been a big pan of hot coals, which was set under a round table in the little parlor. The shivering guests sat about this table, put their hands under the cloth which kept in a little of the heat from the coals, and imagined that they were getting warm. I confess that my imagination was not sufficiently vivid, although a little game of *tute*, the Spanish equivalent of poker, with the landlord's pretty daughters did make me forget temporarily the deathly chill of the high-vaulted, stone-flagged rooms. But here at Utiel, a brisk blaze of dry grape-vine trimmings, in the open fireplace of the dining-room, warmed the very cockles of my heart.

The next morning I donned my tramping outfit, a khaki suit with high laced hunting boots, shouldered a

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twenty-five pound knapsack, and started out on the "carretera," as national roads are called in Spain, which I was to follow for some hundred and thirty miles. A fairly pleasant and easy walk of twenty kilometers brought me to the little village of Villagorda, which by an irony common to many Spanish names of places, was anything but a "fat town." Indeed, its appearance would lead one to suppose that it had experienced not seven, but seventy times seven "lean years." There were two *posadas*, or inns, in the place, and I went first to one and then to the other, only to be met by the answer that they had no room to give me. Finally, as I was about to take the stage coach for the next town, the landlady of the second *posada* relented, and agreed to clear a room for me, although her family was large. As a matter of fact the muleteers who are almost the only guests at these *posadas* always sleep in the stable with their mules, so that a bedroom is seldom demanded. I think that the landlady's change of heart was largely due to a kind old priest who dropped in at the *posada* while I was waiting for the stage, and with whom I had a pleasant chat which quieted the old lady's suspicions as to my character.

Being thus assured of a bed to sleep in, I strolled about the village and discovered one solitary cafe, where I was the only customer. The proprietor at once kindled a fire of pine bark in a little air-tight stove, and soon had ready for me a cup of coffee which was hot, if nothing more. After supper I went back for another cup of it. There were a dozen or more peasants toasting themselves about the fire, but I was the only one to order anything. After a game of dominoes I returned to the *posada*, escorted by the grateful proprietor of the cafe.

A cold wind was blowing from the north and the sky was overcast when I left Villagorda the next morning. A long up-grade brought me to the top of a mountain from which there was a fine view of the surrounding country. Then the road, by a series of zigzags, made its way down into a great gorge and over a bridge built high above a little river of bright green water. In the days of the Carlist wars this bridge of

Contreras was the scene of a Horatius-like defence. A little band of Carlists held it against ten times their number of Cristinos. From the bridge another series of zigzags brings the *carretera*, by a really remarkable feat of engineering, to the top of another mountain, or rather out upon a high table land, the great central plateau of New Castile.

Early in the afternoon I reached Minglanilla. Here I found an excellent *posada* and a very good cafe, which boasted of a billiard table and plenty of customers, among them two priests, who played *tute* with their parishioners and seemed to be on most friendly terms with them. After my supper, cooked over the open fire in the living-room of the *posada*, I sat and chatted with a group of muleteers who had gathered in to spend the night. The fire around which we were sitting was built on a circular raised hearth in the middle of the room. The chimney was the whole roof, which narrowed at the top into an opening some two feet by four, through which you could see the stars by night, the blue sky by day, and which was the only window. I got away at about nine o'clock the next morning, and after a fairly long walk of twenty-nine kilometers, through a somewhat rolling country of innumerable vineyards, reached Motilla. On the way I stopped once and built a fire in a little copse of scrub oak, for it was a cold, misty day, and I needed to dry my clothes.

The people in this part of Spain are terribly poor, their only source of income is from their wine, and the vintage of the previous year had sold for two cents a quart, so that they were on the verge of starvation. That afternoon at Motilla I was in the casino—strangers may enter these little clubs all over Spain—when a bugle sounded and everybody rushed out. It seems that the town had paid only about a third of the tax levied by the government, and a regiment of soldiers had been sent to intimidate the people into a settlement. There was great excitement all the evening, and groups of men in the streets were engaged in animated discussions. From what I could gather, the consensus of opinion was that it would be hard to collect money where there wasn't any.

The *posada* where I stopped in Motilla was kept by a widow with several small children, and it made my heart ache to see the supper with which those young ones were sent to bed. The smallest one had a piece of raw ham, hardly two good bites, and a little chunk of dry bread; the rest had each a sardine, roasted in the embers, and a slightly larger piece of bread. They were hurried off to bed before I had my supper, perhaps so that they might not see what I had to eat. Then the landlady brought a little table to me where I sat by the fire, and served me a saucepan full of fresh ham, rice and cauliflower, cooked in olive oil, a very palatable dish indeed, followed by a couple

crusts which were received with deep, if silent, gratitude.

I left Motilla fairly early the next morning, and after walking a couple of hours stopped for breakfast at a solitary wayside inn, which might well have been the scene of some of Don Quixote's adventures. Yet out of the way as it was, the stork had found it the night before, and had left a baby daughter. On learning the fact I began to wonder if I should get any breakfast, but, all-powerful still upon her sick bed, the landlady issued her orders, and the Maritornes of the place soon prepared me a good meal. She was better looking than that "Asturian lass, with a broad face, flat poll and snub nose, blind



THE MARKET-PLACE AT UTIEL

of lamb chops, broiled over the coals and served one at a time, piping hot. These with bread, cheese, wine and a dessert of oranges and English walnuts made up a meal which it would be hard to equal, for thirty cents, in a New England town fifty miles from the railroad.

Although these people are so poor, they still manage to practice that charity for which Spain is famous, and to develop which, a good priest once told me, God had permitted poverty to exist. While I was eating that night, a little girl came in and with faltering lips murmured a few words which I did not hear. The widow went to her scantily stocked cupboard, took out a loaf of bread, cut off a good-sized hunk, and gave it to the child, adding several

of one eye and not very sound of the other," who waited upon the "Knight of the Rueful Countenance," and as she went about her work she sang a number of plaintive ditties, several of which I copied down. Here is one of them which I have put into a sort of rhyme :

Man suffers, from his life's first day
Down to his grave, sorrows unending;
With torment my poor heart they're rending,
Though outwardly I'm blithe and gay.

Though outwardly I'm blithe and gay,
Because my songs are ever ringing.
And that is why men do not know,
That deep within me there is woe,

So great, that though my lips are singing,
Down in my heart the tears e'er flow.

Something more than a thousand

leagues of ocean separates the tender sentiment of this song from the empty jingle of our rag-time melodies and the mawkish sentimentality of our "illustrated" songs. Or take again this quatrain:

Fret not that thou canst never be
Lord of my kisses nor of me;
For thou shalt e'er be, as thou art,
Lord of my soul and of my heart.

With my appetite satisfied with food and several pages of my notebook covered with songs like these, I started on again, and in a few hours reached Olmerilla, where in the *posada* of Donisio I found the family at dinner. Later, as it was Sunday, some of their friends and neighbors dropped in to play *tute*. At intervals they sent out for a quart of peanuts or a measure of wine, and each time they insisted on my sharing their treat. I did not take a hand in the game, but started to write some letters. This excited great curiosity, and after I had written my first sheet I had to pass it around the group. Each one tried to make out a word or two of it. Naturally they did not get beyond the date, but it was funny to see them peering at it and screwing up their honest faces in the attempt to understand.

When I had finished my letters, I went to the tobacconist's in search of some postage stamps. The mails cannot be very heavy either to or from that village, for there were only four stamps of any description in the place, and I bought three of them. As there was no letter box, I entrusted my letters to a woman who said she was related to the village postmaster. Later in the afternoon the last-named individual came around to the *posada* to inform me that he had postmarked the letters so that no one could take off the stamps and use them. It seems that his rubber stamping outfit was a new acquisition, and that until recently the letters had been sent on to a larger town before being post-marked.

On the following day, at about five o'clock, after a wearisome tramp through rain and mud, I reached a village where, after some hesitation, the old woman who managed the solitary inn consented to keep me over night. But first I had to show my passport for the only time during my whole trip. The landlady

took it to the *guardia civil*, a kind of soldier policeman, who came to the inn and put me through a long cross-questioning. At length he became satisfied that I was a proper sort of person to have in the village over night, and, telling the landlady to keep my passport until morning, went away.

After that affairs went a little better. I got a dish of rice, tomato and mutton, which I managed to eat, although the landlady tasted it several times in my presence with the same spoon with which the servant girl had already sampled a dish of beans and potatoes for the family, and although I had to use that same identical spoon, unwashed. But you can't be too squeamish about little things like that when you are travelling afoot in Spain. After supper a number of neighbors dropped in, probably out of curiosity to see the stranger. One of the landlady's two sons struck up a tune on an accordeon, and I had a waltz with the village schoolma'am. You can imagine how light and airy I was, with my big hunting boots all covered with mud, and after a tramp of thirty-five kilometers. However, it warmed me up a bit, which was more than the fire could do, for in that section there isn't any wood, and about all they have for fuel is chopped straw, which produces more smoke than flame, especially when wet, and that night the rain was coming down the big chimney almost faster than the little fire could dry it up. The inn was a great, rambling, tumble-down affair, and my room, which was on the ground floor, was a favorite resort of the landlady's hens, judging from the difficulty I had in keeping the creatures out the next morning while I was dressing, when I had once opened the wooden shutter which served as a window.

There arose a dense fog which chilled me to the marrow when I left the inn. However, after an hour or two, the sun burned it away, and the rest of the day was very comfortable, although at every step I had to pull my feet out of the sticky clay mud, lifting a pound or two of it on the soles of my boots. But in spite of all that, I made forty kilometers between 8:30 and 5:30, besides stopping for my noonday meal and for a little lunch of oranges and peanuts in

the afternoon. That tramp left me with only twenty kilometers to go the next morning to reach the railroad.

I spent the night in a far better inn. As usual the neighbors gathered in about the fire. They had great fun with one old fellow who had just become the fifth husband of a cousin of one of the party. The old chap was deaf and apparently not over bright, for he made some remarks that shocked even the village sense of propriety, which could stand a great deal. We all clubbed together and sent out for some chestnuts, which we roasted in the embers and munched as we chatted. The old fellow got about a third of them, and I came to the conclusion that he was not so dull as he seemed.

The next morning was pleasant again. I had planned to walk the whole twenty kilometers before breakfast, breakfast and luncheon being equivalent terms

when you eat only two meals a day; but after walking a couple of hours I came to a little village where the big gate of the *posada* stood wide open in a most inviting way. My stomach, too, was calling out loudly for something to eat, so I walked in. It was kept by a big family of brothers and sisters, with their wives, husbands and children. These people were about the nicest, their inn about the cleanest, and their prices about the lowest that I have found in my travels. The whole family came out to the *carretera* to see me off. After I had gone some little distance I turned around; they were still watching; I waved my hat and so passed on, taking with me one of the pleasantest memories of my trip. Two hours later I reached Tarancon, where the *carretera* strikes the railroad to Madrid, and my tramp in New Castile was ended.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD IN PROVIDENCE*

By William Kirk, Ph. D.



COMPARATIVELY recent investigation of the cost of living in the United States, undertaken by the Bureau of Labor, has shown that the average annual expenditure for food among families living in all parts of the country was 44.75 per cent. of the total expenditure for all purposes, while the average expenditure for food among families in Rhode Island was 49.5 per cent. of the total expenditure. Of the total annual income per family in Rhode Island 47.9 per cent. was expended for food, 14.5 per cent. for rent, 11.3 per cent. for clothing, 4.6 per cent. for fuel and 1.0 per cent. for lighting, and only 3.3 per cent. was saved.

In other words, the normal family in

the smallest of the commonwealths has spent during the year a larger proportional amount for food than the normal family of any other state in the union.

In view of the extremely important change taking place in the character of the New England wage earner, particularly in Providence, through rapidly increasing immigration from the countries of eastern and southern Europe, it is significant that Austro-Hungarian, Russian and Italian families in the United States have been found to have the largest percentages of total expenditure for food among foreign nationalities, the families of Austro-Hungarian nativity, for example, having an expenditure of 48.44 per cent. for food, the Russians, represented in Providence largely by the Jewish element, 48.35 per cent., and the Italians, 47.84 per cent. The families of American, Scotch, French, Swiss and English nativity have the lowest percentages of total ex-

*The writer wishes to acknowledge the assistance received from Mr. Leon F. Payne, '07, Brown University, in the preparation of the statistical material upon which this paper is based.

penditure for food, ranging from 43.33 per cent. among Scotch families to 44.70 per cent. among the English.

It is the purpose of the present paper to indicate the advance in the retail prices of leading articles of food in Providence, to estimate how closely Providence prices correspond to the average prices in other large cities, and finally to examine differences in the relative prices between local retail stores.

From data made available through recent government reports, two of the three tables presented below have been prepared. Table A shows the prices of principal articles of food in Providence for the years 1900 and 1905, and table B compares the average prices of twenty-five important articles, in thirty-three leading cities with a population of 100,000 or more, with the average Providence prices for the year 1905. Prices of various articles have been secured from 999 firms in the principal industrial centres, and the averages for each city have been computed therefrom, sixteen firms in Providence, for example, supplying eighty-two schedules of prices upon which the comparisons in table A are based.

Table A.—Average prices of certain principal articles of food in Providence for the years 1900 and 1905.*

Article	Unit	1900	1905	Per cent. of advance in price
Beef steak, round	lb.	\$.146	\$.190	30.1
Butter	lb.	.274	.391	9.8
Cheese	lb.	.160	.165	3.1
Coffee	lb.	.300	.317	5.7
Eggs	doz.	.259	.327	26.2
Lard	lb.	.105	.121	15.2
Molasses	gal.	.500	.533	6.6
Pork chops	lb.	.128	.143	11.7
Pork, salt ham	lb.	.130	.150	15.4
Potatoes, Irish	pk.	.258	.289	12.0
Rice	lb.	.080	.090	12.5
Tea	lb.	.450	.500	11.1

* Compiled from the Eighteenth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor, and Bulletin No. 65, U. S. Bureau of Labor.

From the above table we see that the articles rising most rapidly in price were beef steak, eggs, ham, lard, rice, potatoes, fresh pork and tea, while cheese, coffee and molasses have risen at a more moderate rate. The advance in round steak has been 30.1 per cent., the advance in eggs 26.2 per cent., and the advance in ham 15.4 per cent. The average Providence price of the twelve

articles in 1905, compared with the average Providence price in 1900, shows a general advance of 13.3 per cent.

In order to bring out more clearly the relation between rising prices in Providence and rising prices in other localities, the average price of each article in table A has been calculated with reference to almost all the industrial centres of the United States having a population of 100,000 or more. From data thus secured, the average advance or decline in the price of each article of food between 1900 and 1905 has been ascertained.

It is extremely interesting to note that the average prices of twelve articles in the leading cities for 1905 were 6.7 per cent. above the average prices for 1900, eggs having advanced 29.8 per cent., potatoes 18.0 per cent., and pork chops 11.4 per cent., and coffee having declined 3.0 per cent., and molasses 5.9 per cent. In other words, while the average prices of leading articles of food in the most important cities have risen 6.7 per cent., the prices of the same articles in Providence have risen 13.3 per cent., or 6.6 per cent. in excess of the average advance in other cities.

That general prices in Providence have shown a tendency to rise more rapidly than prices in other localities may be illustrated in a slightly different manner. In 1890 and in 1900, of thirteen principal articles of food the average prices of five were higher and of eight lower than the average Providence prices; in 1905, the average price of one was higher and of twelve lower than corresponding prices in Providence, or expressed in tabular form:

Number of articles showing average prices in principal cities higher (+) or lower (—) than average prices in Providence.

1890	1900	1905
+5	+5	+1
—8	—8	—12

In table B, given below, to obtain the prices in the first column, the average price of each article has been computed for each city. The relative prices thus calculated have been added and the sum divided by the number of cities represented in the investigation. The second column contains average prices for the same year in Providence, while the third column indicates the per cent.

of advance of Providence prices over average prices.

Table B.—Average prices of principal articles of food in thirty-three principal cities of 100,000 inhabitants or over, and average prices in Providence for the year 1905.*

Article	Unit in 33 cities	Average price	Providence price	Per cent of excess of Providence price
Apples, evap.	lb.	\$.111	\$.136	22.5
Beans, dry	qt.	.093	.098	5.4
Beef, fresh				
roast, chuck	lb.	.101	.104	2.9
Beef, fresh, rib	lb.	.153	.198	29.4
Beef steak, rnd.	lb.	.139	.190	36.7
Butter, cr'mry	lb.	.286	.301	5.2
Cheese, full crm.	lb.	.174	.165	5.1 ¹
Chickens				
not drawn	lb.	.164	.218	32.9
Corn meal	lb.	.024	.025	4.1
Eggs	doz.	.270	.327	21.1
Flour $\frac{1}{8}$ bbl.—bag		.788	.886	12.4
Lard	lb.	.112	.121	8.0
Molasses	gal.	.527	.533	1.1
Mutton, leg	lb.	.140	.156	11.4
Pork chops	lb.	.137	.143	4.4
Pork, salt				
bacon	lb.	.180	.194	7.7
Pork, salt, dry				
or pickled	lb.	.120	.123	2.5
Pork, salt, ham				
sliced	lb.	.204	.250	22.5
Pork, salt, ham				
whole	lb.	.142	.150	5.6
Potatoes, Irish	pk.	.229	.289	26.2
Prunes	lb.	.085	.100	17.6
Rice	lb.	.088	.090	2.3
Sugar, gran.	lb.	.059	.065	10.1
Veal cutlets	lb.	.202	.303	50.0
Vinegar, cider	gal.	.256	.250	2.3 ¹

* Compiled from Bulletin 65, U. S. Bureau of Labor.

¹ Excess of average price over Providence price.

From the above table we see that the Providence price of many articles is much higher than the average price in other large cities, only two of the twenty-five articles considered, for example, exceeding in price the average price in Providence. Veal in the local market ranged 50.0 per cent. higher, beef steak 36.7 per cent., chickens 32.9 per cent., and beef (fresh, roast, rib), 29.4 per cent. Among articles in which the differences were less marked are beef (fresh, roast, chuck), molasses, salt pork (dry or pickled), rice and vinegar. Of the two articles in Providence showing a lower price, cheese was 5.1 per cent. and vinegar 2.3 per cent. less than the average.

Considering the thirty-three cities as a whole, we reach the extremely significant conclusion that average retail

prices of food in Providence have been 13.4 per cent. higher than average prices in other leading industrial centres.

In most articles of daily consumption, Providence, New Haven, New York, Worcester, Pittsburg, Washington and Scranton appear in general to have had the highest average retail prices. The high price of meat is especially noticeable in those cities situated some distance away from the grazing lands of the West—New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Washington, Jersey City, Providence, Worcester, New Haven and Scranton. Butter has been relatively dear in Philadelphia, Washington, Indianapolis; chickens have been dear in Providence, Worcester, Los Angeles, Fall River; eggs in New York, Cleveland, Jersey City, Providence, Worcester, New Haven; flour in Washington, Providence, Worcester, New Haven, Scranton; Irish potatoes in New York, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Providence, New Haven, Fall River; and coffee in Buffalo, Jersey City, Detroit, Providence, Worcester, New Haven.

It will be of interest in this connection to note the cities that have shown a comparatively low level of retail prices. Meats for example have usually been cheap in Chicago, Detroit, Kansas City and Omaha; flour has been cheap in Detroit, Kansas City, Denver and San Francisco; while potatoes have been cheap in Detroit, Minneapolis, St. Paul and Denver. On the whole, the cities with the lowest level of prices have been Detroit, Chicago, Kansas City, Buffalo, Minneapolis, St. Paul and Omaha.

To the student of social and economic well-being, a comparison of prices in different parts of a single city, may prove not less valuable than a comparison of prices in different cities.

The small provision store is a prominent factor in the life of every family community. In buying more durable goods, furniture, clothing, etc., the rich and the poor alike go where they can get the desired quality of goods at the lowest price, while in the purchase of articles of daily consumption, meats, vegetables, bread, etc., most families living uncomfortably near the poverty line deal with stores in the immediate neighborhood of their homes. A re-

cent detailed investigation of prices among all classes of grocery and provision stores in Providence has brought to light interesting differences which follow, in general, lines of social and racial cleavage. In all, fifty-two stores were visited, thirty-five of these supplying the daily needs of the poorer classes and seventeen drawing their customers principally from the middle and upper classes. The prices of leading articles of approximately the same quality were secured from each of the stores, and the results summarized as follows:

TABLE C.		Avg. price in better class stores	Avg. price in poorer class stores	Per cent. of excess
Article	Unit			
Apples	pk.	\$.3455	\$.4139	19.8
Bacon	lb.	.1802	.1881	4.4
Beans	qt.	.0767	.0836	9.0
Butter	lb.	.2864	.3157	10.2
Cheese	lb.	.1710	.1853	8.3
Coffee	lb.	.2561	.2825	10.3
Corn Meal	lb.	.0276	.0284	2.9
Eggs,	doz.	.3254	.3147	3.3 ¹
Fish, fresh	lb.	.0939	.1267	34.9
Fish, salt	lb.	.0800	.0877	9.6
Flour	lb.	.0300	.0335	11.7
Ham	lb.	.1955	.1900	2.8 ¹
Lard	lb.	.1173	.1205	2.7
Milk	qt.	.0660	.0728	10.3
Molasses	gal.	.4742	.4877	2.8
Potatoes	pk.	.2082	.2559	22.9
Prunes	lb.	.0834	.0962	15.3
Rice	lb.	.0762	.0763	.1
Sugar	lb.	.0535	.0602	12.5
Tea	lb.	.3753	.4046	7.8
Vinegar	gal.	.2425	.2436	.4
Coal	ton	6.00	7.75	29.2
Oil	gal.	.1200	.1258	4.8
Wood	cord	8.25	9.55	15.8

¹ Excess of price in better class stores over price in poorer class stores.

Table C shows us with few exceptions that the patrons of the smaller and "cheaper" stores, largely the poorer families of Providence, have been paying a higher price for articles of food than the families of the middle and upper classes. Fresh fish was 34.9 per cent. higher in the smaller and poorer stores than in the larger and better stores, potatoes 22.9 per cent. higher, and apples 19.8 per cent. higher. Among other articles showing marked differences in price were butter, coffee, salt fish, flour, milk, prunes and sugar. Of the twenty-one articles represented in this investigation, only two were found to be cheaper in the poorer than in the better stores, eggs being 3.3 per cent. and ham 2.8 per cent. lower in price. In two other articles, rice and

vinegar, the average prices in the various stores were practically the same.

To ascertain whether similar differences existed in the retail prices of fuel, the inquiry was extended to include coal, oil and wood. The results as given in table C show that oil was sold to the poorer families at an average advance of 4.8 per cent., wood at an advance of 15.8 per cent. and coal at an advance of 29.2 per cent. While the middle classes for example bought coal at a uniform rate of six dollars per ton, the poorer classes bought by the basket, paying twenty-five cents per basket, or seven dollars and seventy-five cents for every ton of coal consumed.

Considering the city of Providence as a whole, we find the average price of twenty-one articles of food in the small corner stores which ordinarily supply the homes of poor families to be 9.0 per cent. higher than the price in those stores whose customers enjoy larger incomes. The poorer classes, moreover, have paid 16.6 per cent. more for fuel than other classes whose members were able to buy in larger quantities.

Many of the smaller stores from which schedules of prices have been secured are located in neighborhoods that have come to be regarded as distinctively foreign. Of the thirty-five stores more or less closely associated with the everyday life of Providence wage-earners, prices were obtained from ten in neighborhoods predominantly Italian, from eight among families most of whom were French-Canadians, from four among the Portuguese and from nine among the Russian Jews. Typical variations in average prices follow:

		Average prices in			
Article	Unit	Italian quarter	French- Canadian quarter	Portu- guese quarter	Jewish quarter
Apples	pk.	\$.368	\$.427	\$.400	\$.403
Beans	qt.	.076	.081	.080	.097
Coffee	lb.	.245	.264	.290	.304
Eggs	doz.	.279	.343	.293	.289
Flour	lb.	.032	.030	.033	.034

Although similar differences appear in a majority of the twenty-one articles considered, the Italians seem on the whole to have had the advantage of lowest prices, the Portuguese, French-Canadians and Jews following in the order named.

To the city of Providence the more interesting results of the present investigation signify that average prices of twelve leading articles of food were 13.3 per cent. higher in 1905 than in 1900, that average prices of the same articles in thirty-three principal cities in 1905 had advanced 6.7 per cent. above average prices in 1900, showing the average advance in Providence to have been 6.6

per cent. in excess of the average advance in other large cities, that average prices of twenty-five leading articles in Providence have been 13.4 per cent. higher than average prices in the thirty-three cities considered, and that families in the poorer districts are paying 9.0 per cent. more for food and 16.6 per cent. more for fuel than families with more ample resources.

ISAAC WATTS, NATURE POET

By Henry Robinson Palmer, '90



OR a quiet hour in the warm shade of the garden at the threshold of June, who would choose as his bookish companion the grave Dr.

Watts? Watts is for Sunday mornings at church; his crude homilies are about barking dogs and industrious bees. He is for the infant class and the Sunday school, for the puerile and the pious. Possibly; but let us see.

Here is a modern hymnal containing 638 hymns, and of that number Isaac Watts contributes no fewer than forty-eight. No other writer approaches him in quantitative popularity. Charles Wesley is second and James Montgomery third, but by a long interval. And Watts began his career as a poet two hundred and eighteen years ago! His poesy is still a fragrant garland after all the intervening generations, not only in the evangelical churches but in the Church of England and its American counterpart.

We might agree with Dr. Johnson that his excellence as a hymnologist is only comparative. In his *Lives of the Poets* that eminent person says of Watts: "His devotional poetry is, like that of others, unsatisfactory. The paucity of its topics enforces perpetual repetition, and the sanctity of the matter rejects the ornaments of figurative diction. It is sufficient for Watts

to have done better than others what no man has done well." But the modern taste does not insist upon "the ornaments of figurative diction," at least in the sense that Dr. Johnson intended; it even prefers the simplicity with which Watts habitually produces his effects; and to the careful ear his unpretentious metres and natural similes yield a dignity as classic as the unstudied largeness of the best scriptural prose.

If a genuine poet will casually turn the leaves of any hymnal, he will find himself occasionally halted by a line or a couplet of unusual beauty or strength, as the walker in the June woods is held alert by the fluid note of some tree-top singer. Whittier wrote a few of these lines, Holmes wrote others; there are unforgettable stanzas by Faber and How, by Heber and Bonar, by Mrs. Brown and Miss Waring, by Samuel Longfellow and his more famous brother; there is that matchless picture series by Bernard of Morlaix; but most often the poet whose simple lure is set for his fellow poet is Isaac Watts.

Under the branches in June, where the melody of the oriole comes filtering down, Watts reveals himself a nature poet in almost every hymn. Take these random specimens, severally unimportant, but remarkable in the mass, not for emotion alone but for a certain quality of spaciousness that dignifies

nature by associating it, and even at times identifying it, with God:

- "The changing wind, the flying cloud,
Obey His mighty word."
"And earth, with her ten thousand tongues,
"Over the heavens He spreads His cloud,
And waters veil the sky."
"He makes the grass the mountains crown,
And corn in valleys grow."
"Our shelter from the stormy blast,
And our eternal home."
"He is my soul's sweet morning star,
And He my rising sun."
"Our days are as the grass,
Or like the morning flower:
If one sharp blast sweep o'er the field,
It withers in an hour."
"The heavens declare Thy glory, Lord!
In every star Thy wisdom shines."
"Thou spread'st the curtains of the night,
Great Guardian of my sleeping hours."
"The spacious earth and spreading flood
Proclaim the wise, the powerful God;
And Thy rich glories from afar
Sparkle in every rolling star."
"He spreads the evening veil and keeps
The silent hours while Israel sleeps."
"Angels that trace the airy road
Shall bear thee homeward to thy God."
"Nor tire amidst the heavenly road."
"Nor the pale moon with sickly ray
Shall blast thy couch; no baleful star
Dart his malignant fire so far."

Is he not, then, an outdoor poet? And if he calls us upward oftener than outward, yet give yourself to his influence some quiet summer day, within your flowered hedge, or on the mountain top, or by the sea. These nature poems (let us forget that they are "hymns") were written in an English country neighborhood, and if they are crowded with theology, it is a kind and tolerant theology that develops easily, one might almost say inevitably, out of the writer's nature worship. He loves the world he lives in; he is awed and softened by the universe that circles mysteriously about him; his thoughts are much on the stellar spaces and the "airy road" that angels trace amid them. His own path is clear to his pure and loving mind, and beyond the visible heaven his inner eye glimpses a new

earth very much like the one he treads:

- "There everlasting spring abides,
And never-withering flowers;
Death, like a narrow sea, divides
This heavenly land from ours.
"Sweet fields beyond the swelling flood
Stand dressed in living green;
So to the Jews old Canaan stood,
While Jordan rolled between."

This is a consistent heaven, a heaven predicated on the best material environment we know; just the kind of heaven to please a nature poet, who has loved the "sweet fields" and "swelling floods" and "living green" of this delectable earth of ours. And Dr. Watts is all the more a nature poet because he gives us this pleasant view of the "next" world, and refuses to be tolled off by the Patmanian vision into any conventional description of gates of pearl and streets of gold.

To most of us a country heaven, an outdoor heaven, seems good enough—better than an urban heaven, however adorned with the stately treasures that Revelation catalogues. And it appears to have been the only heaven that Dr. Watts knew anything about, a quiet rural neighborhood with a wide outlook on the stars.

We have called him "Dr." Watts so long that he seems a stern, unbending figure, with spectacles and stick, a stout theologian absorbed in solemn themes; yet he was of frail physique, scarcely more than five feet high, specially considerate of children and the poor, a loving and lovable man whose Latin verse is forgotten, whose sermons are seldom read, whose philosophy is unnoted, but whose hymns are better known than the similar product of any poet in the language. They have a serene stateliness like Addison's, a profound humility like Cowper's (mark the one beginning "When I survey the wondrous cross," which Matthew Arnold called the finest in the English tongue), and a very human tenderness and passion that makes them near and dear to all of us.

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JUNE, 1907

BROWN PRESIDENTS OF SOUTHERN COLLEGES

The story of the contribution made by Brown University to American education has never been told, except in fragments; but, if it ever shall be told, it will be found to form one of the most prominent chapters in American educational history. An important division of this record of Brown's service is embodied in an article on "New England College Presidents in the South," written by Professor George Frederick Mellen of Knoxville, Tenn., and published in the New England Magazine for June. Here is told the remarkable story of the part borne by New England in the higher education of the South, and in this story the share credited to Brown may well surprise even those who thought themselves familiar with the

achievements of her alumni.

The most distinguished educator furnished by Brown to the list of southern college presidents was undoubtedly Jonathan Maxcy of the class of 1787, who, after serving as president of Brown, 1792-1802, and of Union, 1802-04, became the first president of South Carolina College, at Columbia, in 1804, and held this position until his death in 1820. Says Professor Mellen:

"Within this period of sixteen years he made for himself a fame as deservedly imperishable as any in the list of early American college presidents—a trained logician and rhetorician, by his arguments and eloquence he captivated audiences who yielded ready sway to the cogency of his reasoning, to the charm of his diction, and to the splendor of his imagery. It is little wonder that under him were trained three men, W. C. Preston, George McDuffie and Hugh S. Legare, who, living in the same state and at the same time, yielded superiority to no other three men of the same period in natural endowments and oratorical power, or who stood more distinctively representative of the culture and sentiments of their section. Add to this the fact that under his regime were educated eight governors of southern states, four lieutenant-governors of South Carolina, eight United States senators, twenty-five representatives in congress, sixteen judges and chancellors, seven college presidents, not to speak of professors in colleges, ministers, lawyers, members of state and national governments, and journalists, one may judge somewhat of the fruitfulness of his work and administration. Indeed, it would be difficult to find such results in the history of any other institution within a similar period and under similar conditions."

Another Brown graduate who achieved signal success as the president of a southern college was Jasper Adams of the class of 1815, who presided for ten years over the College of Charleston, South Carolina. Here is the record of his services as presented by Professor Mellen:

"For two years he labored assiduously to elevate it from the rank of a grammar school to the dignity of a college in fact as it was in name. Despite the broadening of the work, increased attendance, the raising of funds for new buildings and outfit, the trustees so hampered his administration that in disgust he resigned at the end of the second year to accept the presidency of Hobart College in New York. The trustees after attempting in vain to put their own ideas in force, recalled him and gave him unrestricted control upon his own terms. For eight years the growth and expansion of the college were unprecedented, and it registered the high-water mark in its history. When called therefrom to a professorship in West Point Military Academy, with his personal work and influence removed, the college declined in numbers and efficiency."

Another effective college administrator contributed by Brown to the higher education of the south was Walter Hillman of the class of 1854, whose work is appreciatively but too briefly mentioned in the article before us. On his graduation in 1854, he was recommended by Dr. Wayland to the chair of mathematics and natural science in Mississippi College at Clinton. From this time until his death in 1894 he devoted himself to the cause of education in his adopted state. In 1856 he was made president of the Central Female Institute in Clinton. At the close of the war he was elected also to the presidency of the college. Beginning with but 11

students, he increased the number in six years to 190, and also put the college on a satisfactory material and financial basis. From 1873 until his death he devoted himself solely to the upbuilding of the institute. Thousands of pupils knew him as a teacher and guide. In recognition of his services, and those of his honored wife, the name of the institute was a few years before his death changed to Hillman College.

Besides mentioning other Brown graduates who served as presidents of southern colleges, the article calls attention to the services of Alva Woods as president of Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky, 1828-1831, and of the University of Alabama, 1831-8. Dr. Woods, though a graduate of Harvard, is claimed by Brown as professor, 1824-28, president *ad interim*, 1826-7, and member of the corporation, 1843-87. The article, of course, makes no mention of the many Brown graduates who have served or are still serving the South as college professors or teachers. Had its subject been the still wider one of the contribution of New England to southern education in general the most prominent name in the entire list would undoubtedly have been that of Barnas Sears, Brown, 1825, who as general agent of the Peabody Education Fund, 1867-80, created educationally the New South.

TOPICS OF THE MONTH



PLANS for commencement are practically completed. The baccalaureate sermon will be preached on Sunday, June 16.

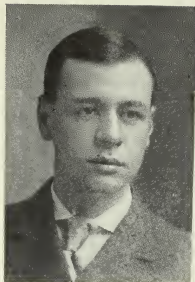
The meetings of the Andrews Association and the Alumnae Association will be held at 9.30 and 10 a. m. on Saturday, June 15, and in the after-

noon of the same day the reception by the Rhode Island Society for the Collegiate Education of Women to the graduating class and to alumnae of the Women's College will take place.

Monday, the 17th, is class day. The exercises in Sayles Hall in the morning include the usual features. At 1.30 on Andrews Field Brown will play the



F. I. CHICHESTER, Chairman Junior Week



S. S. PAINE, Treasurer Junior Week

These pictures and those on the next two pages are printed by courtesy of the Brown Daily Herald

University of Alabama at baseball.

Following the band concert on the campus, at 3.30, there will be an address by Harry Duane Bruce of Moretown, Vt., and one by Francis Maurice Anderson of Albany, N. Y., and also the address to undergraduates by Herbert Beers Keen of Camden, N. J. After an address by President Faunce will come the dedication of the class tree, the class picture and the singing of college songs by the seniors. In the evening the promenade concert and illumination of the college grounds will take place.

On Tuesday, June 18, at 9:30 a. m., the annual business meeting of the Rhode Island Alpha of Phi Beta Kappa will be held, followed by the ivy day exercises at Pembroke Hall. These exercises include literary and other features.

At 2:30 in Manning Hall occurs the annual meeting of the Associated Alumni and at 4 o'clock in Sayles Hall the address before the Rhode Island Alpha Phi Beta Kappa by Professor Bliss Perry, Litt. D., editor of the Atlantic Monthly, on "The Academic Temper." In the evening the senior class of the Women's College will hold its annual reception.

On Wednesday, June 19, the 139th annual commencement will be held in the First Baptist Meeting House. After luncheon, which will be served in the several buildings, the alumni will

gather in Sayles Hall, where addresses will be made by President Faunce, Hon. John Barrett, Thomas Nelson Page Governor Higgins and Judge Grosscup of Chicago.

At 4 o'clock Brown and the University of Alabama will play baseball on Andrews Field. In the evening occurs the president's reception in Sayles Hall.

The annual meeting of the corporation will be held on Thursday, June 20.



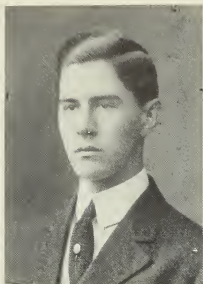
Reduced Railway Commencement Rates

The reduction of railroad rates is made to alumni and friends coming to commencement from points east

of and including Buffalo and Pittsburg, and north of Washington, on the following conditions:

The reduced rate is a fare and one-third for the round trip, on the certificate plan, conditional on there being an attendance at commencement of NOT LESS THAN ONE HUNDRED PERSONS WHO HOLD PROPER CERTIFICATES obtained from ticket agents AT STARTING POINTS, showing payment of full first class fare of not less than 75 cents. Only agents at important stations are supplied with CERTIFICATES. Through tickets should be purchased at such stations.

The Central Passenger Association, which has formerly granted reduced rates, has refused to do so this year.



G. A. TOWNSEND, Chairman Junior Promenade



A. I. MARSHALL, Secretary Junior Promenade

NOTICE TO NEW ENGLAND ALUMNI. You can aid alumni from remote points. Remember that 100 CERTIFICATES must be deposited before any are visced, hence let each alumnus living at a point whence the fare to Providence is 75 cents or more OBTAIN A CERTIFICATE, whether or not he intends to use it, and DEPOSIT it, for which no fee is charged. The DEPOSIT of 100 certificates insures the granting of the reduced return rates to alumni holding certificates.

When purchasing your ticket be sure you procure a CERTIFICATE and NOT A RECEIPT.

Tickets for return journey by the route over which the going journey was made, at one-third the highest limited fare by such route, will be furnished only on certificates procured on June 13th to 19th inclusive in New England and New York city, and on June 13th to 18th inclusive at stations west of the Hudson river. Return tickets will be available for continuous passage only. Certificates will not be honored unless presented before June 25th, endorsed by the undersigned and visced by the agent of the railroads. Fee of agent for viscing a certificate is 25 cents.

Certificates will be endorsed and VISCED in the Administration Building on June 18th and 19th.

Certificates are not transferable, and return tickets secured upon certificates are not transferable.

Applications to ticket agents for cer-

tificates should be made early as it takes time to fill out the certificate form.

Upon arrival at the university DEPOSIT YOUR CERTIFICATE IMMEDIATELY in a box provided for the purpose in the Administration Building.

The above is the only method by which persons may obtain reduced rates. For further information apply to

ARTHUR H. BLANCHARD,
Brown University,
Providence, R. I.



Junior Week Successful

Few, if any, previous junior weeks exceeded this year's celebration in brilliance and satisfac-

tion. The Brown-Columbia game on Wednesday afternoon, May 8, brought out a large throng, many ladies included, and Brown won. The musical clubs gave a good performance in Sayles in the evening, and an informal dance at the gymnasium followed. The Pi Kappa farce was a great success, demonstrating the ingenuity of the author and the ability of the actors.

The performance of "The Private Secretary," G. H. Hawtrey's famous play, by the Sock and Buskin Society, at the Providence Opera House, was one of the greatest successes in the honorable history of that organization, a success very largely due to the expert and enthusiastic direction of Professor T. Crosby, Jr., '94. The Providence news-



H. S. YOUNG, Secretary Junior Week



E. E. PALMER, Treasurer Junior Promenade

paper critics were warm in their praise of the play, which was witnessed and applauded by a very large and very genial audience. The Sock and Buskin is an organization for the university to be proud of.

The "junior jinx" on Lincoln Field Friday afternoon was a decided triumph. There were a big main tent and various side-shows, and the spectacle of Jonah and the Whale was given every few minutes in the Hoyt Swimming Pool. The junior promenade at Sayles, on Friday evening, attracted a large company and pleasantly rounded out the festivities of the week. Dancing began at 10, and continued until 3 o'clock. There were many guests from outside of the city present as well as a large number of Providence people. Until 12 o'clock the dancing was by card in accordance with the new plan inaugurated by the prom. committee. After the intermission, the usual Providence rush system prevailed.



Commencement One Hundred Years Ago In order that our readers may compare the 1907 commencement with that of a hundred years ago, we reproduce the account given

in the Providence Gazette for September 5, 1807, the commencement at that date coming on the first Wednesday in September. It is interesting to note that two men afterwards to be numbered among

Brown's most famous graduates, Henry Wheaton and Adoniram Judson, took part on this occasion:

Last Wednesday the annual Commencement of BROWN UNIVERSITY was celebrated at the First Baptist Meeting-House in this town. After prayer by the President, the usual exercises were exhibited in the following order, viz.

FORENOON

MUSIC

1. Salutatory addresses in Latin, and an oration in English on mental preparation, by John Bailey.

2. An oration on literary excellence, by Bailey Loring.

3. An oration on the dignity of man, by Eliab Whitman.

4. An intermediate oration on political virtue, by Jacob Hill.

MUSIC

5. An oration on the cultivation of the mind, by Oliver Angell.

6. An oration on the influence of novelty, by Elisha P. Fearing.

7. Oratio Latina de mentis industria—Ezekial R. Wilson.

8. An oration on the durability of the Christian religion, by Charles Wheeler.

MUSIC

9. An intermediate oration: National honour dependent on energy of government, by Cyrus Alden.

10. A poem on science, by Samuel Bloss.

11. An oration: Effects of infidelity on society and government, by Ebenezer Stoddard.

12. An oration on diversity of opinion, by Zedekiah Sanger.

13. A dispute: Which is the most desirable, confidence or diffidence? between Charles Manton and Samuel I. Thurston.

MUSIC

AFTERNOON

1. An oration on the influence of adversity on the rising glory of America, by Nahum Harrington.

3. An essay on jurisprudence, by Cyrus Alden.

MUSIC

4. An oration on the fine arts, by Henry Wheaton, Esq; candidate for the degree of Master of Arts.

5. The conferring of the degrees.

6. The President's address.

7. An oration on free enquiry, with the valedictory addresses, by Adoniram Judson.

Cyrus Alden, Nathan Alden, Oliver Angell, John Bailey, Luther Barstow, Lorenzo Bishop, Samuel Bloss, jun., Leonard Burbank, James H. Cady, Daniel Cook, Israel Day, jun., John L. Hutchins, Adoniram Judson, jun., Bailey Loring, Charles Manton, George W. Martin, John R. Martin, Zedekiah Sanger, jun., Ebenezer Stoddard, Samuel I. Thurston, jun. Charles Wheeler, Eliab Whitman, John Willis, jun., And Ezekial R. Willson, were admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts: And Jason Chamberlain, Benjamin Hobart, Phineas Johnson, Marcus Morton, Thompson Miller, Enoch Pratt, Tilly Rice, Zabdiel Sampson, Caleb Shearman, Silas Tobey, Henry Wheaton, and John Whipple, all *alumni*, were admitted to the degree of Master of Arts.—The honorary degree of Master of Arts was then conferred on the Rev. Asa Meach, of Bridgewater, and on the Hon. Orchard Cook, of Wiscasset. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was also conferred on the Rev. Zedekiah Sanger, of Bridgewater, and on the Rev. William Patten, of Newport.

In both parts of the day the assemblies were very crowded and brilliant, and on no previous occasion have we had more satisfaction expressed as to

the performances.—The Rev. Dr. Baldwin of Boston made the concluding prayer.



Summer Art Courses

During the summer vacation, from June 25 to August 3, Professor William Carey Poland will conduct daily classes in the history of Greek art and the history of the art of the Renaissance at the university, providing a sufficient number of persons make application before June 10. About thirty lectures will be given in each of the courses and there will be, in addition, text-book work, recitations and written work for those who desire to labor seriously. The ground covered will be the same as that covered by the elementary courses in the same subjects in the curriculum of Brown University. Students of Brown University who are approved for summer work by the faculty and who conclude the work in either of the courses satisfactorily will receive credit for the course as if done in term time. Persons who desire to attend as listeners, simply, will be admitted to the classes. The fee for a single course is ten dollars. For further particulars application should be made to Professor Poland, Brown University.



Various University Activities

The Cammarian Club held a very successful dinner at the University Club recently; E. T. Gross, '01, acted as toastmaster and introduced the following speakers: E. A. Thurston, '93; J. A. Gammons, '98; R. F. Tift, '07, and Dean Meiklejohn, '93.

A new instructor in mathematics, H. H. Conover, has been appointed to begin work at Brown next September. Mr. Conover is a graduate of Rutgers College and takes his Ph. D. at Yale this year. He has taught five years, first at the Hotchkiss School and later at the Sheffield Scientific School, and is a member of Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi.

Tuesday evening, April 30, the Association of Class Secretaries of Brown University, of which H. V. A. Joslin, '67, is president, gave a dinner to the officers of the BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

at the University Club. Plans were discussed for securing a periodical conference on university topics to be participated in by the class secretaries and representatives of the alumni associations; and a committee was appointed to draft a scheme for the conference.

In the report of the university librarian for April, an addition of 790 volumes is shown. Three hundred and four of the volumes were derived by purchase and 486 by gift. Besides these, 273 pamphlets were added during the month.

Joseph Boardman, Jr., won the Gorton medal for excellence in speaking, May 14, the other seniors being Z. Chafee, Jr., R. N. Dennett, L. E. Truesdell and George Hurley. Mr. Truesdell did not speak, having been excused.

The first prize in the annual Carpenter prize contest in elocution, May 7, was given to C. E. Wheeler, '09, of Plainville, Mass.; the second to G. D. Taylor, '08, of Stamford, N. Y., and the third to J. H. Lever, '08, of Providence.



Manchester Alumni Association At a recent meeting of a number of the graduates of Brown University living in Manchester, N. H., held at Dr. Crosby's office, plans were made for the forming of a Brown alumni association.

The meeting was of an informal nature and the matter of having the annual contest between the Dartmouth and Brown football teams in Manchester was talked over quite extensively, and an earnest effort will be made to have the contest take place there.

The Brown men present at the meeting were very enthusiastic over forming an alumni association. Those present were: Dr. Walter Crosby, '95; Dr. Harry W. N. Bennett, '97; Professor George I. Hopkins, '75; William Lightbody, '06; and Arthur W. Rowell, '93.



Chicago Alumni The Chicago Alumni Association held its annual reunion at the Hamilton Club, March 21. The speakers were: Dean Francis W. Shepardson, '83, President W. H. P. Faunce, Professor Shailer Mathews, University of

Chicago, and Elmer T. Stevens, '04. George P. Upton, '54, sent a paper full of reminiscences of college days, which the MONTHLY printed in its May issue. Officers were elected as follows: President, A. H. Nelson, '58; vice-president, J. A. Johnson, '82; secretary, F. L. Morse, '86; executive committee, C. A. Cook, '91; E. L. Stevens, '04; R. L. Barrows, '03.

Following is a list of those present: A. H. Nelson, '58, O. S. Westcott, '56, F. P. Read, '70, Rev. B. A. Greene, '72, Rev. Judson B. Thomas, '76, President W. H. P. Faunce, '80, D. L. Morrill, '80, Chas. L. Bartlett, '82, W. B. Bogert, '82, J. A. Johnson, '82, Professor Isaac B. Burgess, '83, Professor F. W. Shepardson, '83, Elam L. Clarke, '85, F. L. Morse, '86, George Packard, '89, John W. Scott, '90, Chester A. Cook, '91, S. A. Everett, '91, Professor Gerald B. Smith, '91, Rev. William E. Chalmers, '93, A. J. Llewellyn, '93, Raymond C. Cook, '95, Professor B. C. Ewer, '99, C. B. Lester, '00, Harold B. Maryott, '00, H. A. Coffin, '01, T. H. Guild, '01, D. C. Hall, '01, H. F. Kellogg, '01, Edward D. Truesdell, '01, F. H. Westlake, '01, Robert L. Barrows, '03, L. R. Hicks, '03, Noble B. Judah, Jr., '04, C. B. Leland, '04, Elmer T. Stevens, '04, Professor Shailer Mathews, University of Chicago, Charles A. Stevens.



Notes of the Faculty President Faunce will be orator of the day, Sept. 10, Rhode Island day, at the Jamestown exposition. He has also been appointed Lyman Beecher lecturer for the year at the Yale Divinity School.

Professor Dealey has written a supplement to the Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, entitled "Our State Constitutions." The pamphlet is a comparison of constitutions as they stood at the close of the year 1905.

Professor John Francis Greene was the speaker at the Union smoker on Monday evening, April 15. He gave an interesting talk on his "Experience in Italy."

Professor Collins gave an illustrated lecture on the Shick Shock moun-

tains of Gaspe at the May meeting of the New England Botanical Club in Boston. For the past three years he and Professor Fernald of Harvard have been making a botanical survey of this partially explored peninsula at the mouth of the St. Lawrence with results which, although at present incomplete, are of great interest to students of plant geography and plant ecology.

Professor Kenerson represented the university at the dedication of the Engineering Societies building, the gift of Andrew Carnegie, in New York city on Apr. 16 and 17.

The place of honor in the May Popular Science Monthly is given to a 19 page illustrated article by Professor Charles W. Brown on "The Jamaica Earthquake."

The position taken by Professor Allinson in his letter on "Literature and Philology," published in the Nation for March 28, was strongly opposed by two writers in the same paper for April 19. With the replies appeared a final note by Professor Allinson reaffirming his belief in the supreme worth of literature over all other products of the human mind.

Professor Barus has contributed papers to recent numbers of the following scientific journals: to the Philosophical Magazine on "The Fog Chamber"; to the American Journal of Science on "Changes of Vapor Nucleation"; to Science on "Polarization and Interference Phenomena"; to the Physical Review on "Distribution of Nuclei"; and also a paper to the Proceedings of the Philo-

sophical Society of Pennsylvania, at its April meeting in Philadelphia.



George Washington University Non-Sectarian

Columbian University, Washington, was one of the best-known Baptist institutions in the country. It is now George

Washington University and non-sectarian, as the following extract from its charter shows: "Persons of every religious denomination shall be capable of being elected trustees; nor shall any person, either as president, professor, tutor or pupil, be refused admittance into said university, or denied any of the privileges, immunities or advantages thereof, for or on account of his sentiments in matters of religion.—Act of Congress, 1904.



Studying Native Trees

A new one hour course to be known as Botany 7 will be offered by Professor Collins during

the spring term of 1907-08. It will be primarily a field course in the identification and study of native trees. The lectures, so far as possible, will be given during the early part of the term and no previous knowledge of botany will be required of those electing it.

In the university library is an unusually fine line of books on trees, shrubs, forestry, silviculture, etc. These will all be available for reference, and the more important of them will be reserved for the use of the students pursuing the course.

THE ATHLETIC CALENDAR

BROWN BEATS TECH

Brown defeated Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the meet on Tech Field, Brookline, Saturday afternoon, May 11, by a score of 68 2-3 to 57 1-3. Mayhew of Brown was the individual star of the meet, getting four firsts and a tie for second, in all 21 1-3 points. Next to his work, the most notable performance of the afternoon was that of Gallup of Brown, who broke the New England intercollegiate record for the two-mile run by 14.5 seconds. His time was 10 minutes, 4.5 seconds,

while the former record was made by Bean of Brown in 1898.

AMHERST BEATEN AT TENNIS

Brown beat Amherst at tennis in Providence by 4 1-2 to 2 1-2, May 18.

The summary of the tournament follows:

Jones, '07, Brown, beat Wolf, 6-3, 6-1.

Budlong, '09, Brown, beat Graham, 6-3, 6-3.

Hubbard beat Pyle, '10, Brown, 6-4, 6-3.

Young, '10, Brown, beat Mercerau, 6-3, 4-6, 6-4.

Budlong and Jones, Brown, beat Graham and Wolf, 6-1, 0-6, 7-5.

Mercerau and Hubbard beat Young and Pyle, Brown, 6-3, 7-5.

BROWN 2, YALE 2

After 13 innings of brilliant baseball Brown and Yale were unable to settle the question of supremacy at New Haven, May 15, the game ending with the score a tie at 2-all. From the first inning down to the finish the contest was a great pitching duel between Tift of Brown and Meyer, Yale's strongest twirler. Each was in rare form, but the work of the Brown man was a shade the better. He had masterly control and the three free tickets he issued were passed out to Yale's heavy hitters at times when a drive would probably have meant the loss of the game to Brown. When critical situations arose, and they were interspersed with great frequency, Tift was equal to the occasion.

After the 13th inning the two captains agreed to call the game, as darkness was coming on fast. The score:

BROWN

	ab	1b	po	a	e
Hamilton, 3	5	0	2	3	2
P. Jones, ss	5	0	3	2	0
Paine, c	5	2	8	3	0
Tift, p	5	0	0	5	0
Elrod, 1	5	0	17	0	0
Raymond, r	4	1	5	0	0
Dickinson, 2	5	2	3	2	0
Dennie, m	4	1	1	0	1
Keen, 1	5	0	0	0	0
Totals	43	6	39	15	3

YALE

	ab	1b	po	a	e
Chapin, r	3	0	0	0	0
Clifford, m	6	1	3	0	0
Kinney, ss	6	2	3	6	0
T. Jones, c	5	1	3	3	0
Sweeney, 1	6	0	20	0	0
Williams, 3	6	0	1	2	0
Madden, 1	5	0	3	0	0
Camp, 2	5	2	4	2	1
Meyer, p	5	0	2	3	0
Totals	47	6	39	16	1

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Brown	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0-2
Yale	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0-2

Runs—Paine, Dickinson—2; Kinney, Clifford—2. Two-base hit—Dickinson. Three-base hit—T. Jones. Double plays—P. Jones (unassisted); Tift to Paine to Elrod. Struck out—By Tift 5; by Meyer 2. First base on balls—Off Tift 3; off Meyer 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Tift 2. Time—2h. 10m. Umpire—Smith.

BROWN 1, LAFAYETTE 0

Brown maintained her winning streak against the strong Lafayette team at Andrews field, May 17. The score:

BROWN

	ab	1b	po	a	e
Hamilton, 3	4	1	1	2	0
Jones, ss	1	0	0	0	1
Paine, r	2	0	2	0	0
Tift, 1	3	0	1	0	0
Elrod, 1	3	0	11	0	0
Raymond, c	3	0	7	0	0
Dickinson, 2	3	0	2	5	0
Dennie, m	3	0	3	0	1
Nourse, p	3	1	0	4	0
Totals	25	2	27	11	2

LAFAYETTE

	ab	1b	po	a	e
Knox, ss	4	0	2	3	2
Snook, c	3	1	3	1	0
M'Evoy, m	4	0	0	0	0
Uped've, 2	4	1	2	3	0
Long, 3	4	0	1	0	1
Edwards, p	1	0	1	6	0
Swank, 1	3	0	2	0	0
Kelley, r	3	0	0	0	0
Peters, 1	3	0	13	0	0
Totals	29	2	24	13	3

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 6 8 9

Brown	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	x-1
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Runs—Nourse 1. Sacrifice hits—Jones 2, Swank. Stolen base—Dickinson. Two-base hits—Nourse, Hamilton, Upedgrove. First base on balls—Off Nourse 3; off Edwards 1. Struck out—By Nourse 7; by Edwards 1. Hit by pitched ball, by Edwards 1. Umpire—Jones. Time—1h. 35m.

BROWN 8, COLUMBIA 2

Brown had no difficulty in beating Columbia at Andrews Field, May 8. The score:

BROWN

	ab	1b	po	a	e
Dennie, m	3	0	1	0	1
Jones, ss	4	0	2	1	1
Paine, r	4	0	1	0	0
Tift, 1	5	2	0	0	0
Elrod, 1	5	2	12	0	2
Raymond, c	4	1	10	2	0
Hamilton, 3	3	0	1	2	0
Dickinson, 2	3	1	0	5	0
Nourse, p	4	0	0	4	0
Totals	35	6	27	14	4

COLUMBIA

	ab	1b	po	a	e
Shafer, 1	2	1	1	0	0
Tomking, r	4	2	0	0	0
Young, c	3	0	8	2	1
Milkenb'g, 1	3	0	6	1	2
Schmit, 2	3	0	3	2	1
Smith, ss	4	0	4	0	3
Beirely, m	3	0	1	0	0
Haynes, 3	3	0	0	3	1
Lee, p	3	0	1	1	1
Totals	28	3	24	9	9

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Brown	0	2	4	0	0	1	1	0	x-8
Columbia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0-2

Runs—Paine, Tift, Elrod 2, Raymond 2, Hamilton, Nourse—8; Shafer, Tomking—2. Two-base hit—Raymond. Three-base hit—Tomking. Home run—Elrod. Stolen bases—Hamilton, Nourse, Milkenberg. Struck out—By Nourse 10; by Lee 7. First base on balls—Off Nourse 4; off Lee 2. Hit by pitched ball—Dennie, Hamilton, Dickinson. Sacrifice hits—Dennie, Milkenberg. Umpire—Ganzell. Time—1 h. 30m.

BROWN 10, MAINE 0

The University of Maine was not in the same class with Brown at Andrews Field, May 1. Buss, a substitute pitcher for Brown, showed up well. The score:

BROWN

	ab	1b	po	a	e
Dennie, m	3	1	1	0	0
Jones, ss	3	0	0	5	0
Paine, c	5	1	4	3	0
Tift, l	5	0	3	0	0
Elrod, l	4	2	12	0	1
Raymond, r	4	2	3	0	0
Hamilton, 3	4	2	1	0	0
Dickinson, 2	4	1	3	2	0
Buss, p	4	3	0	3	0
Totals	36	12	27	13	1

MAINE

	ab	1b	po	a	e
Scals, 2	4	1	2	3	1
Quint, r	3	0	0	0	0
Mayo, l	3	0	12	0	0
Higgins, 3	4	1	2	2	1
Tuell, l	3	0	2	0	0
Gordon, c	4	0	2	1	0
Smith, ss	4	1	1	2	3
Chase, m	3	1	3	1	0
Dow, p	3	1	0	3	0
Totals	31	5	24	12	5

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Brown	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	5	x—10

Runs—Dennie 2, Jones, Paine 2, Elrod, Raymond, Hamilton, Dickinson—10. Sacrifice hit—Jones. Stolen bases—Dennie, Paine 2, Hamilton 2, Dickinson, Buss 2. Two base hits—Raymond 2. First base on balls—Off Buss 1; off Dow 3. Struck out—By Buss, 3; by Dow 1. Double play—Chase to Mayo. Passed ball—Paine. Wild pitch—Buss. Umpire—Lannigan. Time—1h. 45m.

BROWN 3, ALL-COLLEGIANS 5

The first Brown defeat of the season came at Andrews Field, May 22, with Buss, substitute pitcher, in the box. The score:

ALL-COLLEGIANS

	ab	1b	po	a	e
Jung, 3	4	1	2	1	0
Higgins, l	5	1	14	0	1
Christy, 2	3	0	1	5	1
Berg, r	3	0	2	0	1
Feldtm'n, m	4	3	0	0	0
Bellows, ss	4	2	0	3	1
Holman, c	4	0	8	2	0
Tucker, l	4	2	0	0	0
Norwig, p	4	1	0	2	0
Totals	35	10	27	13	4

BROWN

	ab	1b	po	a	e
Hamilton, 3	5	1	1	1	0
Jones, ss	5	1	0	7	1
Paine, c	5	2	5	2	0
Raymond, r	3	2	1	1	1
Tift, l	4	0	1	0	0
Elrod, l	3	0	11	2	0
Dickinson, 2	1	0	1	0	1
Dennie, m	2	1	1	0	0
Keen, m	2	0	3	1	0
Buss, p	3	1	2	2	0
Totals	33	8	26	16	3

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All-Collegians	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	0—5
Brown	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0—3

Runs—Hamilton, Dickinson, Raymond—3; Jung, Christy, Feldtman 2, Norwig—5. Three-base hits—Tucker, Feldtman. First base on balls—Off Buss 2; off Norwig 5. Struck out—By Buss 5; by Norwig 7. Double plays—Keen to Elrod; Raymond to Elrod. Time—1h. 40m. Umpire—Jones.

BROWN SECOND AT WORCESTER

Brown won second place at the New England intercollegiate athletic meet at Worcester, May 24-25. The final score was: Dartmouth 47, Brown 28½, Amherst 27, Tech 21; with the other colleges trailing down to Trinity 0.

BASEBALL VICTORIES

As the MONTHLY goes to press the Brown nine has triumphed over Harvard, May 29, and Yale, May 30. The nine's record is thus a clean series of victories, except the tie with Yale, May 15, and the defeat by the "All-Collegians" on May 22. Twelve victories, one tie, one defeat!

BASEBALL RECORD AND SCHEDULE

Wed., April 3.	Bowdoin at Providence, 8-2.
Sat. " 6.	Wesleyan at Providence, 1-0.
Sat. " 13.	Yale at Providence. Rain.
Wed. " 18.	Amherst Aggies at Prov., 1-0.
Fri. " 19.	Tufts at College Hill. Rain.
Sat. " 20.	Tufts at Providence, 9-3.
Wed. " 24.	Dartmouth at Prov., 9-0.
Sat. " 27.	Carlisle Indians at Prov., 5-1.
Wed. May 1.	Univ. of Maine at Prov., 10-0.
Sat. " 4.	Syracuse at Prov. Rain.
Wed. " 8.	Columbia at Providence, 8-2.
Sat. " 11.	Amherst at Prov. Rain.
Wed. " 15.	Yale at New Haven, 2-2.
Fri. " 17.	Lafayette at Prov., 1-0.
Wed. " 22.	All-Collegians at Prov., 3-5.
Sat. " 25.	Univ. of Vermont at Providence, 1-0.
Wed. " 29.	Harvard at Providence, 1-0.
Thurs. " 30.	Yale at Providence (Memorial Day, 3-2.
Sat. June 1.	Penn. at Philadelphia. Rain.
Wed. " 5.	Harvard at Cambridge.
Sat. " 8.	Penn. at Providence.
Sat. " 15.	Amherst at Amherst.
Mon. " 17.	Univ. of Alabama at Providence (class day.)
Wed. " 19.	University of Alabama (commencement.)

OBITUARIES

ALBERT HARKNESS, LL. D., 1842

As the MONTHLY goes to press notice is received of the death on May 27, 1907, of Albert Harkness, LL. D., of the class of 1842, the distinguished Latin scholar, author and professor in Brown University. An appreciation of his life and work will appear in the July issue of the MONTHLY.

ELLERY METCALF BRAYTON, 1866

Ellery Metcalf Brayton of the class of 1866 died at his home in Columbia, S. C., March 7, 1907, aged 62 years, 8 months and 21 days. He was the son of Caleb L. and Mary Ann Paine Brayton, and was born in Augusta, Ga., June 16, 1844. He prepared for college in the high school at Fall River and entered Brown in the autumn of 1862, remaining two and a half years. After leaving Brown he entered the law school of Harvard University, receiving the degree of LL. B. in 1866. He at first settled in Georgia but later went to Columbia, S. C., where he made his home for the remainder of his life. He held various offices of trust and was prominent in the Republican party. In 1867 he was appointed by General Pope ordinary for Richmond county, Ga., and the following year was elected clerk of the superior court of Georgia. After settling in South Carolina, he served as a member of the state legislature from 1874-1875; and from 1877 to 1885 he was collector of internal revenue for the district of South Carolina. Mr. Brayton served as chairman of the Republican party of South Carolina for nine years and as a member of the national committee for thirteen years. Of late years he had been engaged in overseeing his plantation.

On July 7, 1888, he married Miss Helen B. Chapman, who survives him with two daughters, Marian P. Brayton and Helen I. Brayton.

MOSES BROWN IVES GODDARD, 1854

Moses Brown Ives Goddard of the class of 1854 died at his home in Providence, on May 14, 1907, aged 75 years, 8 months and 23 days. He was the son of William Giles Goddard, 1812, the distinguished professor of moral philosophy and belles lettres at Brown University from 1825 to 1842, and later a member of the corporation, and Charlotte R. Ives, daughter of Thomas Poynton and Hope (Brown) Ives. He was born in Providence, August 21, 1831, and was educated at the University Grammar School and at Brown University, where he was a student from 1850 to 1853. Mr. Goddard was a member of the firm of Brown & Ives of Providence. He served as treasurer of the Butler Hospital for the Insane for a period of forty years and was president of the Providence and Worcester Railroad Company. He was a member of the Hope Club, the Agawam Hunt Club and the Rhode

Island Historical Society, and was for many years a vestryman at St. John's Episcopal Church. Mr. Goddard travelled widely and was an especial lover of music. He journeyed to Bayreuth repeatedly, and planned his continental trips so as best to enjoy the grand opera there.

Mr. Goddard married, February 13, 1873, Miss Elizabeth Amory Swann, daughter of Robert Paige and Sarah Corliss Whipple Swann, who survives him. He is also survived by his brothers, William Goddard, '46, and Robert Hale Ives Goddard, '58, and by his sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Ann Shepard. Two brothers, Thomas Poynton Ives, '46, and Francis Wayland Goddard, '55, died before him.

Mr. Goddard was the donor of the bronze statue of Caesar Augustus which stands in front of Rhode Island Hall, where it was formally dedicated last year.

CLARENCE TRIPP GARDNER, 1864

Clarence Tripp Gardner of the class of 1864 died at his summer home at Seaconnet, R. I., May 23, 1907, aged 62 years, 5 months and 29 days. He was the son of Dr. Johnson Gardner and Phoebe Hawton Sisson, and was born in Seekonk, Mass., October 24, 1844. He prepared for college at the Pawtucket High school and in the autumn of 1864 entered Brown University. The civil war breaking out, Dr. Gardner enlisted as a private in the First Rhode Island Militia. When his term of service expired he re-enlisted in the Third Rhode Island Heavy Artillery as first sergeant. He was promoted July 8, 1862, to second lieutenant and soon after to first lieutenant, and transferred to Battery B, First United States Artillery. He resigned from the army October 3, 1863, and immediately entered Harvard Medical School. In the autumn of 1864, he again entered the army as assistant surgeon and was assigned to the Light Artillery Brigade of the 25th Army Corps, with which he served until mustered out, May 4, 1865. He again entered the Harvard Medical School and in 1866 received the degree of doctor of medicine. He at once established himself in Providence, where he continued to practice until his death, and where he was recognized as one of the leading surgeons and physicians. In later years, his son, Dr. Clarence H. Gardner, was associated with him in practice. Dr. Gardner was for some years secretary of the Rhode Island Medical Society and for one year, in 1874, he was president of the Providence Medical Association.

Dr. Gardner was married on May 13, 1863, to Miss Mary Francis Hawkins of Pawtucket, who died in 1898. He is survived by his only son, Dr. Clarence H. Gardner.

In 1891 Brown University conferred upon Dr. Gardner the degree of A. M., in connection with his class.

BRUNONIANS FAR AND NEAR

The Alumni

IN an article upon "New England College Presidents in the South" in the New England Magazine for June, by George F. Mellen, there is mention of several Brown graduates who were engaged in educational work in the south. Among those noted are Jonathan Maxcy, class of 1787, president of the College of South Carolina; Jasper Adams, class of 1815, president of the College of Charleston; Abiel Bolles, class of 1808, president of the College of Charleston; John Brown White, class of 1832, president of Wake Forest College; Walter Hillman, class of 1854, president of Mississippi College; and Jesse Hartwell, class of 1819, president of Mount Lebanon University.

1858

Colonel R. H. I. Goddard has been renominated by the Democrats and Independents in convention as their candidate for United States senator from Rhode Island. In accepting the nomination he made a vigorous speech demanding pure government.

1859

Dr. William W. Keen, one of the delegates to the surgical congress at Berlin, was elected an honorary member of the German Surgical Society. Dr. Keen has previously been similarly honored by elections to the Royal College of Surgeons, London, in 1900; to the Deutschen Gessellschaft fur Chirurgie in 1901; to the Clinical Society, London, in 1902; and to the Royal College of Surgeons in Edinburgh in 1905.

1860

Thomas W. Bicknell presided at the exercises in celebration of the anniversary of Rhode Island's declaration of independence, held in the old Rhode Island state house, May 4, and delivered an address.

1864

Dr. W. Whitman Bailey on April 11 and 12 attended the 74th annual convention of the Psi Upsilon fraternity as a graduate delegate. At the dinner in the Waldorf-Astoria on the evening of the 12th, he read a "Ballade." Among other graduate Psi U's present was Judge Norman S. Dike, '85. The New York Sun commenting on the occasion said that Dr. Bailey had not missed a Psi Upsilon dinner since before the appendicitis era.

On Arbor Day, May 10, the Hope Street High School planted a tree in Professor Bailey's honor. He responded in a brief speech.

1867

Elmer Lawrence Corthell has recently returned from a six months' trip to Europe preparing for the construction of \$40,000,000 worth of harbor and port works in Paraguay and in Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catharina, Brazil. The work which he has under way will necessitate his absence from America for a period of five years.

1874

The law firm of Knevals and Perry (James

W. Perry, '74) announces the removal of its offices to the fifteenth floor of the United States Express building, New York city.

1875

Announcement was made at the commencement exercises of the General Theological Seminary, New York, May 15, of the receipt of \$5,000 for the Rhode Island scholarship, created by the will of Rev. Walter Gardner Webster.

The Berkeley (Cal.) Independent says: President Benjamin Ide Wheeler spoke to the university students in Harmon Gymnasium this forenoon, at the year's first meeting. He began with a few remarks about his southern trip, and his lonely and sleepless vigil in the ferry building after he had arrived there to learn that the last home-bound boat had gone twenty minutes sooner. But the president said the "vigil" had not been quite so lonely or so sleepless as some accounts had described. He had spent no time in looking at the "scenery"—for the only view was that afforded by the advertisements on the walls. And he had spent no anxious hours in watching for the dawn. He had made a pillow of his suitcase, and a covering of his overcoat, and lain down upon a bench to woo the drowsy god. Ere slumber's chain had bound him there approached the night watchman of the pier, and threw another coat around him. "There, professor, y' won't be so cold, now," said the watchman. "It's not a luxurious bed, but once in a while somebody misses th' last boat and has to take it so. There's no way for you to get to Berkeley before 6 o'clock in the morning, and it would take you that long to find a bed in this town." When President Wheeler warmly thanked the watchman, his answer was: "Oh, that's all right, Professor, that's all right. I've got a daughter that's going over to your school as soon as she gets through high school; and maybe some day you can look after her." As dawn approached, there was a disturbance of the pair of overcoats that shielded the form of the eminent scholar. Raising his head to see whether somebody was trying to steal his bedclothes, Mr. Wheeler dimly saw the figure of a man who, instead of stealing, was making contribution to the Wheeler relief work. He had a blanket, and was adding it to the scholar's shelter. "I tried not to wake ye," said the reliever of distress. "Sure, I know who you are. I seen you many's the time. I sell peanuts and popcorn, and I have to come down early to start up the roaster. Ye looked cold, and I says, 'I'll put this blanket on him.' I use it to lay over the box to keep the popcorn and the peanuts from getting cold." President Wheeler advised his pupils, should they ever be stranded at midnight on the ferry pier, to spend no restless hours in wakeful watching for the dawn, but to hunt a soft spot on a bench, close their eyes, and wait for the watchman and the peanut man to draw the drapery of their couch about them. But perhaps the watchman and the peanut peddler might not know the students. Not many of them have their pictures so often in the papers. It pays to be famous. Try it and see.

It is reported that President Benjamin Ide Wheeler of the University of California has been invited to become the head of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Dr. Wheeler graduated from Brown in 1875, and is one of Brown's three college presidents in the West, the other two being President James B. Angell of the University of Michigan, and Chancellor E. Benjamin Andrews of the University of Nebraska. He taught Greek and Latin at Brown for some time after graduating, and the university later conferred on him the degree of doctor of laws.

1879

O. J. Sturgis, editor of the Daily and Weekly News Standard of Uniontown, Penn., has been appointed one of the delegates to represent the Pennsylvania Editorial Association at the meeting of the National Editorial Association to be held at Jamestown, Va., June 10-14. An address recently delivered by Mr. Sturgis before the historical society of Washington, Penn., has been ordered printed in booklet form for circulation among Baptist churches. It treats of "The Early Baptist Churches of Southwestern Pennsylvania."

1880

Walter F. Angell of Providence, a member of the firm of Edwards & Angell, has been elected president of the Providence and Worcester railroad, succeeding the late Moses B. I. Goddard.

Justice Blodgett, president of the Rhode Island commission of the Jamestown Exposition, delivered the historical address at the dedication of the Rhode Island building, on April 25.

1881

The address of William C. Ladd is changed from Pasadena, Cal., to care Charles Rhoades, Bryn Mawr, Penn.

A few weeks ago, before Governor Hughes's coming triumph was as self-evident as it is now, W. J. Lampton had the following energetic poem in the New York World:

The Republican organization has done nothing at all for the governor.—World editorial.

Oh, yes it has;
It's let him stand
All by himself
To beat the band
Of those who hold
That no square deal
Is coming to
The common weal;
It's let him see
That he must set
The honest pegs
Himself and get
Whoever will
To help him win
The struggle he's
Enlisted in.
It's let him take
The burden which
Has put the party
In the ditch;
And if it does
Not break his back
The leaders will
Jump up and crack
Their heels together,
Shouting: "Oh,
Hooray for Hughes!
We told you so."

And if he fall
Beneath the weight,
Will those same leaders
Mourn his fate?
However,
He won't fall, for he
Has been allowed
Such liberty
That he has called in
Helpers who
Will break his burden
Half in two.
The rank and file
Have lent a hand
And Hughes and they
Will beat the band
Of grafters who
Have come to think
That honesty
Is on the blink.
He wants no leaders,
He can lead
The people straight
To what they need.
Hooray for him!
He is the man
For Hughesocrat
Or Hughesican!

1882

The class of 1882 will be the guests of James Richardson, president of the class, at the Hope Club, Providence, on the evening of June 18, when they will observe their twenty-fifth anniversary.

1885

Mr. and Mrs. Crawford Hill of Denver, Col., have sailed for Europe.

1886

Professor George Grafton Wilson was present at the conference on international arbitration held on invitation of Albert Keith Smiley, hon. '75, at Lake Mohonk, May 22 to 25.

Thomas Sessions Cole is superintendent of schools at Chester, Penn.

The class of 1886 will continue their pleasant custom of breakfasting together on commencement morning, June 19.

1887

On May 4, at the celebration of the anniversary of Rhode Island's declaration of independence, Theodore Francis Green, Esq., spoke of Col. Jonathan Allen, who drafted the declaration.

Rev. Richard Wright is now pastor of the Pilgrim church at Cambridge, Mass.

The class of 1887 will hold its twentieth reunion at the Agawam Hunt Club on the evening of Tuesday, June 18.

1888

Frederic Earle Whitaker, Ph. D., of Woonsocket, has recently been admitted to practice at the Rhode Island bar.

Charles E. Dennis, principal of the Hope Street High School, Providence, has been elected president of the Barnard Club.

1889

Lauriston H. Hazard of Providence is to be married, June 18, at the First Congregational Church on Benefit street to Miss Bessie Sackett, daughter of General F. M. Sackett, '61.

1890

Governor Proctor of Vermont has appointed John L. Alger, principal of Vermont Academy at Saxton's River and formerly principal of the Johnson Normal School, a member of the Vermont board of normal school commissioners. This board, consisting of three members, has direct control over the three Vermont state normal schools.

Rev. F. E. Stockwell entered, May 1, on his duties as pastor of the First Congregational Church of Newburg, N. Y.

At the recent meeting of the Classical Association of Andover, Charles Henry Forbes, professor of Latin at Phillips Academy, was elected president. Mr. Forbes is the author of two books published by D. Appleton & Sons, "Eight Orations of Cicero" and Forbes's "Caesar's Gallic War." In 1891 Mr. Forbes went to Phillips Academy as instructor in Latin and two years later was made professor. The winter of 1897-98 he spent in the

further study of the classics at the University of Berlin.

1891

Albert M. Lythgoe, ex-'91 and Harvard '91, has an article in the Metropolitan Museum Bulletin for April, on the Egyptian activities of the museum of which he is in charge. Describing his work at the pyramids of Lisht, about 35 miles south of Cairo, he says:

"We are now employing a force of 150 natives, a part of them trained diggers whom we brought down from upper Egypt and a part of them taken from Lisht and the other villages round about. This force will soon be increased, in order that we may both continue the clearing of the pyramid itself and also begin the excavation of the contemporary twelfth dynasty cemetery which practically surrounds it. Our concession, beyond the district immediately about the pyramids, extends northward for about nine miles and contains cemeteries of other periods which the work of the expedition will cover in due course. The excavations are being carried out under the joint direction of Arthur C. Mace (Oxford) and myself, with Herbert E. Winlock (Harvard) associated with us on the staff of the expedition."

1892

The class of 1892 will meet at the University Club at noon on Tuesday, June 18, when the committee will reveal their plans for the fifteenth reunion of the class. The class will be the guests of its local members.

Rev. George W. C. Hill, minister of the Union Church at Proctor, Vt., for nine years, has received a unanimous call to the North Congregational Church of St. Johnsbury, Vt.

1893

Henry A. Barker, secretary of the Metropolitan Park Commission, has been appointed chairman of the publicity committee of the Providence Old Home Week, July 28-Aug. 3.

Rev. Elliot F. Studley has been appointed to the Methodist Episcopal church in Bourne, Mass. Mr. Studley was formerly pastor of the Broadway Methodist Episcopal Church of Providence.

John L. Casey has been admitted to the Rhode Island bar.

Thomas J. Dowd is managing the Holyoke baseball team of the Connecticut League.

1894

William C. Hill, formerly of Milton, Mass., is principal of the high school at Lewiston, Maine.

George Sheldon Ellis, who has been for the past two years the successful principal of the high school at Canajoharie, N. Y., has accepted the position of superintendent of public schools at Whitehall, Washington Co., N. Y. Mr. Ellis has been engaged in school work ever since his graduation, with the exception of one year, when he was associated with his brother in the management of the Phoenix Mutual Fire Insurance Company for the state of Iowa. He has occupied the following posi-

tions: superintendent of schools at Somerset, Ky., from 1894 to 1895; principal of the high school at Valley Falls, R. I., from 1895 to 1898, and superintendent of schools for the borough of Roselle, N. J., from 1898 until 1904.

1895

George B. McClellan has for the past three years been the representative at Washington, D. C., of the commercial bodies of Honolulu, and is also secretary to Prince Kuhio Kalaniana'ole, the Hawaiian delegate to Congress. During May Mr. McClellan was to take a party of 25 congressmen to Hawaii, as guests of the people of Hawaii upon the invitation of the territorial legislature.

Arthur Amsden Macurda has recently been appointed president of California College, San Francisco. Mr. Macurda has been engaged in educational work since 1896, the year after his graduation. From 1896 to 1898 he was instructor in mathematics in the Kamehameha schools of Honolulu and since that time he has been located in San Francisco, serving as principal of the Cogswell Polytechnic College from 1898 to 1901, as educational director of the San Francisco Y. M. C. A. from 1899 to 1904, and as deputy superintendent of schools since 1903. In 1902 he received his master's degree from the University of California for work done in education.

1896

James E. Ames is principal of the Ames School at Dedham, Mass.

Champlin Burrage has in press at present "The Retraction of Robert Browne, Father of Congregationalism." The "Retraction" was probably written early in the year 1588 and is now first published with a brief account of its discovery by Mr. Burrage.

1897

"Oskey, wow, wow! Whiskey, wow, wow!

Holy Muckilie, Old Kentuckyie,

Nicholas Brownie,

Rah, rah, rah! Rah, rah, rah! Rah, rah, rah! Ninety-seven!"

"'97, rah, rah! '97, rah, rah!

'97, '97! Rah, rah, rah!"

Plans for the big "decennial celebration" of the class of 1897 on June 18 and 19 are nearly completed. On Tuesday the class will spend the day at the Warwick Club, of which they will have the exclusive use and where they will enjoy a fine Rhode Island clambake, baseball, games, etc. In the evening at eight o'clock will occur the banquet at the University Club. On Wednesday the programme includes parade and commencement exercises, commencement lunch, ball game and president's reception.

Gregory Dexter Walcott, since 1904 professor of Greek and philosophy at Blackburn College, Carlinville, Ill., has recently been elected to the chair of psychology and philosophy at Hamline University, St. Paul, Minn. He will enter upon his new duties in September. Mr. Walcott received his A.M. from Columbia University, in 1898 and his D.B. from Union Theological Seminary in 1899.

The following year he visited Europe and was for a year a student of philosophy and sociology at the Universities of Bonn and Berlin. Upon his return he continued his study in philosophy at Columbia University, receiving in 1904 the degree of doctor of philosophy. His published thesis is entitled, "The Kantian and Lutheran Elements in Ritschl's Conception of God." While completing his studies Mr. Walcott served as assistant pastor of the Central Congregational Church, Providence, 1902-03, and as preacher to the Memorial Congregational Church at Saylesville, R. I., 1903-04. Besides his thesis Dr. Walcott is the author of various reviews and articles.

1898

Arthur H. Chamberlain is now on the staff of the Iron Age, published at New York.

Governor Higgins of Rhode Island will address the students of Rhode Island College at Kingston, commencement day, June 11.

On April 25 Governor Higgins formally dedicated the Rhode Island building at the Jamestown Exposition.

Dwight K. Bartlett has removed from Pittsburg to Boston, where he will be manager of the American Fan Co., whose plant is at Watertown.

Governor Higgins delivered the historical address at the celebration, in Providence, of the anniversary of Rhode Island's declaration of independence on May 4.

1899

Clarence S. Brigham, librarian of the Rhode Island Historical Society, was one of the Rhode Island party present at the formal opening of the Rhode Island building at the Jamestown Exposition. He has also been appointed historian of the Providence Old Home Week committee.

Freeman Putney, Jr., is manager of the Scott Stamp and Coin Company, and is located at 18 East 23d street, New York city.

Dr. Charles O. Cooke has opened an office for the practice of medicine at 251 Broad street, Providence.

Joseph W. Dows is superintendent of schools at East Providence, R. I.

1900

Rev. Harry S. McCready is pastor of the Baptist church at Manchester, Vt.

Rev. J. L. Peacock of Westerly, R. I., is in Rome, as a delegate to the fifth international Sunday school convention. Mr. Peacock was sent by the Sunday school teachers of several denominations in Westerly, whom he has instructed for a number of years.

Ray O. Hughes is teaching at Westbrook Seminary, Portland, Me.

Dr. Herbert H. Armington has located in Warren for the practice of medicine. He is at present associated with Dr. F. P. Drown, ex-'02, but will in the near future begin independent work in that town. His decision to locate in Warren necessitated his resignation as house surgeon at the Providence Lying-in Hospital after only a short service.

1901

Henry Langworthy Burdick and Frank A. Page have recently passed the examinations for admission to the Rhode Island bar.

1902

A. Truman Patterson has recently passed the examinations for admission to the Rhode Island bar.

Thomas Chaffee is principal of the high school at Mexico, Me.

Ray Forrest Knowlton is teaching at the Protestant Episcopal Academy, Philadelphia, Penn.

Leroy Bartlett has been promoted from second to first lieutenant in the United States Field Artillery corps and is now stationed at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

1903

Since January, 1906, Lionel H. Peabody, Jr., has been with the construction department of the Southern Railway, in the office of the principal assistant engineer. Henry B. Drowne is also with the construction department of the Southern Railway. At present he is in charge of the masonry construction of the James River viaduct at Lynchburg, Va.

Lewis H. Conant is principal of the Sullivan High School at Berwick, Me.

Nathaniel O. Howard is assistant in chemistry, physics and algebra at the Technical High School, Providence.

1904

Michael J. Lynch is pitching winning ball for the Pittsburg team of the National League.

Clifton H. Hobson is supervising principal of the Greenville school district, Norwich, Conn.

Charles W. Hunt is teaching at the Moses Brown School, Providence.

George E. Kelleher is with the bureau of navigation, department of commerce and labor, Washington, D. C. Mr. Kelleher will also study law. His address is 1101 K street, N. W.

1905

H. Clark Barber, heretofore associated with the Legal Aid Society of New York, will continue the general practice of law as a member of the firm of Noel, Rembaugh and Barber, with offices at 1 Broadway.

Wells A. Hall has been appointed superintendent of the public schools at Concord, Mass.

1905

Fred E. Hawkins is teaching at Montclair Military Academy, Montclair, N. J.

William J. Lamkie is principal of the Thorsby Institute, Thorsby, Fla.

Leon W. Kendall is assistant principal of the high school at Bristol, Conn.

Leroy F. Bliss is an assistant at the Chauncy Hall School, Boston, Mass. He teaches English, French and German.

William H. Albrecht is teaching at the Utica Free Academy (high school), Utica, N. Y.

Frank C. Hulse is instructor in mathematics at the high school in Schenectady, N. Y. His address is 144 Lafayette street.

1906

Gilman P. Standish is teaching at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.

A. L. Wright is teaching mathematics at Cook Academy, Montour Falls, N. Y.

Jared W. Davis is teaching in the high school at North Dartmouth, Mass.

Captain V. C. Hoyer will play with the North Attleboro baseball team this summer. He is now a student at the Harvard Law School.

Thirty-three members of the class of 1906 recently renewed the spirit of good fellowship by a dinner at the Narragansett Hotel. President Mercer acted as toastmaster and called upon various members of the class to speak. Among those who responded were Harry M. Pattee, Eliot G. Parkhurst, T. W. Prestwich, E. S. Brightman, W. R. Hersey and Paul Matteson. President Mercer made an earnest plea for the extension of Brown democracy and for efforts on the part of all the alumni to influence preparatory school men toward the college on the hill. The class roll was called and the responses showed that many of the absentees were scattered far and wide, some being in Mexico, Porto Rico and India. Plans for commencement were discussed, and it was decided that while there should be no formal celebration until 1909, yet as many as possible should be back the coming June for some informal celebration. After the banquet adjournment was made to the Brown Union.

The committee in charge of the arrangements for the reunion was T. W. Pritchard, J. O. Cook, and H. R. Hobson.

Those present were: Banfield, Bellows, Bennett, Brown, H. G. Carpenter, Clafin, Congdon, Cook, Dolt, Folk, Ferrier, Field, Fletcher, Greene, Hersey, Hobson, Hoyer, Jackson, Lightbody, Lindemuth, Matteson, Mercer, Owen, Parkhurst, Pattee, Prestwich, Shinn, Shires, Slocum, Sweeney, Whittaker, Woodbury, S. E. Wright.

The Alumnae

1897

The address of Florence Case is Marlboro street, Providence.

Sadie E. McCready is pastor's assistant at the Baptist church, Manchester, N. H.

Miss Ethelyn Merrill entertained the members of her class at her home in Central Falls on Friday afternoon, May 10th.

1898

Anne W. Carpenter is teaching English, Latin and French at the high school in Stockbridge, Mass.

1869

Lillian E. Everett is teaching in the high school at Dayton, Wash.

1901

Lilla R. Birge is assistant in German at the Boardman Manual Training High School at New Haven, Conn.

Daisy Frances Coulters is teaching in the grammar school at South Raynham, Mass.

1901 advanced

S. Elizabeth Goodwin is teaching in the high school at Danbury, Conn.

1902

Mary L. Hays is teaching at the Ashley Street School, Westfield, Mass.

1903

Alice S. Carroll is assistant at the Hope Street High School, Providence, and teaches English, botany and commercial arithmetic.

1904

Laura Brooks is teaching at the high school at Stafford Springs, Conn.

Florence B. Beitenman is teaching English and algebra at the Girls' High School at Reading, Penn.

1905

Millie Dimond Church is teacher of the ninth grade and assistant in the high school at Bristol, R. I.

Louisa R. Holt is teaching in the high school at Norwell, Mass.

Roberta A. Horton is teaching English and mathematics at the Spaulding High School, Barre, Vt.

Engagements

The engagement of Frederick C. Broomhead, '05, to Miss Alina E. Tillinghast of Providence has recently been announced.

The engagement of George W. Eddy to Miss Sarah Louise Sanders of Bernardsville, N. J., is announced.

Marriages

On Tuesday, April 30, 1907, at the home of the bride, Merwin White, '99, was married to Miss Elizabeth Nicholson. The bride was attended by Miss Marv Lewis as maid of honor, by Miss Patty Nicholson as flower girl and by Miss Ethel Parks, Miss Mollie Brownell, Miss Annie Henshaw and Miss Hope Nicholson as bridesmaids. The best man was Albert C. Hoey of Woonsocket and the ushers were Richards White, Wurtz White, William L. Mauran, John Mauran, Lauriston H. Hazard, '89, and Walter D. Kilvert, '95.

On May 1, 1907, at the First Baptist Church, Providence, at 6.30 o'clock, occurred the marriage of Miss Annie Fisher, '04, to Raymond Wentworth Seamans, '05. The bride was attended by Mrs. W. Stanley Seamans, Jr., as matron of honor, by Miss Florence Marion Beck of Providence as bridesmaid, and by Miss Rose Mabel Hardman as flower girl. The ushers were Earle B. Cross, Arthur C. Fisher, Howland S. Stedman and Robert Jerrett. On their return Mr. and Mrs. Seamans will live in Schenectady, N. Y., where Mr. Seamans is associated with the American Locomotive Co.

Births

Born on May 1, 1907, to Mrs. Mabel Cobb Thayer, 1900, a daughter, Dorothy Thayer.

Born on October 23, 1906, to Rev. William J. Noble, '97, a son, Robert Cameron Noble.

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VOL. VIII

JULY, 1907

NO. 2

BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY



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Intercollegiate Champions, 1907

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THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

VOL. VIII

PROVIDENCE, R. I., JULY, 1907

No. 2

LITERARY MEN OF BROWN, III; JAMES DE MILLE

By Harry Lyman Koopman



ONE of the most popular writers in the English-speaking world during the seventies of the last century was James De Mille, a graduate of Brown in the class of 1854. What reader of that period, for instance, had not laughed over the comical adventures of his *Dodge Club*? It was in the next decade that a lady chanced to quote to the writer of this article one of Dr. Watts's hymns. Whereupon he ventured, and with complete success, the following comment: "Ah! you didn't get that verse out of the hymn-book, but out of De Mille's *Dodge Club*." A generation of boys were brought up on his *B. O. W. C.* stories and graduated from them into the world-wide adventure and fascination of his *Cord and Creese*. Unlike most of the popular writers of his day, De Mille has never dropped wholly out of sight, and as his novels are now being reprinted and articles are appearing relative to the man and his work, it is fitting that the graduates of Brown should make or renew acquaintance with this distinguished Brunonian.

James De Mille was born in St. John, New Brunswick, August 23, 1833. He came originally from a New York family bearing the name of Demill or DeMiltz. But during the Revolution the family were Loyalists, and in company with thousands of others they emigrated to Nova Scotia, where they could remain under the British flag. In Sabine's *American Loyalists* is the entry "Dernile, John A. grantee of St. John, New Brunswick." In the copy

of this work in the Brown University Library another "1" has been pencilled in the name, and in the margin is written "Jim De Mille," the affectionate name by which our author's college friends always knew him. At the age of sixteen De Mille entered Acadia College, Wolfville, N. S. It is his experiences here that he reproduced in his *B. O. W. C.* books, the mystic letters really meaning not Brethren of the Order of the White Cross, but Boys of Wolfville College. After a year at this institution De Mille and his oldest brother made a tour of Europe, crossing the ocean in a ship of their father's, and spending a year and a half in their travels. The influence of these novel experiences, especially of his Italian impressions, is visible in nearly all his writings. Soon after his return, that is in February, 1852, De Mille entered Brown in the middle of the sophomore year. Here his standing as a student was only moderate; his mind was evidently too active along its own lines to conform to the routine of college studies. He was, however, a steady reader of solid works of literature in English and Italian, travels in unfamiliar regions, and books not often read by college students, like Sale's *Koran*, Swedenborg's *Heaven and Hell*, and Mallet's *Northern Antiquities*, besides works that appealed to him personally, such as Sabine's *Loyalists*, and Martin's *Nova Scotia*. De Mille was a member of the Philermenian Society, which held fortnightly debates. On March 12th, 1853, he led the affirmative in discussing the question, "Would it be good policy for the

U. S. government to enter into negotiations with the proper authorities of Spain for the purchase of Cuba?" The question, it appears, was decided in the negative. In the same year he was elected the poet of the society. He was a favorite speaker, and those who were near the society's rooms when a meeting was going on, always knew when De Mille was up by the applause that followed his sallies of wit. De Mille was also a member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity. In May, 1853, he delivered a junior oration on "Arabian Fiction." In the year of his graduation he was elected class poet. De Mille began to write for publication while at Brown. He contributed stories to the *Waverly Magazine* of Boston, thereby gaining money, training and also amusement, for he never took these efforts seriously. In August, 1853, appeared in *Putnam's Magazine* an unsigned article by De Mille on "Acadie, and the Birth-place of Evangeline." This article, written as he was approaching twenty, shows him already a master of literary handicraft.

After graduating from Brown in 1854, De Mille spent a year in Cincinnati on business, and then returned to St. John, where in 1856 he embarked in bookselling, but owing to another's fault the venture proved a disastrous failure. In 1859 De Mille married Miss Anne Pryor, by whom he had three sons and a daughter. In 1860 he was appointed professor of classics in Acadia College. Here he acquitted himself so well as a teacher and organizer that in 1854 he was chosen professor of history and rhetoric in Dalhousie College, a position which he held with great distinction until his sudden death from pneumonia, Jan. 28, 1880. De Mille regarded himself as a teacher, not as a writer, and gave himself up unstintedly to his college work. He was an original and inspiring teacher, and his memory is cherished warmly by his students. The world, however, never thought of De Mille as a college professor any more than it did of Longfellow. Yet, in spite of De Mille's wide fame as a novelist, it is possible that his work as a teacher constitutes his strongest claim to remembrance. Let us find if we can the cause of this anomaly.

De Mille had a splendid equipment for a novelist—immense physical energy, unflagging facility in composition, a vast fund of knowledge acquired by travel and reading, and, apparently, an insatiable impulse to write. He knew the literature of the world, he had high standards of literary art, and he had a natural sense of humor and a grace of expression which were in themselves a passport to popularity. With this equipment and the further advantage of his long apprenticeship to letters, De Mille, in the pause between his Acadia and Dalhousie professorships, set himself seriously to write his first novel. It was a tale of Rome in the first century, and was entitled *Helena's Household*. Unfortunately he had difficulty in finding a publisher, and, to his great chagrin, the one that he at last secured insisted on important changes in the treatment to conform to the theological taste of the day. It was not a question of truth, but of trimming. De Mille resisted stoutly; but he needed both the money and the recognition which the book would bring; so at last he yielded, and rewrote the obnoxious chapters. But this experience was so disagreeable that, to avoid a repetition of it, De Mille resolved in the future to give the publishers what they would take without question, as the Harpers had just taken his now famous *Dodge Club*, which was simply an extravaganza, though a delightful one. Henceforth the note of not taking his public quite seriously appears in all of De Mille's stories. He flung them, more than twenty, to a public that eagerly snapped them up. But he did not express himself nor did he give the world the legitimate fruits of his genius. His last novel, indeed, entitled *A Strange Manuscript Found in a Copper Cylinder*, and published anonymously eight years after his death, contains a profound sociological element, being nothing less than a *reductio ad absurdum* of altruism. But the lesson is clothed so fantastically as to be robbed of much of its force. Last of all, in 1893, appeared *Behind the Veil, a Poem*, in which De Mille himself speaks to us from his own inmost nature. Had his initial experience been such as to encourage him to put forth the best that was in him, it is hard to set limits to the

attainment that he might have reached. But fate decreed that De Mille should be content to stand among those whose writings delight rather than enrich the world. Though this qualification is a fundamental one, it nevertheless leaves much in his work that we can admire and commend. In the first place, he was a capital story-teller. Even though we do not believe in the existence of his characters, we follow their adventures with interest. His *Cord and Creese* is a splendid story of the sleuth-hound variety. His *Cryptogram* is based on an ingenious puzzle which probably no reader ever solved. But his most successful stories are those of devil-may-care adventure, like the *Dodge Club*. Strangely enough, his *Elements of Rhetoric*, his one piece of professional writing, afforded him a better medium of self-expression than any of his novels. While it is a scientific treatise on style, he poured into it his enthusiasm for literature and the riches of his varied reading in many languages. Though De Mille's stories for boys do not take their heroes or their adventures seriously—a fault, by the way, which boys are not apt to notice, and which their elders when they pick up these books rather enjoy—they contain one element which should entitle them to the grateful remembrance of every inhabitant of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia; and that is their minute and loving descriptions of the scenery of those provinces, which have created in the hearts of thousands of foreigners an interest in this romantic country.

Besides teaching and writing, De Mille was in frequent demand as a lecturer, and through all he kept up his studies and his reading. He was a musician, and he had no little artistic gift, especially in caricature, as the margins of his college note-books and his later manuscripts bear witness. In person De Mille was large and burly. He was decidedly a "man's man," and lacked those graces that make men shine in what by an amusing synecdoche calls itself "society." He was, therefore, while familiar as an author to the whole English world, really known as a man to only a few intimate friends. It happens curiously that his associations with his Alma Mater were largely poetical.

He was chosen class poet and society poet, and on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his graduation, in 1879, he was invited to deliver the poem before the Phi Beta Kappa society. De Mille greatly enjoyed his visit to Providence on this occasion. He renewed old college friendships, and received various marks of attention from prominent people. The most noticeable lack was the failure of his Alma Mater to bestow upon him the honorary degree, which he so richly deserved. Possibly the university was only waiting for another occasion. But before the next commencement came round "the fatal asterisk of death" was set against the name of James De Mille.

FROM JAMES DE MILLE'S PHI BETA KAPPA POEM

Delivered at Brown University, June 16, 1879

* * * *

Behold man's general life from age to age,—
Virtue and vice by turns his thoughts engage.
Vice seeks a present pleasure for the sense,
Virtue a far off future recompense;
One springs to life and hurries on to die,
The other lives to immortality;
Successive generations onward move,
And learn new lessons, new allurements love,
Act from new principles of blame or praise,
Judge by new standards, new ideals raise.
Thus there arise the men of lofty tone
Who follow virtue for herself alone,—
The men who live their fellow men to bless,—
The aristocracy of righteousness.
These form the high and pure humanity
Whose judgment is the true vox populi.
For every mortal who has lived or died
God's judgment is prepared, and man's beside.
Public opinion scrutinizes all,
And judges every man or great or small;
Her awful presence we may plainly trace
Sitting in judgment o'er the human race.
She shall be judge of all, and none may fly
That inquisition, or that doom defy.
For every man she keeps this judgment day,
For all of acts we do, of words we say.
The heaven of God the just may hope to find,
And joined to this the memory of mankind,—
The great Wallhalla hall of human fame
Where mortal man finds an immortal name.
There dwells the Æsir, who at duty's call,
Gave grandly up themselves, their lives, their
all,
Of these America may claim a share
And point to those whose names are written
there.

* * * *

On such as these, the leaders of our race,
Our faith we rest, and all our hopes we place,

By whose great lives this one great truth is
shown
Man may not live for his own self alone.

This struggle comes to all beneath the sky
Selfhood to please, or selfhood to defy.
All men must make the choice of Hercules,
Between the toils that bless, the joys that
please;

And still to all the cry comes from above:—
Choose ye this day whom ye will serve and
love,
The Baal of baseness, or the God alone
Who leads where heroes and where saints have
gone.

Thus while on earth iniquities abound,
By earnest seekers Good may still be found.
The eternal verities of God are hers,
And these she offers to her worshippers:—
Pureness in heart, in action righteousness,
With pity for our fellows in distress,
The bright chivalric virtues, steadfast faith,
Honor unstained, courage that conquers death,
Just judgment o'er ourselves, warm human
love,

And crowning all, a trust in God above.
Though now the commonplace of daily life,
These have been gained from centuries of
strife,

And long resisted have been won at last
Through suffering in all ages of the past.
Great Truth herself for us all these has gained,
For us the long laborious strife sustained.

Bearing these gifts of God through myriad
years,

She comes to us, in sweat, and blood, and
tears;

Obscure, by taunts and mockings harshly
schooled,

Despised, denounced, rejected, ridiculed,
Suffering the stroke of power, the scorn of
pride,

Reviled, tormented, scourged, and crucified ;
Until at last, the awful pathway o'er,
She rises up to the right hand of power,
And over all who bless, and all who curse,
Reigns, the throned monarch of the universe—
And she shall reign, till all her work complete,
All earthly things be put beneath her feet.

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The Library will occupy the two plats on which the refectory (formerly the presidential mansion) and the Bowen house, next door, now stand

PROFESSOR ALBERT HARKNESS

IT is well within the facts to say that no name in recent years has been so intimately associated with that of Brown University as the name of Albert Harkness. Since 1838, when he entered the university, he gave continually to Alma Mater—for a period approximating the scriptural limits of the life of man—his love, strength and devotion. His triumphs were her triumphs; her progress was nowhere hailed with more sincere enthusiasm than by him. If there were ever a "Brown man" in all that the phrase implies, in temper, training and affection, it was this unassuming scholar, whose long life came to a close on the twenty-seventh day of May, 1907.

Professor Harkness was a drill-master of the old school, insistent on accuracy of form and statement, impatient of slovenly preparation or recital. With a pellucid mind himself it sometimes seemed difficult for him to comprehend at the full the difficulties surrounding the undergraduate mind; yet there was never a member of the university faculty more modest in the expression of his own views, more amiable in the face of the intellectual challenge of an inferior, more kindly disposed toward anyone, whether student or not, in the time of trouble.

If the typical scholar be, in outward appearance, stern and unbending, Professor Harkness did not conform to the conventional ideal. His brow was clear, and a cheerful light habitually lurked within his penetrating eye. He was neither domineering nor obtrusive; conscious, no doubt of his sure footing in the classics, he was the reverse of voluble; though on appropriate occasions he could maintain his opinions with equal force and firmness, and in formal address he possessed the happy faculty of combining academic tradition with modern freshness of presentation.

Professor Harkness's sense of humor was acute. His classes will readily testify to the absence of any atmosphere of gloom in his recitation rooms, at the

same time that they will agree as to the constant presence there of a fitting dignity. From the humor of the moment the master would turn with profound seriousness to some graver matter in hand, and no one could invest the sober passages of the Greek or Latin textbook with more classic severity than he.

Though best known to Brown graduates as their professor of Greek, he was at heart a Latinist, and it is through his Latin Grammar, supplemented by his many editions of the Latin authors, that he achieved a unique academic fame. No other Latin book for school or college work, we presume, has been so widely circulated as the Grammar; and in spite of the competition of other excellent grammars it is still in use, to the number of many thousands of copies, in all parts of the union.

It is a remarkable fact about Professor Harkness that he continued his exacting literary labors to so advanced an age. Long after he had passed his eightieth milestone he was wont to work over his books until late in the evening, rounding out a life of singular calm and happy achievement to the very last. Till near the day of his death he was a familiar figure on Westminster street, cheerily greeting friend and acquaintance, and being, unconsciously to himself, the object of many an affectionate identification. "There goes Professor Harkness: you've heard of him;" some one of his old students would say to a companion, a stranger in town.

But "there goes Professor Harkness" no more. His step no longer echoes in the corridors of University Hall and Sayles. No longer his unostentatious way carries him across the front campus and up Prospect street. "He shall return no more to his house, neither shall his place know him any more." "His place" was Brown University. It absorbed such of his affection as did not spend itself upon his quiet and felicitous family circle. It is difficult to think of the college without thinking of him.

THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

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By the Brown Alumni Magazine Co.

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JULY, 1907

COMMENCEMENT DAY

Chief Marshal Henry VanAmburgh Joslin of the class of 1867, who has become as much a feature of the commencement procession as any other person, not excluding even the high sheriff in his evening dress, is of the opinion that the attendance of alumni this year was as large as ever before in the history of the university. The line certainly seemed at least as long as ever to the casual eye. It wound around corner after corner, and all beyond those who were graduated within the last few years marched without the inspiration of the brass band and its ponderous drum.

The "stand-up" lunch, we hear, was not altogether satisfactory. The problem has not been completely solved, though probably there will never be a return to the old-time crush in Sayles

Hall. Perhaps it would be worth while to try a series of "sit-down" lunches in the several buildings. Next year's committee will doubtless give ample thought to the perplexing situation.

It is invidious to compare the "literary" exercises of one commencement with another, yet we venture to say that the Sayles Hall programme this year was not as good, on the whole, as that of a year ago. The MONTHLY modestly advised the committee this year to "cut it short," but this advice was unheeded. The result was that before our special guests from abroad, Messrs. Thomas Nelson Page and Judge Grosscup, were called upon to speak, the afternoon was far spent, the interval having been consumed with addresses (each of them attractive in itself), by the chairman of the meeting, the president of the university, the governor of the state, a representative of the faculty with a minute in memory of Professor Harkness, and a member of the class of ninety-seven who made a speech in connection with the presentation of the portrait of Professor Clarke.

Of course it was far from the committee's intention to show discourtesy to our guests, yet it does not seem to the ALUMNI MONTHLY to be fair or reasonable to ask eminent men to come to Brown from a long distance on commencement day and then shove them off to the foot of the programme, which is reached only when the audience has become satiated with intellectual fare.

With this year's experience in mind, it would be unfortunate for next year's committee to fail to guard against this vital defect.

THE SECTARIAN QUESTION

The question of the elimination of all denominational or sectarian requirements in the charter of Brown Univer-

sity seems now fairly open for discussion, since a resolution looking toward that consummation was introduced and discussed at the annual meeting of the Associated Alumni and action on the resolution postponed until next year, and since the president of the university took occasion to refer to this proposed change at the meeting of the corporation the day after commencement in a frank and open-minded way.

As many of the most ardent lovers of the university and of those who have given her their time and close attention deem a change advisable in the interests of broader scholarship and progress toward greater usefulness, the MONTHLY will be glad to present later on some of

the arguments in advocacy of such a movement.

The corporation is a most conservative body and would scarcely take such a radical step on its own initiative, but if aware that an overwhelming number of alumni favored this adaptation of the charter to modern views would undoubtedly transform this sentiment into action. Whatever course the discussion may take, of one thing all may be assured; that no change in the charter can possibly be made without the consent of the corporation of Brown University and that the proposed elimination of sectarian requirements will not invalidate or weaken the rest of the charter one jot or one tittle.

TOPICS OF THE MONTH



COMMENCEMENT week was favored with fine weather, good, honest hot weather of a variety rather rare up to date in 1907. The sun shone and the class day decorations were therefore unspoiled. It was in all respects a successful week, the social and academic functions were happily carried through, and the attendance of alumni on commencement day was apparently as large as ever.



Counting Commencement Attendants There ought to be some systematic plan of counting attendants upon commencement every year. In a general way it can be told how many are present, for most of them go to the luncheon and the committee knows, of course, how many pay. But a considerable number probably visit the campus during the day who do not attend the lunch, for one or another reason; perhaps they live near by and prefer to go home for the mid-day meal; perhaps they lunch down town, being unable to give the whole day to the campus festivities.

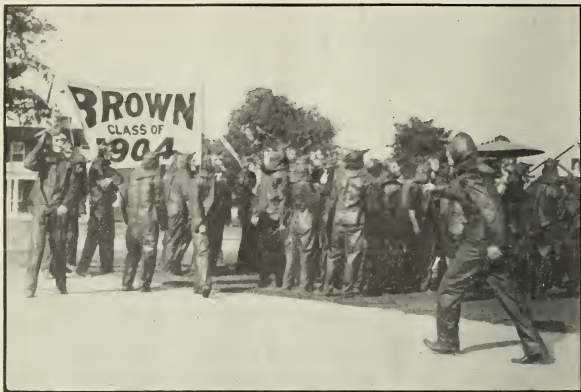
Next year it would be interesting if somebody, one of Chief Joslin's aides for instance, were delegated to count the number in the procession going down the hill and returning. The uphill march is probably more numerously participated in than the other.



Class Reunions

Seventy-eight members of the class of 1897 came together on Tuesday,

June 18, to observe their decennial reunion. The members of the class gathered at the Brown Union in the late forenoon. A special car took them to the Warwick Club, where a clambake was served and the afternoon spent in games. The dinner in the evening was held at the University Club. In the absence of Everett Colby, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., acted as toastmaster, and C. W. Towne, G. D. Walcott, B. T. Livingstone, J. C. Robbins, F. O. Jones, W. D. Phillips, A. G. Stone, G. M. Whipple, and F. E. Watson responded to toasts. Those present at the dinner were: G. M. Whipple, H. E. Starr, H. A. Matteson



CLASS OF 1904 AT COMMENCEMENT
Dressed in the Startling Guise of Red Devils

S. K. Gurney, A. Ballou, H. M. Greene, C. D. Millard, A. Foster, H. M. Van Gelder, R. B. Harris, P. R. Bullard, F. A. Rugg, R. Allen, J. R. D. Oldham, C. E. Clift, C. A. Harris, G. R. Coughlin, R. H. Belknap, F. R. Wheeler, A. M. Cottrell, R. S. Emerson, F. A. Arnold, E. E. Tyzzer, M. H. Merchant, H. G. Bissell, F. E. Owen, C. H. Lingham, W. J. Ballou, H. C. Miller, B. T. Livingstone, B. L. Hall, J. H. Arthur, S. Adams, G. L. Miner, D. F. Holmes, W. A. Scott, W. B. Peck, M. H. Cook, G. T. Spicer, J. O. Otis, H. T. Metcalf, I. B. Merri-
man, E. H. Green, A. C. Stone, H. R. Green, A. H. Chase, W. A. Harris, M. H. Arnold, C. R. Budlong, L. W. Horton, F. B. Follett, A. M. McCrillis, B. S. Watson, W. H. Thornley, A. M. Allen, W. F. Peckham, S. D. Humphrey, S. C. Armstrong, W. R. Bartlett, H. B. Briggs, R. S. Wilcox, C. D. Owen, Jr., F. E. Briggs, H. W. Bennett and W. S. Learned.

Following the banquet the members of the class marched to the Brown campus, where they dedicated the new tree, recently planted to replace the original

tree, which died several years ago. Afterwards the class and college songs were sung from the chapel steps.

On the following day, at the commencement dinner, Wilbur A. Scott, in behalf of the class, presented to the university a splendid portrait of Benjamin Franklin Clarke, professor emeritus, president *pro tempore* 1896 to 1897, president *ad interim* 1898 to 1899.

REUNION OF 1892

The class of '92 met at 12 o'clock, noon, June 18, 1907. A general reunion of the members was had and luncheon was served. At half-past one a special car was taken for the Anawam Hunt and Fishing Club in Rehoboth, Mass., arriving at the club at 2:30. A game of baseball was played until time for dinner. At 5 o'clock the class sat down to a clambake and after the clambake joined in singing songs and telling stories until their return to Providence, where they arrived about 11 o'clock. There were no formal speeches during the day, the whole celebration was conducted informally. The next day the class had luncheon at the Uni-



CLASS OF 1902 AT COMMENCEMENT

On Andrews Field, Arrayed in Japanese Costume

versity Club after the commencement exercises at the First Baptist Church.

Out of fifty-three living members of the class there were present thirty-seven members. The high average of attendance was especially gratifying. The following members were present:

E. I. Brownell, F. M. Smith, H. G. Partridge, J. P. Gage, W. S. Chase, F. T. Easton, J. E. Smith, F. W. Matteson, W. R. Dorman, J. W. Brennan, R. H. Gladding, B. S. Webb, G. W. C. Hill, W. H. O'Neil, M. Kern, L. S. Campbell, H. E. Bellows, L. M. Lincoln, H. K. Rowe, W. G. Bullard, A. L. Barbour, A. P. Reccord, E. A. Bowen, C. H. Merriman, Jr., H. N. Rice, A. N. Leonard, A. E. Hylan, H. S. Bradford, J. A. Pirce, J. C. Collins, Jr., R. N. Turner, E. E. V. O'Connor, W. C. Langdon, Theodore S. Brown, W. H. Eddy, B. Blaisdell, M. S. Brown.

In addition to this there were two non-graduate members, H. F. Butler and H. T. Gould. Of the graduates, G. T. Andrews was present at the reunion on commencement day, although unable to be present at the reunion of the day previous.

The local alumni entertained the visiting alumni. The committee of arrangements were Frank W. Matteson, Frank M. Smith and James C. Collins, Jr.

REUNION OF 1895

A few members of the class of '95 enjoyed a reunion and dinner at the Wampanoissett Golf Club grounds on the evening of June 18. Those present were: J. G. Tillinghast, Clifford Whipple, E. P. Jastram, J. R. Dickinson, F. E. Horton, W. A. McDonald, F. O. Clapp, H. J. Hoyer and C. W. Barrows.

REUNION OF 1900

Twenty-seven of the class of 1900 gathered at the Rustic Inn at the Hotel Newman on the evening of June 18, and enjoyed a reunion and dinner. Frederick T. Field acted as toastmaster and Arthur E. Norton, Howland Wood, A. D. Pritchard, A. L. Scott and W. H. Detmers responded to toasts.

Those present were: M. W. Crane, C. White, A. L. Perry, R. M. Dexter, A. E. Norton, H. Wood, L. W. Robinson, M. C. Johnson, A. O. Pritchard, J. L. Hood, A. L. Scott, L. F. Farrell,

W. H. Detmers, C. P. Lynch, F. T. Field, L. A. Randall, G. G. Bass, A. Wakefield, E. S. Cobb, W. H. Bacon, N. A. Moss, C. P. Roundy, C. H. Porter, M. D. Lapham, R. C. Robinson, C. W. Brown and H. M. Hovey.

REUNION OF 1902

The '02 men gathered for their quinquennial reunion at 2 o'clock on June 18, at the Brown Union and then marched to the steamer Pontiac, which proceeded down the bay to Bristol, sailed around Hog Island, and finally landed in Providence about 7 o'clock. The banquet in the evening was held at the Wellington. C. A. Phillips acted as toastmaster and speeches were made by R. W. Richmond, C. A. R. Ray, A. S. Gaylord, T. F. Pevear, H. D. Briggs and H. J. White.

The members present were: C. R. Austin, W. W. Barker, J. P. Barstow, H. D. Briggs, J. C. Bullock, G. E. Buxton, H. G. Calder, P. Caswell, A. G. Chaffee, H. S. Clark, C. B. Coppen, W. R. P. Davey, W. H. Dennett, L. A. Drury, F. H. Gabbi, A. S. Gaylord, C. R. Green, A. Greene, H. J. Hart, J. Holmes, C. H. Holt, E. J. Horton, E. B. Jackson, H. H. King, K. P. Lincoln, J. B. Littlefield, H. K. Metcalf, L. S. Milner, A. E. Munro, W. A. Page, H. M. Paine, A. T. Patterson, C. A. Phillips, A. K. Potter, C. A. Powers, C. A. R. Ray, R. W. Richmond, S. H. Saloman, P. D. Sherman, I. Southworth, R. C. Thompson, F. W. Tillinghast, O. C. Trees, L. G. Walling, H. J. White, F. P. Craig, T. F. Pevear, A. W. Pinkham and H. W. Stiness.

REUNION OF 1906

With rollicking song and merry jest the members of class of '06, to the number of nearly a hundred, rallied around the historic rooster of the class, which occupied a conspicuous position on the head table directly in front of the toastmaster's seat, and shouted themselves hoarse at the sight of the big red chanicleer, of which the class poets sung: "We bought a rooster for fifty cents:

B-R-O-W-N.

The horrid old thing flew over the fence;

B-R-O-W-N."

The gathering was held at the Crown Hotel on Tuesday evening, June 18. The toastmaster was E. G. Parkhurst and he introduced the several speakers of the evening, C. D. Mercer, P. P. Chase, W. R. Hersey, P. Matteson, M. L. Dolt, and A. Brown.

Those present were Class President C. D. Mercer, Secretary T. W. Prestwich, Treasurer J. O. Cook, J. T. Wheeler, W. R. Hobson, E. Breslin, L. A. Prouty, J. Barnicoat, W. G. Slocum, P. T. Hill, R. Brown, M. L. Dolt, W. R. Hersey, R. W. Berthold, H. W. Chandler, A. Loepsinger, E. Banfield, A. W. Claflin, W. A. Kennedy, C. H. Jones, H. W. Brayton, J. M. Ferrier, C. N. Nutter, H. W. Congdon, R. H. Field, C. Lundell, J. L. Harson, M. M. Sweeney, E. W. Porter, W. A. Whittier, W. Angell, J. G. Walsh, O. Rackle, P. P. Chase, E. G. Parkhurst, A. Brown, P. Matteson.

(Reports of other class reunions will be found under "Brunonians Far and Near").



Conferring Degrees

One hundred and fifty-six young men and women, students at Brown University, received degrees on Wednesday, June 19, and forty-one received advanced degrees for study, while upon ten persons, all of whom have performed distinguished services of one nature or another, honorary degrees were conferred.

Those thus honored were Dr. George F. Jelly, alienist, of Massachusetts (Brown, '64), Sc. D.; Professor Carl Barus of Brown University (Wurtzburg University, '79), LL. D.; Judge Arthur L. Brown of the United States District Court, Providence (Brown, '76), LL. D.; the Rev. Charles F. Aked, New York, D. D.; the Rev. George Hooper Ferris, Philadelphia (Brown, '91), D. D.; the Rev. Howard B. Grose, Jamaica Plain, Mass. (Brown, '76), D. D.; Stephen H. Arnold, New York, A. M.; John Hope, Atlanta (Brown, '94), A. M.; the Rev. Charles B. Elder, Worcester (Brown, '77), D. D., and Professor Wallace C. Sabine, Boston (Ohio, '86), Sc. D.

Exercises at the Church

The commencement exercises were held, as usual, in the First Baptist Meeting House, to which the undergraduates, seniors and alumni marched in slow procession in the morning. Orations were delivered by Zachariah Chafee, Jr., Providence; Joseph Boardman, Jr., Plymouth, N. H.; Ralph Norton Dennett, North Adams, Mass.; John Courtland Knowles, Providence, and William Nisbet Ross, Providence, all of the graduating class. The awarding of degrees and the announcement of prizes followed, after which the honorary degrees were conferred. The procession then reformed and marched back to the campus, where the commencement day luncheon was held in various buildings.

Speakers at Sayles Hall

The principal speakers in Sayles after the dinner were Judge Peter S. Grosscup of Chicago, Thomas Nelson Page of Washington, Governor James H. Higgins of Rhode Island and President Faunce. Stephen O. Edwards, of the class of '79, was toastmaster.

Sheriff at Commencement

It may not be generally known how it happens that the sheriff of Providence county is present at the university and in the meeting house on commencement day. The explanation is found in the General Laws of Rhode Island, Title XXV., Chapter 230, Section 19, which reads as follows:

"The sheriff of the county of Providence, with as many of his deputies as he may deem necessary, shall attend the celebration of the annual commencement of Brown University and shall preserve peace and good order and decorum during the same."

Another Chapter House

It is plain that the chapter house system is steadily increasing in favor at Brown. Delta Tau Delta, which has been represented here since 1896, has leased the large residence at 94 Angell street, between Prospect and Brown, which was until recently occupied by Rev. Dr. Henry

M. King, and will have it thoroughly renovated for use in the fall.

Psi Upsilon was the first fraternity to secure a chapter house at Brown, then came in order Alpha Delta Phi, Delta Upsilon and Delta Kappa Epsilon; and in a recent number of the MONTHLY it was announced that Beta Theta Pi had secured land for a house on George street, at the foot of Prospect. Thus six societies will soon be settled in their own homes near the campus.

Historic Bowen Estate

The Bowen property recently acquired by the university to form part of the site for the John Hay Library is historically connected with the college. Prior to the Revolutionary War, Dr. Ephraim Bowen's homestead stood at the foot of College Hill, on the present site of the Franklin House. The house of his son, deputy-governor Jabez Bowen, was where the Providence Washington Insurance Co. building now stands. Dr. Bowen and his son owned much of the land extending up the hill.

Dr. Bowen was a trustee of Brown University from 1764 to 1790. Deputy Governor Jabez Brown, although a graduate of Yale College, 1757, was greatly interested in Brown and was for thirty years, up to the time of his death in 1815, chancellor of the university.

To his different sons he left parcels of land on College street; three of them were Brown graduates, Jabez, Jr., Brown, 1788, Horatio Gates, Brown, 1797, and for seventeen years librarian, and Henry, Brown, 1802, who was for over thirty years secretary of state for Rhode Island. The latter's portion is the property now acquired by the university.

Dr. Pardon Bowen was a brother of Jabez, and also graduated from Brown University, later being a trustee.

Brown's Baseball Champions

There can be no question of Brown's supremacy among the college baseball teams of the year. The team played 18 games, winning 16, tying 1 (with Yale at New Haven) and losing one (to the so-called All-Collegians at Andrews Field.)



BROWN BASEBALL TEAM. 1907

Back Row—Frost, mgr.-elect; Tift, p.; Dennie, c. f.; Huggins, trainer; Raymond, c. and capt.-elect; Nourse, p.; Bingham, mgr.
Front Row—Dickinson, 2b; Elrod, 1b; Keen, 1 f.; Paine, c. and capt.; Hamilton, 3b; Dr. Sexton, coach; Budlong, sub.; Jones, s. s.

Following are the victories, the score of Brown being given in each instance first:

Bowdoin, 8-2; Wesleyan, 1-0; Amherst Aggies, 1-0; Tufts, 9-3; Dartmouth, 9-0; Carlisle Indians, 5-1; University of Maine, 10-0; Columbia, 8-2; Yale, 2-2, 3-2; Lafayette, 1-0; All-Collegians, 3-5; Vermont, 1-0; Harvard, 1-0; Pennsylvania, 6-0; Amherst, 6-1; University of Alabama, 10-4, 9-0.

The team was, therefore, virtually unbeaten during the year. This is a record without precedent, so far as we know, in intercollegiate baseball history.



Sectarianism Discussed At the annual meeting of the Associated Alumni in Manning Hall on

Tuesday afternoon, June 18, the president, Hon. Samuel C. Eastman, '57, of Concord, N. H., presided, and Professor A. K. Potter, '86, acted as secretary. Amasa M. Eaton, Esq., '61, of Providence presented a resolution that the

members at large of the advisory committee of the Associated Alumni, with Chancellor E. Benjamin Andrews, President Mary E. Woolley, Bishop William N. McVickar, and Governor James H. Higgins, should "take into consideration the advisability of asking the corporation to petition the general assembly to amend the charter of Brown University by striking out all denominational requirements;" to confer with the corporation, report to the advisory committee, with its approval print a report, and poll the alumni, if practicable, all before the next annual meeting of the Associated Alumni.



Animated Controversy There was an animated debate over this proposition, Mr. Eaton de-

fending and explaining it. He believed that the time had come to remove all sectarian qualifications from the university. He pointed out that while the charter was liberal for its time, it had become illiberal. It was difficult, he

showed, to fill the Quaker vacancies in the corporation without resort to "pious frauds," while Unitarians are chosen to fill Congregational vacancies, although the founders of the college did not have that branch of the Congregational Church in mind.

The charter provides, said Mr. Eaton, for a faculty drawn from the Protestant denominations, yet Roman Catholics, and possibly Jews, have been admitted to the teaching force. He had no objection to their inclusion, but thought that if they were to be let in it should be done legally.

Stephen O. Edwards, Esq., '79, a member of the corporation, opposed the plan on various grounds. If such a change were to be made, he believed, a committee should be appointed consisting of five Baptists out of a total of seven. The resolution contemplated the wresting from the Baptists of their oldest institution of the higher learning. Any step should be taken with the greatest care and deliberation.

Zachariah Chafee, '80, resented the charge that the proposed change was suggested only as a means of securing Mr. Carnegie's fund for superannuated professors. Those who favored the change had the highest interests of the university at heart.

The editor of the ALUMNI MONTHLY said that he was heartily in favor of the movement for a change. He could not see the justice of a committee of seven of whom five should be Baptists, as the committee was to represent the Associated Alumni, a body the majority of which are not Baptists. That would be as bad as to go to the other extreme. He reminded the alumni that most of the buildings on the campus have been erected by others than Baptists; that the greatest gift in a monetary sense came from John Nicholas Brown, who was not a Baptist, through the agency of Mr. Matteson and Colonel Goddard, the trustees of the estate, who are not Baptists; that the Baptists contributed only a small fraction of the million-dollar endowment, exclusive of Mr. Rockefeller's quarter-million, and much less than half, even including that benefaction. He said that those who were not Baptists were willing to give the Baptists, of whose share in establishing the college so much has been made, all its

past, provided they would give the rest of its sons and supporters a just share in its future.

Rev. Edward M. Gushee, '58, pastor of St. Phillip's Church (Episcopal) of Cambridge, Mass., thought it would be somewhat highhanded to take the college away from the Baptists without their consent.

Theodore F. Green, Esq., '87, a member of the corporation, felt that it would be unfortunate to entrust the proposed inquiry to a committee of whom the only ones whose names had been mentioned were all known to be in favor of the change.

Seeber Edwards, Esq., '91, argued that any movement for a change should come from the Baptists themselves.

At this juncture, Mr. Edwards, '79, moved that the entire question be laid on the table till the next annual meeting of the Associated Alumni. This motion was carried.



Death of Preston D. Jones

The college community was shocked, July 24, to learn of the death, the day before, of Preston Day Jones, '07, at Tarboro, N. C., where he had been playing on the local baseball nine in company with several other members of the champion Brown University team of the season just past. Mr. Jones had been in the hospital at Tarboro, afflicted with typhoid fever. In a moment of delirium he overpowered the attendant nurse and threw himself from the window to the street.

Preston D. Jones was born May 5, 1885, and was a son of Preston D. Jones of the class of '69, and a brother of J. D. E. Jones, '93, and F. W. Jones, '96. He was a young man of high character and promise and his untimely death has made a deep impression of gloom upon his associates.



Concerning Doctor Watts

The article on "Isaac Watts, Nature Poet," in the June ALUMNI MONTHLY, has elicited a number of comments, among them the following:

"Dr. Watts has for some reason been the butt of ridicule among many people I have known, and some of his rhymes were so inculcated, 'stamped,' into my

childish mind as to make me regard him as my natural foe. You have recalled me to the path of sanity, and I thank you. After all, our modern hymnology is sadly introspective, and to be delivered from ourselves we have to flee to our great grandfathers."

And here is another:

In that very readable article in the June number, "Isaac Watts, Nature Poet," the writer uses this extraordinary expression: "Not only in the evangelical churches, but in the Church of England and its American counterpart." Would he go on record as saying that the Episcopal Church is not evangelical? Perhaps "evangelical" is a mistake of the compositor or proof-reader for some other word.

Dryden W. Phelps, '77.

Hucneme, Calif., June 18.

The Episcopal Church can hardly be considered "evangelical" in the customary sense of the word. The Evangelical or Low Church party never materially affected the Church's Catholic doctrines and discipline, and that party is practically dead, especially in America.

**Poems
by
Stanley
Millikin**



A circular signed by M. Tromholz reads in part as follows: "Songs of the Nomad," by V. Stanley Millikin (ex-'01). As

you have no doubt learned from the newspapers, Mr. V. Stanley Millikin was lost in the wreck of the Joy Line steamer, "Larchmont."

At the time of his death, Mr. Millikin was preparing for the press a book of his poems, for the publication of which next fall he had arranged with Herbert S. Turner & Co., a Boston publishing house.

Since Mr. Millikin sleeps in an unmarked, unhonored grave, it seems fitting that this book be given to the public as a monument to his life and a memento to his friends. A committee has therefore been formed, consisting of Wm. S. Braithwaite, familiar to lovers of poetry and scholars, particularly for his recent anthology of Elizabethan verse; Laurance Maynard, late of the publishing firm of Small, Maynard & Co.; Frank Pierce Tebbetts, of the firm Marden & Tebbetts, attorneys and coun-

sellors at law; and the undersigned, to act as Mr. Millikin's literary executors. Any profits accruing from the sale of the book will be turned over to Mr. Millikin's estate.

The book is being carefully edited by Mr. Braithwaite, and will, with Mr. Millikin's poems, contain verses of appreciation by Mr. Braithwaite and Mr. Arthur Upson, both of whom, through their many volumes of poems, are well known to American lovers of verse. Mr. Maynard is in charge of the printing and binding.

Your subscription for one or more of these volumes is solicited at \$1.50 per volume. Please make all remittances payable to Frank Pierce Tebbetts, Kimball building, Boston, Mass.



**Brown
Exhibit
in
Cleveland**

The East Side High School at Cleveland, Ohio, has had a "college day" which turned out to be so successful that

it may become an annual occasion. A Cleveland paper thus describes it:

"In an address at the East High School auditorium last evening, Dr. Charles F. Thwing, president of Western Reserve University, declared it his belief that Andrew Carnegie would have been a happier and far more useful man if he had received a college education. The address was a part of the 'college day' exercises, the halls and many of the rooms in the building having been given over to an interesting college exhibit, which was viewed by several thousand persons during the afternoon and evening.

'College day' may become an annual event of East High School. Sixty-one colleges contributed to the exhibit and the hall presented a picturesque appearance with the gayly-colored pennants of the various exhibitors. Many of the college views sent for the exhibition have been given to the school, and B. U. Rannells, principal, is planning to have a college room where they can be permanently displayed. A striking feature of the exhibit of Brown University was a portrait of John Hay, the institution's most famous graduate."

In a note to President Faunce Mr. C. J. Foskett of the school says: "In your

last letter to me you wrote that you had some framed pictures to send. I would like them very much as a permanent exhibit here. Professor Rannells made special mention from the platform of our Brown exhibit, and made the remark that John Hay's portrait with a Brown flag over it was as good an advertisement as any college could have.



Professor Munro's Edition of Prescott For a number of years Professor Munro has been engaged in editing the works of Prescott. The fruits of his labor now appear in the sumptuous "Montezuma" edition of Prescott, issued by the Lippincotts in 22 volumes. Professor Munro has added to the original text the results of later research in the various fields covered by Prescott's histories. The London Athenæum in a review of the new edition, pays the following tribute to the work of the editor:

"Professor Munro has spent much time on the Reformation period, and in the points we have examined he is fully abreast of recent investigation. He is the right man, too, to edit Prescott, for he writes in a lucid and natural style which makes his preliminary notices very agreeable to read."



Segregating the Women In the course of a long editorial article, the Brown Daily Herald says: "There seems to be a general tendency toward the segregation of the Women's College from the rest of the university; and the gymnasium which has been given and the campus which has been promised ought to do much to make the Women's College self-sufficient, a state which would certainly be of advantage to the women and men alike. We believe that education for women should be different from that of men, and agree with Professor Langdon that co-education will develop not cultured women, but "cultured manly women," at the same time tending to destroy the liberty and frankness which ought to characterize the college education of men. This is doubtless generally realized by the university

authorities — whence the movement towards segregation."



Seniors Pass Government Examinations A. W. Bushell, '07, and G. E. Burnham, '07, have received notice of their appointment to service in the Philippines by the United States government. Both took the civil engineering examinations in Fall River last December. Their appointment will extend over a period of two years. They were to leave San Francisco July 9.

The four men who took the United States reclamation service examinations in March have received word that they passed the requirements. They are S. R. Bellows, M. H. S. Affleck, E. J. Potter, and A. G. Bruce, all of the class of 1907.



Butterfly Factory Bell The famous old bell that formerly hung in the Butterfly factory near Lonsdale, R. I., and which was cast nearly six and a half centuries ago, being at present one of the oldest known bells in America, is the subject of a long letter signed "Rhode Islander and Alumnus" in the New York Times. He says: "A great many alumni of Brown University would like to see it hung in the belfry of Sayles Memorial Chapel on the grounds of the university. No more fitting or appropriate use could be made of it, in keeping with its origin and primary purport. Why cannot the friends of the university, on the ground, persuade the present owners to end all controversy concerning it, and put it in a safe and appropriate place in the keeping of the university?"



College Editors At a meeting of the senior Herald editors, the following were elected associate editors: Henry Sharpe Chafee, '09, of Providence; Harold Greene Sturgis, '09, of Uniontown, Pa.; Maxwell Krause, '10, of Lebanon, Pa.; Stephen Donald Pyle, Jr., '10, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; and Edward Sheldon Spicer, '10, of Providence.

The following officers were subse-

quently chosen: Alfred Jason Densmore, '09, of Lebanon, N. H., editor-in-chief; Charles Evans Hughes, Jr., '09, of Albany, N. Y., and Donald Leroy Stone, '09, of Indianapolis, Ind., assistant editors. There is to be an athletic editor but no managing editor hereafter.

The Brunonian board for 1907-8 has been elected Ralph Philip Boas, '08, is to be editor-in-chief, and the following men have been chosen to the board of associate editors: L. R. Grose, '07; J. H. Baugh, '07; A. H. Jager, '08; F. LeF. Manseur, '10; and W. B. Henderson, '10. A. L. Denton, '08, has been chosen business manager, with Ivory Littlefield, '08, as assistant manager.



Function of University Criticism

We wish we had room for the whole of an interesting letter sent us by a prominent alumnus now in Europe concerning the article in the May MONTHLY on "The Function of University Criticism." The writer of this letter says:

"With most of your article I heartily agree. I have no theory that it is outside the province of a Brown alumnus to discuss with some openness what he regards as university defects.' On the contrary, as one of the corporation and as an alumnus I would heartily welcome the pointing out of such defects, with the means by which they may be remedied and any offer of help in remedying

them. It all depends on the spirit in which such criticism is offered. If it is in the spirit of unjust and unreasonable carping criticism and with no hint of helping the university to realize better ideals and accomplishments, then I object to it as doing harm rather than good. If, on the other hand, it is offered in a friendly and helpful spirit and by one who desires, even in the smallest way to aid in the betterment of existing conditions, I welcome such suggestions.

As a member of the corporation for over a third of a century I speak advisedly when I say that its members earnestly desire to 'meet the expectations of loyalty' of the alumni and retain them. Almost every member of that body is an alumnus himself and shares with the other alumni the pride we have in the splendid progress of the past few years. We have no separate interests. We all wish to work together for dear old Brown, God bless her. We owe much of our success to our training received there—a debt we can never pay.

Very sincerely,

Your fellow alumnus,

W. W. Keen.

We heartily agree with everything Dr. Keen says in this communication from Sweden, where he has so lately been signally honored by the University of Stockholm.

OBITUARIES

HENRY DUDLEY WILLIAMS, 1855

Henry Dudley Williams of the class of 1855 died in Forest Hills, January 1, 1907. He was the son of Dudley and Isabell Williams and was born in Roxbury, Mass., June 26, 1833. He prepared for college at Groton Academy, entering Brown in the autumn of 1851, and graduating in 1855 with the degree of A. M. Mr. Williams was a member of the art firm of Williams & Everett of Boston, a firm founded by his father and continued by him. His fine natural taste for art was developed by much study and travel, and he was a recognized connoisseur in all matters pertaining to his profession. From 1880 until his death Mr. Williams was a trustee of Tufts College, and from 1885 until 1892 served as a trustee of Dean Academy. He was unmarried.

GEORGE WHEATON CARR, M. D., 1857

Dr. George Wheaton Carr of the class of 1857, for nearly fifty years one of the most eminent physicians in Rhode Island, died at his home in Providence on June 18, 1907, aged 73 years, 4 months and 17 days. He was the son of John and Maria Brayton Carr, and was born in Warwick, R. I., January 31, 1834. He prepared for college at the Fruit Hill Classical Institute and entered Brown University in the autumn of 1853, graduating in 1857 with the degree of A. M. On leaving college he entered upon the study of medicine in the office of Dr. J. W. C. Ely, '42, and later continued his studies at the National Medical College in Washington and at the University of Pennsylvania, receiving the degree of M. D. from the latter institution in

1860. The same year he commenced the practice of medicine in Providence, where he continued to practice until his death. In 1859 Dr. Carr was appointed surgeon to the Providence Cadets, and in 1860 he was made assistant surgeon general for the state of Rhode Island. Upon the breaking out of the war in the following year he with others of the general staff of the state was transferred to the first troops raised in Rhode Island and commissioned, April 18, 1861, assistant surgeon First Regiment, Rhode Island Detached Militia, commanded by Colonel Burnside. On August 27 of the same year he became assistant surgeon of the Second Regiment, Rhode Island Volunteers, and on September 12, 1862, was made surgeon, continuing to serve in this position and as brigade surgeon in the Fourth and Sixth Army Corps, until June 17, 1874, when he was mustered out, his term of service having expired. He served in Virginia and was present at many engagements, some of them being the battles of Yorktown, Mechanicsville, Gaines Mill, Fair Oaks, Seven Pines, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Fredericksburg, The Wilderness, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Rappahannock, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor and Hanover Junction. Upon his return to Providence in 1864, Dr. Carr was appointed brigadier surgeon of the Rhode Island Militia; from 1878 to 1883 he was medical director with the rank of major, and from 1883 to 1893 with the rank of lieutenant colonel. He was surgeon to the Rhode Island State Prison from 1868 to 1878, surgeon to the Rhode Island Hospital from 1868 to 1888, and consulting surgeon from 1888 until his death, United States pension examiner from 1868 to 1893, medical director Rhode Island department, G. A. R., from 1872 to 1874, and consulting surgeon to the Butler Hospital for the Insane and to the St. Elizabeth's Home. Dr. Carr was a member of the Rhode Island Medical Society from 1860 until his death; secretary of the society in 1861, and from 1885 to 1891 president of the board of examiners. He was president of the Providence Medical Association from 1870 to 1872; fellow American Medical Association from 1865 to 1907; fellow American Academy of Medicine from 1882 to 1907, and fellow Association of Military Surgeons of the United States. He was a member of the University Club, Providence.

On April 17, 1871, he married Miss Imogen Mathewson, who survives him. They had one son, George Wheaton Carr, Jr., born November 12, 1879, died March 16, 1881.

AMOS MILLER BOWEN, 1863

Amos Miller Bowen, secretary of the Rhode Island state house commission, a member of the class of 1863, died at Providence, June 3, 1907, aged 69 years, 4 months and 11 days. He was the son of William Bradford and Hannah Boyd Miller Bowen, and was born in Providence, January 22, 1838. He prepared for college in the public schools of Providence and entered Brown University in the autumn of 1859. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in Company A, First Rhode Island regiment, and participated with his regiment in the first battle of Bull Run, when he was

taken prisoner, July 21. On May 22, 1862, he was paroled at Salisbury, N. C., and discharged from the service at Providence on July 22, 1862. On February 16, 1863, he was commissioned first lieutenant, Company C, Second Regiment, Rhode Island Volunteers. In September of that year he was appointed aide-de-camp on the staff of Gen. Eustiss, commanding the brigade to which his regiment was attached, and continued to serve until May, 1864, when he was mustered out of service.

After the war Mr. Bowen entered the insurance business and for a time was connected with the Providence Washington Insurance Company. Later he became president of the Franklin Mutual Fire Insurance Company, an office which he held for many years. Mr. Bowen was interested in public affairs, serving as a member of the Providence school committee for 17 years; as a member of the Rhode Island house of representatives from 1879 to 1881; as secretary of the Rhode Island state house commission, and as secretary of the Republican city committee. He served for a time as lieutenant of Company A, First Light Infantry, and as a department officer of the G. A. R. of Rhode Island. He was a companion of the Massachusetts Commandery of the military order of the Loyal Legion.

In 1891, by special vote, Brown University conferred upon him the degree of A. M. in connection with his class.

On November 4, 1863, Mr. Bowen married Miss Caroline Manuel Perez, by whom he had two children, William Manuel Perez Bowen, '84, and Mary Caroline Wheaton Bowen. On April 14, 1868, he married Miss Eliza Rhodes Henry, by whom he had eight children, Annie Olive, Richard, Amos Miller, Alice Lindley, Florence Rhodes, Lillian Sherman, Harold Gardiner and Marion Henry Bowen.

EDWARD WILLIAM PRIDE, 1865

Rev. Edward William Pride of the class of 1865 died May 5, 1907, aged 67 years, 4 months and 19 days. He was the son of William and Mary Ann Pride, and was born in Donegal, Ireland, December 17, 1839. He prepared for college at Wayland University, now Wayland Seminary, at Beaver Dam, Wis., and entered Brown University in the autumn of 1861, graduating in 1865 with the degree of A. B., and receiving that of A. M. in course in 1868. He graduated in 1868 from Newton Theological Institution. After leaving Newton he engaged in missionary work in connection with the Dudley Street Church at Roxbury, Mass. Here, in June, 1869, he was ordained to the Baptist ministry, and the next year, 1870, became pastor of the Dearborn street church, where he remained until 1879, when he was called to the Baptist church at North Tewksbury, Mass., where he continued to serve until 1891, when he retired from active ministry. For a number of years he served as chaplain and librarian of the Massachusetts State Hospital at Tewksbury. In recent years he had resided at Andover, Mass. On September 12, 1872, he married Miss Charlotte Richardson Hart. They had two children, Nathaniel Oliver Hart Pride and Edward William Pride, Jr.

CHARLES EDWIN HARVEY, 1867

Charles Edwin Harvey of the class of 1867 died at his home in Newport, R. I., May 24, 1907, aged 64 years, 5 month and 13 days. He was the son of Captain Thomas Truxton Harvey and Mary Weeks Brown, and was born in South Kingstown, R. I., December 11, 1842. He served as seaman in the United States navy from 1862 to 1863. He entered Brown University and graduated in 1867 with the degree of Ph. B. After leaving college he taught for a year at Blackfoot City, Montana, and then for many years was a book agent.

From 1889 to 1890 he was clerk of the Rhode Island supreme court and Rhode Island court of common pleas for Newport county, and from 1891 to 1893. In 1893, when these two courts were made into one court with two divisions, he became clerk of the supreme court of Rhode Island, appellate division, and common pleas division, a position which he held until his death. On January 6, 1870, Mr. Harvey married Miss Nettie Patterson Smith. They had seven children, five of whom are living. One son, William Riggs Harvey, graduated from Brown in 1901.

BRUNONIANS FAR AND NEAR

The Alumni

1852

The first edition of "Sixty-five Years in the Life of a Teacher," published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 4 Park street, Boston, Mass., is nearly exhausted, and circulars are in preparation to issue a new and larger edition of this popular book by Dr. Magill.

1857

At its recent commencement Bates College conferred upon Rev. William Henry Bowen the degree of D. D.

1858

Right Worshipful Solon W. Stevens, past grand senior warden of the grand lodge of Massachusetts, delivered an oration at the 150th anniversary of St. John's Lodge of Masons, the oldest body of Freemasons in Providence and the second oldest in Rhode Island, on Sunday evening, June 23, at the First Baptist Church, Providence.

1859

The University of Upsala, for the first time since its foundation in 1477, conferred honorary degrees upon foreigners this year at the Linnaeus Fete, May 23-24, celebrating the two hundredth anniversary of his birth. Two of the American delegates received the degree of Ph. D., its highest degree, Professor Farlow of Harvard and Dr. W. W. Keen of Philadelphia.

1861

The legislature of the state of Maine has established the office of state historian and Governor Cobb has filled the office by the appointment of Henry S. Burrage, D. D., chaplain of the National Soldier's Home at Togus, Me.

1864

Rev. J. V. Osterhout of Providence, who recently resigned the pastorate of the Broadway Baptist Church, terminated his official service there on May 26. The same day he announced that he had declined a call to Brooklyn, N. Y.

1866

At the annual meeting of the Sigma Xi Arnold B. Chace, Sc. D., spoke on the subject of "Philosophical Development in Mathematics."

1869

The address of Frank W. Freeborn is 445 West 21st street, New York city.

1872

Twenty-four members of the class of 1872 gathered at the Pomham Club on the evening of June 18, to observe their twenty-fifth anniversary, and on Wednesday they were the guests of Robert I. Gammell at his home on Benefit street, Providence.

1875

Benjamin Ide Wheeler, president of the University of California, to whom was tendered the presidency of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has declined the offer, preferring to remain at the University of California.

1876

At the annual meeting of the Sigma Xi, Dr. Chapin spoke upon the subject, "Some New View Points in Sanitary Science."

At the annual meeting of the Rhode Island Medical Society, Dr. George C. Smith, '76, of Boston, gave an address. Judge Arthur L. Brown, '76, was the after-dinner speaker, and Dr. Charles V. Chapin, '76, was elected president for the ensuing year.

1877

Rev. Willis Frye Thomas, professor in the American Baptist Theological Seminary at Insein, Burma, is in America on leave of absence. His address is 9 Pearl street, Wakefield, Mass.

About forty of the class of '77 observed their thirtieth anniversary on Tuesday, the 18th. They met at the Brown Union early in the afternoon and were then taken in automobiles to Millis, Mass., where they were the guests of their classmate, Fred Homer Williams. Among those present were Rathbone Gardner, C. H. Johnson, F. Rueckert, C. M.

Lee, T. A. Jenckes, W. H. Thurston, R. G. Mowry, W. P. Sheffield, F. P. Capron, E. E. Pierce, T. E. Bartlett, Charles Aldrich, and Henry Aldrich.

1879

Stephen O. Edwards was the toastmaster at the commencement dinner at Sayles Hall.

1880

President W. H. P. Faunce delivered an address before the Sigma Xi, at their annual meeting in May.

1881

At the annual dinner of the alumni association of the New York Homoeopathic Medical College, held in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria on May 16, Dr. Charles F. Adams, president of the association for the current year, presided. Over three hundred of the prominent homoeopathic physicians of New York and neighboring cities were present. Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stites of St. Thomas's Church, New York, and by Rev. Lindsay Parker of Brooklyn.

1882

Twenty-six members of the class of 1882 observed their twenty-fifth anniversary by a dinner at the Hope Club on the evening of June 18, where they were the guests of James Richardson, president of the class. The members present were: J. Richardson, G. S. Taft, J. Shiel, E. C. Bixby, F. L. Gamage, G. Huntington, F. E. Shaw, S. W. Foss, O. C. B. Nason, H. C. Clark, H. E. Thayer, A. E. Gage, A. R. Dilts, J. M. Payne, S. Chaplin, W. T. Learned, W. A. Francis, W. B. Jacobs, C. R. Thurston, F. H. Davis, E. S. Hosmer, E. B. Cole, C. H. S. Weaver, W. B. Bogert, J. H. Spencer, and F. P. Cobb.

1883

At the annual meeting of the Sigma Xi, Professor Manning spoke on "Our Ideals in Scientific Study."

1885

James C. Monaghan was the speaker at the graduation exercises of the New Bedford Textile School. He also made an address before Dartmouth College on "The Religious Crisis in France."

1887

The class of 1887 observed its twentieth anniversary by a dinner at the Agawam Hunt Club on the evening of June 18. Professor Walter C. Bronson was toastmaster, and Joseph Walker, Dr. Arthur I. Connell, Gardner Colby and Rev. Richard Wright responded to the one toast, "The Class."

Among those present were C. A. Carr, W. C. Bronson, E. D. Chesebro, G. Colby, G. H. Crooker, G. W. Field, T. F. Green, John Henshaw, I. C. Hicks, A. W. Hinds, G. A. Jepherson, W. E. Keach, J. Knox, J. F. Murphy, A. M. Quick, H. P. Quick, J. Walker, R. Wright, A. E. Miller and H. P. Young.

1888

Dean William A. Wilbur of Columbian College, George Washington University deliv-

ered the baccalaureate address at Limerock College, South Carolina, this year.

1890 and 1893 honorary.

On Sunday morning, June 23, Right Reverend David H. Greer, hon. 1890, bishop coadjutor of New York, delivered a eulogistic sermon at the fortieth anniversary exercises of the rectorate of Rev. Dr. George L. Locke, hon. 1893, at St. Michael's Episcopal Church, Bristol, R. I. The following evening a large reception was tendered Dr. Locke.

1891 advanced

The address of Professor Edward C. Moore, Ph. D., is 21 Kirkland street, Cambridge, Mass.

1892

Charles Frederick Harper, since 1899 head master of the high school at Quincy, Mass., has been elected principal of the high school at Syracuse, N. Y. Mr. Harper was principal of the high school at Walpole, Mass., from 1892-95; at Bridgewater, Mass., 1895-97; and at New Britain, Conn., 1897-99.

Professor Arthur Newton Leonard has been granted a year's leave of absence. With Mrs. Leonard he will spend the academic year in Germany, traveling, and attending the universities of Berlin and Heidelberg.

1893

Charles A. Selden has an illustrated article in Harper's Weekly for May 25 on "Moving a Newspaper in a Single Night." It describes the recent removal of the Evening Post to the seventh home it has occupied in 106 years.

On June 3, at the annual meeting of the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge, Rev. Edwin Barnes Niver was elected preacher for the ensuing year.

The Bibliographical Society of America has issued the first number of its Quarterly Bulletin, which is intended to be a record of current bibliographical work in America. The first number has been issued under the editorship of W. Dawson Johnston, '93, T. Franklin Currier and Victor H. Paltsits.

Rev. Edwin Bailey Dolan has recently assumed his duties as pastor of the Baptist Church at Agawam, Mass. Mr. Dolan has had two previous pastorates since graduating from Newton: South Waterboro, Me., from 1896-1902, and Wales, Mass., from 1902-1907.

Dr. Charles M. Poor has resigned the principalship of the Cranston High School at Auburn, R. I., although he had just been re-elected to the place.

The usual '93 commencement breakfast was served at 8:30 A. M., at the Hope Club, Benevolent street, Providence. The following members of the class were present: Matteson, Durkee, Updyke, Corcoran, Reoch, Fitzgerald, Filmer, E. A. Thurston, Jones, W. J. Brown, Reynolds, Jacobs, Meiklejohn, Belknap, Mowry, Weeks, W. E. Smith, J. L. Casey.

J. D. E. Jones was elected president and A. C. Matteson secretary. These officers were instructed to arrange for the quinquennial, which occurs in June, 1908.

1893 and 1895

A French text-book, entitled "Elementary French: the essentials of French grammar with exercises," has recently been published by Ginn & Company of Boston. Its authors are Fred Davis Aldrich, '95, master in modern languages in Worcester Academy, and Irving Lysander Foster, '93, professor of the Romance languages in Pennsylvania State College. The book is an outgrowth of "Foundations of French," an earlier book by the same authors. When a revision of this was first undertaken the purpose was to adapt it to a wider range of use by the insertion of vocabularies. So many incidental alterations and additions have attended the work that an entirely new book has resulted. However, the logical arrangement of topics, and the clearness and simplicity of statement that characterized the earlier volume are everywhere retained.

1894

Dr. Harold Dexter Hazeltine has just been appointed to the readership in English law in the University of Cambridge, a position made vacant by the promotion of the present reader, Dr. Kenny, to the Downing Professorship of the laws of England, lately made vacant by the death of the famous Professor Frederick W. Maitland. The position is virtually that of assistant professor in the university. Hitherto Mr. Hazeltine has been a reader in law in Emmanuel College, but the new appointment is to a university position.

1895

The home address of Theron Clark is 182 Camp street, Providence.

1897

The address of John E. Piddock is Saxton's River, Vt.

1898

Borden D. Whiting has resigned his position as assistant general attorney of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad company in order to accept the appointment of railroad commissioner upon the newly created railroad commission of the state of New Jersey. The appointment was made by Governor Stokes, '83, and unanimously confirmed by the Senate. The three commissioners were sworn into office on Thursday June 27. His address will now be 200 Center street, Orange, N. J.

1899

A. Franklin Ross has a series of articles running in the current numbers of the Magazine of History on the subject of "The History of Lotteries in New York."

Rev. Ralph E. Storey is pastor of the Baptist church at Holden, Mass.

1900

At the meeting of the school committees of Oxford and Millbury, Mass., John Lee Chapman was chosen superintendent. Mr. Chapman, who is now supervisor of schools at Plainfield, Conn., has declined the appointment.

Harry Eugene Nickless has recently received an appointment to the engineering force of the city of Worcester.

1901

The address of Rev. John M. Linden is Oregon City, Oregon, where he is pastor of the First Baptist Church.

Dr. Harvey N. Davis has received from Harvard University the Bowdoin prize of \$200, awarded to graduate students in mathematics, physics, chemistry and engineering, for his essay on "The Motion of a Violin String." Dr. Davis is spending the summer in Europe and will devote most of his time to further study and research.

Dr. Arthur I. Andrews is instructor in history at Simmons College, Boston. His permanent address is 157 Elmwood avenue, Providence.

1901 advanced

The address of Rev. Herbert Bacon Hutchins is 193 Holland street, Lewiston, Me. Mr. Hutchins is pastor of the First Baptist Church in Lewiston.

1902

Second Lieutenant Le Roy Bartlett has been promoted to first lieutenant in the United States Field Artillery corps.

The class of 1902 held its Quinquennial reunion on Saturday, June 22, at the Pomham Club.

1903

Fred A. Otis announces that he is now engaged in the general practice of law and that he is associated with Messrs. Gardner ('77), Pirce ('92), and Thornley ('97), at 924 Banigan building, Providence.

Willis Warren Harriman, dramatic reader and entertainer, gave an illustrated lecture on Brown University before the Whitin-Lasselle high school in Whitinsville, Mass., on May 24. This lecture was one in a series on New England colleges given before pupils of this school and was well received.

About thirty members of the class of 1903 enjoyed a sail down the bay in the motor-boat Columbia, on June 18, to Potter's Cove, where a clambake was served.

1904

Charles Frederic Savage is now secretary of the Y. M. C. A. of Pottstown, Penn. His address is Pottstown.

Herbert L. Sackett, who for two years has been instructor in chemistry and physics in the Pingry School at Elizabeth, N. J., has resigned to accept the principalship of the high school at Dunkirk, N. Y. He will assume his duties in September.

Harold V. Joslin is employed as resident engineer of the construction of the Norfolk and Southern railway and is stationed at Farmville, N. C.

Michael J. Lynch, pitcher for the Pittsburg club of the National League, has been re-

leased and has joined the New York team in the same organization.

1905

Arthur H. Robinson graduated and received the degree of bachelor of divinity from Drew Seminary in May. He was ordained as deacon in the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Troy Conference and appointed pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Kinderhook, N. Y.

1906

Arthur G. Fowler, who has been assistant professor of chemistry in the Worcester Polytechnic Institute at Worcester during the past year, has accepted a newly created position in New Jersey with offices in the state house at Trenton. Mr. Fowler will analyze the waters of the rivers and streams of that state.

Florence John Harrington Price is on the local staff of the New York Sun.

The address of Harry Knowles is 28 East Park street, Newark, N. J.

George G. Shor has left the Worcester Telegram, to accept a position with the Boston Herald.

The Alumnae

1894

Miss Mary E. Woolley, president of Mt. Holyoke College, who sailed a few days ago on the *Devonian*, is to spend the summer in the north of Wales, and will also visit London and Oxford. She was accompanied by Miss Jeanette Marks, also of the faculty.

1897

The class of 1897 gathered on Tuesday morning to observe its decennial reunion. After simple exercises at the '97 ivy the class was present with the class baby, Master John Laurence Hood, Jr., at the ivy day exercises of the class of 1907 and Louise M. J. Brough, in behalf of the class, presented a beautiful trowel of bronze and ivy to replace the simple instrument given ten years before. Luncheon was served at Ruth Eddy's home, on the banks of the Seekonk, and after a delightful afternoon together the class gathered at the former home of the Women's College, at 235 Benefit street, where the class supper was held. Ethelyn Merrill acted as toastmaster and Mabel Potter, Edna Davis, Martha Hood, Clara Whitehead, Clara Gomberg, Winifred Bacon and Linda Richardson responded to toasts. Twenty-one of the twenty-seven members of the class were present and greetings were received from the absent members. Those present were J. B. Rose, M. B. Hood, L. M. J. Brough, M. A. Brownell, F. P. Case, E. F. Davis, C. A. Gomberg, B. G. Huse, I. E. Hawkins, M. H. Hough, W. M. Bacon, S. E. Merrill, A. L. Metcalf, S. M. Osborn, M. L. Potter, Linda Richardson, E. M. Round, R. R. Allen, C. T. Starr, M. D. Vaughan and Clara Whitehead. At the business meeting, two hundred dollars was pledged toward the endowment for the support of the Sayles Gymnasium.

Clara A. Gomberg, who has been teaching during the past year at the Friends School in Washington, has sailed for Europe, where she will spend her summer in travel and study.

1901

The class of 1901 held an informal reunion at the Slater Memorial Homestead on Saturday, June 15.

1902

The quinquennial reunion of the class of 1902 was held on Saturday, the twenty-second of June, at the Pomham Club. The dinner took the form of a clambake. Eleanor Stark was toastmaster, and Edith Tillinghast, Linda Lowell, Maude Farnum, Marguerite Reid, Marion Shorey, Louise Towle and Margery Shaw responded to toasts. Those present were F. B. Whipple, M. E. Budlong, L. B. Carter, E. M. Caulfield, M. E. C. Covell, E. F. Cory, A. M. Cushing, N. M. Dauphinee, Maude Farnum, L. M. Gamwell, E. M. Goff, M. L. Hays, M. A. Milliken, D. P. M. Drury, A. M. Paul, Grace Pierce, E. P. Thompson, M. M. Reed, Margaret Roys, H. M. Sherman, I. M. Warren, and E. S. W. Page.

1904

The class of 1904 held its triennial reunion on Saturday evening, June 22, at Pembroke Hall. Eleanor Stark acted as toastmaster and Linda Lowell, Marion Shorey, Louise Towle and Marjorie Shaw responded to toasts. Those present were L. F. Baker, L. B. Baker, E. E. Bruce, A. L. Conley, F. M. Cotton, Hannah Heaton, L. M. Lowell, N. L. Maguire, M. E. Oslin, S. D. Packard, M. W. Shaw, M. L. Shorey, Eleanor Stark, E. S. Bronson, S. E. Taylor, E. M. Tillinghast and G. L. Towle.

1905

Miss Lulu B. Joslin has been elected a member of the Brown Chapter of the Sigma Xi.

1906

The class of 1906 held a reunion on Saturday evening, June 29, at Pembroke Hall. Twenty-two of the class were present.

Engagements

The engagement of Clarence B. Lester, 1900, to Miss Maude Aldrich of Newark has been announced.

The engagement is announced of Philip B. Hadley, '03, to Miss Ruth Barbara Canedy, Smith, '02, of Shelburne Falls, Mass.

The engagement is announced of Miss Minnie H. Hough, '97, to Mr. Whitney, Harvard, '98.

Marriages

At St Stephen's Church, Providence, on the evening of June 21, 1907, Henry Williams Stiness, '02, son of John Henry Stiness, '61, former chief justice of Rhode Island, married Miss Inez Sprague, granddaughter of William

Sprague, hon. '61, war governor of Rhode Island.

Shortly after noon on Tuesday, June 25, 1907, at St. Stephen's Church, Providence, occurred the marriage of Bernard Capen Ewer, '99, to Miss Florence Martin Burt. The bride was attended by Miss Susan E. Burt as maid of honor, and the ushers were William Ely, Harry G. Leighton, '03, Rev. A. W. N. Thompson, '03 and Professor Charles Wilson Brown, '00.

On Monday afternoon, June 3, 1907, at the bride's home, Providence, occurred the marriage of William Chauncey Foster, '02, to Miss Maude Fraser. The best man was Theodore Clyde Foster, '96, and the ushers were Horace Earle Kimball, '04, and Ralph Randolph Barker.

At the home of the bride in Providence, on the evening of June 5, 1907, occurred the marriage of John Laertes Casey, '93, to Miss Maria Louise Earle of Providence. The bride was attended by Miss Cornelia Earle as maid of honor. The best man was Frederick W. Marvel, '94, and the ushers were Ralph B. Earle and William H. Earle, brothers of the bride. Mr. and Mrs. Casey will reside at 69 Weymouth street, Providence, where they will be at home to their friends, September 12th and 26th.

At the home of the bride's parents in Providence, on the evening of June 5, 1907, occurred the marriage of Emily Brainard Day, ex-'03, to Edward Sumner Macomber of New Bedford.

At noon on June 6, 1907, at the First Baptist Church, Providence, occurred the marriage of Robert Churchill Vose, '96, to Miss Helen Williams, daughter of the late Professor Alonzo Williams, '70, of Brown University. The bride was attended by Mrs. Robert Wilcox Sayles, '01, as matron of honor, by Miss Margaret Budlong of Boston as flower girl, and by Miss Isabel R. Brown, Miss Helen Cranston, Miss Patty Rockwell and Mrs. George Albert Goulding, '01, as bridesmaids. She was given away by her brother, Alonzo Roger Williams, 1900. The best man was Nathaniel M. Vose, and the ushers were Herbert Gould Beede, '93, of Pawtucket, Col. Stanley G. Smith of Woonsocket, Horace Paul Dornon, '96, of Philadelphia and Gonzalo Edward Buxton, Jr., '02. A reception followed at the bride's home on Cushing street.

On Saturday, June 1, 1907, at Boston, Mass., Appleton Park Williams, '89, married Miss Adelaide Augusta Sisson. Mr. and Mrs. Williams will be at home to their friends after the fifteenth of October, at West Upton, Mass.

On Wednesday evening, June 19, 1907, at 7 o'clock, at the First Congregational Church of Holyoke, Mass., occurred the marriage of George Francis Jenks, '98, to Miss Faith Kelton. After the marriage a reception was held at Hotel Hamilton.

At noon on Tuesday, June 18, 1907, at the First Congregational Church, Providence, Lauriston Hartwell Hazard, '89, was married to Miss Elizabeth P. Sackett daughter of Gen. Frederick Moseley Sackett, '61. The bride

was attended by Miss Harriet Hazard as maid of honor. The best man was John Lawrence Mauran of St. Louis. The ushers were Henry Weston Sackett, '94; Leland Howard Littlefield, '92; Charles Lee Anthony Heiser, '90; Frank Arthur Sayles, '90; William Lippitt Mauran, '87; William Truman Aldrich, '00; Robert Wendell Taft, '91, and Alexander Duncan Chapin, Jr., '91. A reception followed at the home of the bride on George street. Mr. and Mrs. Hazard will live at 89 Waterman street, Providence.

At the home of the bride's parents in Providence, on the afternoon of Saturday, May 25, 1907, occurred the marriage of Howard Marsh Grant, '95, to Miss Helen Sherman Almy. The bride was attended by Miss Atkins as maid of honor, and the best man was Samuel D. Perry of Southbridge, Mass.

On Tuesday, June 25, 1907, at Indianapolis, Ind., occurred the marriage of Ronald Conrad Greene, '96, son of the late Arnold Green, '58, to Miss Ona Grube of that city.

At Providence, on Wednesday, June 26, 1907, occurred the marriage of Arthur Irving Andrews, '01, to Miss Alice LaSalle Gladding of that city.

On Wednesday afternoon, June 26, 1907, at Fair Oaks Farm, Lincoln, R. I., the summer home of the bride's mother, occurred the marriage of Emery Moulton Porter, '06, son of Dr. George Whipple Porter, '70, to Miss Mary Emerson Bradley, daughter of Mrs. Charles Bradley of Providence. After October first Mr. and Mrs. Porter will be at home at 46 Hereford street, Boston, Mass.

On Saturday evening, June 22, 1907, at St. Paul, Minn., occurred the marriage of Ernest Trowbridge Paine, '01, to Miss Louise Stickney Crosby. Mr. and Mrs. Paine will be at home to their friends at 29 Hawthorne Lane, Indianapolis, Ind., on Tuesdays in November.

Births

Born, on Thursday, May 23, 1907, at Rockville, Conn., to Mrs. Nellie Francis Cooke Marsh, '97, a daughter, Helen Hazard Marsh.

Born, on Sunday, June 16, 1907, at Stonington, Conn., to Henry Robinson Palmer, '90, and Rieta Babcock Palmer, a son, Lewis Babcock Palmer.

Born, at Nevada, Mo., on March 12, 1907, to William Cotton Mather, '99, and Millicent Rawson Leete Cotton, '02, a son, Richard Leete Cotton.

Born, on June 7, 1907, to George S. Newcombe, '03, and Edith Washburn Newcombe, Mount Holyoke, ex-'07, a daughter, Helen Rowell Newcombe.

Born, at Madison, Wis., May 21, 1907, to John B. Tingley, '99, and Rubv Marion Atwood Tingley, '03, a son, John Atwood Tingley.

Born, on May 25, 1907, to George Edwin Marble, '00, a son.

Born on June 6, 1907, at Providence, to Stacy Reuben Warburton, '98, and Edith Augusta Thompson Warburton, '98, a daughter, Florence Warburton.

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Leading articles on The Charter and Roger Williams

VOL. VIII

OCTOBER, 1907

NO. 3

BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY



THE OLD AND THE NEW

Hope College (1822) and Rockefeller Hall (1903)

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THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

VOL. VIII

PROVIDENCE, R. I., OCTOBER, 1907

No. 3

BROWN UNIVERSITY AND ITS SECTARIAN RESTRICTIONS

By Robert P. Brown, '71



THE POPLARS OF BROWN

View on Manning street, looking west, with Lincoln Field and Sayles Hall in the distance. All the property on the right side of the street belongs to the university.

WHEN a proposal is presented to alter any of the fundamental laws of an old and revered institution, it is natural and proper to consider carefully what may be the effects for good or evil that will result from such a change. At the last meeting of the Associated Alumni of Brown University a motion was made looking toward the

elimination of all sectarian tests from the university's charter and while action was very properly postponed for a year, yet it seems well in the meantime to make the arguments for and against such action stand out clearly before the minds of the alumni. It is well understood that the state can make changes in this charter only with the consent of the corporation and, while the

alumni have no direct power, it must be considered that they are the great reserve force standing back of and supporting the institution and that its destiny is largely in their hands. Such being the case, the corporation, having no other purpose except to administer affairs for the best interests of all, would doubtless be glad to have the alumni act as an advisory board. In order, however, to have any influence the alumni's opinion must be given by a sufficient number to make the view decisive and their position must not be allowed to stand on the vote of the small number who may be present at the annual meeting of the Associated Alumni.

The question before the alumni is very clear and simple, "Do we wish the sectarian test removed from the charter of Brown University, and if so, do we believe that the time has arrived to do it?" As an opportunity may soon be given to every alumnus to state his position, a survey of "pros and cons" seems advisable in order that an intelligent opinion may be given. The question of freeing the administration of affairs from all denominational restrictions must be approached from the position of loyalty to Brown's past, active help in the present and profound faith in her future. It must not be regarded from the position of a mere obstructionist, who, looking for forensic victory, apparently eager to kill the movement and the influence of those favoring it, presents special pleas to befog simple folk and ascribes motives without basis in fact or so distorted as to make good appear to be bad. The first question that arises is, would the change endanger any of the charter rights? These rights are very precious and must be preserved. We, however, are assured by constitutional lawyers, and no contrary opinion has yet been given, that Chief Justice Marshall's decision in the Dartmouth College case confirmed the inviolability of Brown's charter, so far as can be seen, for all time. This charter has on a previous occasion been amended by the state legislature, *with the consent of the corporation*, without in any way weakening its force. The state of Rhode Island not only has no constitutional power to invalidate the terms of the charter, but,

what is still better, it has no intention or desire to injure Brown University, but has as much pride in its glory and progress as any of its alumni. The statement has been publicly made and echoed in a religious paper that the proposed change is an attempt to "wrest the university from the Baptists." How futile this plea is can be judged by the absolute facts that, out of 49 members of the corporation, 31 are Baptists alleged to hold a uniform and peculiar tenet, and that they are a self-perpetuating body, so that if the proposed amendment of the charter is made, they need never have a less proportion in the corporation but can indefinitely extend it up to the limit. Again the question arises in the mind, "Is Brown a Baptist college?" When certain Baptists were asked to add to the endowment fund on the ground that it was a Baptist college, they said: "No. It is not a Baptist college, it is altogether non-sectarian." How then can you wrest anything from those who claim they do not possess or want it? It is a matter of history that the Congregationalists were equally interested in establishing a college here but that the Baptists anticipated them in procuring a charter and very justifiably entrenched themselves in the corporation. "Wrest Brown University from the Baptists?" There is no entity to wrest it from. Each Baptist church is an independent body, not a part of a concentrated Baptist machine which could control or manage institutions for its own benefit. To the honor of the Baptist denomination, Brown University has not been used by it for its own exploitation, but its affairs have been administered in the broadest catholic spirit and no man can claim prejudice against himself on account of his religious views or any attempt to force other views upon him while in the university. As a matter of fact, the trustees have been broader than the charter, and have been subject to a sort of letter stigmatism and seen only the spirit clearly, much to the credit of their hearts and heads. Happily the proofs are at hand to show that the Baptists are perfectly honest in their statement that in spite of the charter it is an unsectarian institution, and notwithstanding they have a large majority in

the corporation, no attempt is made to make it a Baptist college.

The corporation appoints ten of its members, who, with the president, form the executive committee, and this committee practically administers all the university activities. On this committee there is only one Baptist besides the president, so that the management and the policy are altogether in the hands of a majority of other denominations. Once more, the faculty largely determines the reputation and influence of the college at home and abroad and reflects the governing tendency; in the last catalogue there are 93 members of the faculty "and other officers." Of these 18 are Baptist and 75 of other denominations. The board of fellows, which confers the honorary degrees, consists of 8 Baptists and 4 of other denominations, and yet the great proportion of honors go to other than Baptists, and in the matter of doctors of divinity, where a tendency would most likely crop out, impartiality prevails and both this year and last year Unitarians received this degree as well as others. There are some twenty-three buildings belonging to the college; of these not over four were presented by Baptists. Of the two million endowment funds, outside of \$500,000 given by Mr. Rockefeller, through his son, only about one-sixth was given by Baptists. These facts are brought into the discussion only to show what an impelling regard and admiration for Brown exists among denominations apart from the Baptists and to promote the idea that, were the charter restrictions removed, their enthusiasm might be stirred to a warmer glow.

Another plea made is that to amend the charter now would look as if the motive were mercenary and the change made in order to participate in the Carnegie foundation for retired professors. So far as those who have long sought a change are concerned, to them no such motive can be ascribed, but the practical outcome of administering this great fund has been to divide the universities in this country into two classes, the liberal non-sectarian and the narrow sectarian. In the first class are Harvard, Yale, Princeton and most of the great seats of letters. In the second class

are those whose charters or laws require that those of a certain denomination shall constitute the whole or a majority of the governing board: the trustees of the fund place Brown in this class and it is hard to see how they can honestly do otherwise so long as the charter says that 31 out of 49 on the corporation must forever be antipaedo-Baptists. It is quite bad enough to be thrust out of the republic of letters and into the petty principalities under denominational rule; it is still worse that our honored and revered professors, after a life of devotion, are deprived of needed assistance in their old age by the regrettable situation. The Carnegie fund is a noble gift and goes far to solve a problem which has perplexed all large universities: how to keep the faculty young and vigorous without doing injustice to those who have grown old in a scantily paid life service to their ideals. It is hardly to be expected that those who cavil at the universities' participation in the noble benefaction of the great ironmaster will raise a fund the income on which might replace the annual sum of \$10,000 needed to be obtained. Nor is it convincing for the opponents of the proposed change to say that the exclusion of Brown from the funds is not certainly irrevocable. We must face the facts as they exist.

It is also asserted that to remove the sectarian element in the charter might withdraw the university from the national interest of the Baptists and lead that denomination to neglect it, thus making it only a provincial college. Without a doubt, many faraway Baptists have sent their sons to Brown, believing it was a Baptist college, and the college is indebted to this conviction for many of its finest alumni, yet the force of the argument has about spent itself in the last two decades. A generation ago the idea of dependence on a certain denomination might have had weight, but to insist upon such a lack of self-sustaining heart-force in the Brown of today would impeach our intelligence and impinge upon our loyalty. The Baptists of intelligence and high moral ideals will send their sons to Brown because they have faith in its methods and discipline to produce good, scholarly men, not because the corporation is per-

force largely composed of Baptists; nor do they want denominational dust constantly thrown in their eyes to prevent their seeing the fact as it is, that no denomination is great enough to contain or curtail the Brown that we know and love.

To drop the lid on this argument, it is very necessary to state again what every man must recognize, that after the proposed change the corporation will be as thoroughly Baptist as it ever was.

The final argument of ultra-conservatism, or more likely of indifference, is "Let well enough alone," forgetful of nature's dictum that every organism must have within itself the power of rejuvenation and progress or be subject to dry rot or the development of seeds of decay producing dissolution. Certainly the devoted friends of the university, looking toward better and greater things, cannot accept this dead-wall argument barring them from looking over and beyond toward fairer conditions. "Letting well enough alone" means putting out the lights of investigation, extinguishing the fires of enthusiasm and making imminent a general paralysis. Can any railroad, mercantile or manufacturing business adopt this policy without slowly dropping back in the competition and finally falling into the arms of a receiver? A university cannot afford to run on a narrower gauge than trade corporations if it is to keep its place among the leaders and not be the butt of the scornful.

Such are some of the arguments brought forth against freeing the charter from a denominational tyranny, and such are some of the arguments in rebuttal.

The advocates on either side, it may be observed, view the subject mainly through the media of utility and sentiment. Is there not a higher ethical ground to take, and are there not moral influences urging a change? If the corporation and officers of the university must needs evade the strict provisions of the charter in order to administer it for the best welfare of all, then common honesty cries out to conform the charter to their broadened views and imperative requirements. Does anyone who knows well the presidents of Brown—

Faunce, Andrews, Robinson, Caswell, Sears, Wayland, think for an instant that they tied themselves to the short tether of a metaphysical or denominational quibble? Can anyone believe that they beat back the advancing wave of liberal thought and shut themselves up within the close limits of a creed formulated two centuries ago? Does the corporation of Brown catechise and take the statement under oath of every Baptist when it determines that he is an antipaedo-Baptist and not of any of the many other divisions? If not, then it does not know that he meets the charter demand and simply treats the demand as a superfluity. In such a case straight-seeing men would say: Drop the superfluities and bring the charter up to the moral breadth of those who must carry on its intended work. When Harvard de-sectarianized its divinity school it was a sign of the powerful tendency among thinking men towards intellectual and moral freedom. This tendency has carried almost all the great centres of educational activity into the unsectarian ranks. In the days of our Pilgrim Fathers the church dominated the state and a theocracy prevailed; in the Colonial days, when Brown's charter was granted, the church dominated education and some denomination ruled or guided every college. But advancing civilization has destroyed all traces of theocracy. The separation of church and state has for its sequence the separation of church and school, not the separation of religion and education, but the expression of ecclesiastical control and the building up of educational systems on the basis of strong, broad religious views and convictions. None other can stand modern criticism or command public respect. Is it not time that Brown threw down the useless and constricting walls of its antiquated charter and swung into line with the moving forces of the world's advance? It is not a question of increasing the number of students or the amount of the funds, it is a plain question of following our honest conviction and standing for mental and moral integrity and letting the breath of God's own freedom blow through and eliminate from Brown's charter all that is unworthy of her and of the high public

respect she deserves. It is full time that our ancient university should arise from the ecclesiastical ruling of the past and shake off her belittling fetters. Then can she stand up bathed in a new

glory and stretching out her arms to her sons and daughters say, Now am I indeed free; help me to be worthy of my freedom!

ROGER WILLIAMS, THE PIONEER OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTY

By Amasa M. Eaton, '61

ROGER WILLIAMS, the pioneer of religious liberty and the complete separation of church and state, was born about 1603. He was the son of James Williams, a merchant tailor of London, and Alice Pemberton, his wife. He attracted the attention of Lord Coke, by his skill in taking down speeches in shorthand in the court of Star Chamber. This great chief justice became his friend and patron, and in 1621 he sent him, as a scholar, to Sutton's Hospital, better known as Charter House, of which Coke was then a governor. Many distinguished Englishmen have been at this school, among them Addison, Thackeray, Steele, John Wesley, Blackstone, Thirlwald, Havellock, John Leech and Grote. When Thackeray lectured in Providence he told us how, when he was a Charter House boy, he carved his name upon a beam, and found there the initials R. W., cut by Roger Williams himself.

In 1623, after gaining a prize at this school, Williams was admitted to Pembroke College, Cambridge, whence he was graduated with honors in 1626. Admitted to the ministry in the English Church, he became chaplain in the household of Sir William Masham, whose wife was cousin of Oliver Cromwell.

Church preferment was now open, but Williams's growing dislike of the Anglican liturgy led him to become a Puritan. He prepared himself for exile, likely to follow as the result of the bitter persecution of Puritans by Laud at the head of the English Church, by

the study of Dutch, with the intention of joining the Pilgrims left in Holland, but his marriage to Mary Barnard changed his plans, and the couple sailed for Boston, on the ship *Lyon*, reaching Nantasket February 5, 1631, after a perilous voyage of 64 days. Favorable reports as to Williams had already reached Boston, and he was invited to occupy the pulpit of John Wilson, then on a visit to England. He declined, because, as he said, they were an unseparated people, that is, they had not yet separated themselves from communion with the English Church. Williams disapproved of the control over individual conscience that the Boston church arrogated to itself, thus early showing his tendency towards the more liberal doctrines of the Plymouth Pilgrims. Finding that the Boston church was supported by the Civil Magistrate, Williams protested against it; claiming that any church that used the arm of the civil power to enforce its own claims is not a church of Jesus Christ, thus adopting a distinguishing feature of the Baptists, whom he afterwards joined. This doctrine gave great offence to the Boston ministers, and after a short pastorate in Salem he went to Plymouth in 1631, and was settled there as assistant to the Rev. Ralph Smith against the remonstrances of the ministers in Boston. While at Plymouth he improved every opportunity to cultivate the friendship of the Indians and to learn their language. Owing to the poverty of the colony he was obliged to support himself in part by manual labor. He returned to Salem in 1633, and upon

the death of Samuel Skelton, Williams became his successor as pastor of the first church. He began teaching that no person should be restrained from nor constrained to any worship or ministry except in accordance with the dictates of his own conscience. He denied further the validity of title to land under the charter of the Bay obtained from Charles I., in 1629, claiming that valid title could be obtained only from the Indians. He objected also to the cross in the English flag, looking upon it as an emblem of Roman Catholicism. These doctrines might well be considered as seditious in England, and, if allowed to go unrebuked, would furnish material to the enemies of Puritanism to influence the king against the colony.

In 1635 Williams was summoned to appear before the general court to answer the charge of maintaining dangerous opinions. After what can hardly be called a trial, he was adjudged guilty of having "broached and divulged divers new and dangerous opinions against the authority of magistrates," and sentence of banishment was passed against him. He was ordered to depart within six weeks, but was granted leave to remain in Salem until spring, provided he would not "go about to draw others to his opinions," but as many resorted to his house to hear him and to make arrangements for removal with him in the spring, it was held that he had violated the condition upon which he had been allowed to remain, and he was ordered to go to Boston. As he declined to do so, Captain John Underhill was despatched with a sloop to Salem to arrest him, and to put him on a ship for deportation to England. Receiving friendly warning, Williams left Salem in the night time with two companions and fled through the wilderness. He passed the rest of the winter on the banks of the Seekonk river, where he had acquired title to the land from the Indian chief, Massasoit, while he was at Plymouth, having visited him in his wigwam at Mount Hope, near Bristol. This spot is now marked by a tablet, and here he and his companions began planting corn in the spring of 1636.

Quoting Williams's own quaint words: "I received a letter from my ancient

friend Mr. Winslow, the governor of Plymouth, professing his own and others love and respect to me, yet lovingly advising me, since I was fallen into the edge of their bounds, and they were loath to displease the Bay, to remove to the other side of the water, and there, he said, I had the country free before me, and might be as free as themselves, and we should be loving neighbors together." Accordingly, with five companions, fellow founders of Providence, William Harris, John Smith, the miller, Joshua Verin, Thomas Angell and Francis Wickes, he embarked in a canoe, and, paddling down the Seekonk river, the party were greeted by some friendly Indians with the salutation "What Cheer Netop," at Slate Rock. This forms the appropriate device and legend on the seal of Providence. Rounding Fox Point and paddling up the river they went up the Moshassuc to a point near St. John's Church, and landed at a spring, now in the cellar of the house owned by Mrs. Lewis, on Alamo Lane. Here is a tablet erected by the state with the inscription, "Under this house still flows the Roger Williams spring." Here was founded the new settlement at Moshassuc, named Providence by Williams, "In grateful remembrance of God's merciful providence to me in my distress," in his own words. Here the same year he was joined by his wife and their two children. What is now North Main street, then called the Town street, was the main street of the new settlement. The "home lots" ran from this street over the hill to what is now Hope street. The tide then flowed almost to the spring, and the street passed along on the edge of the shore. Here was Roger Williams's home lot, and on the wall of the house on the corner of North Main street and Howland street the state has placed a tablet with the legend, "A few rods east of this spot stood the house of Roger Williams."

At once an order was made that no one should be molested for his conscience, and in this humble way was founded the first commonwealth based on the great principle of perfect religious liberty. This principle became imbedded in the compact of 1638,

famous as the first compact of government, recognizing full liberty of conscience and complete separation of church and state. The original may still be found in the city hall, and is as follows: "We whose names are hereunder, desirous to inhabit in the town of Providence, do promise to subject ourselves in active or passive obedience to all such orders or agreements, as shall be made for public good of the body, in an orderly way, by the major assent of the present inhabitants, masters of families, incorporated together into a town fellowship, and such others whom they shall admit unto them only in civil things." In this rude wilderness these men did what law-book writers and jurists tell us cannot be done. Without any external source of authority or power, they incorporated themselves, and the corporation thus created still lives, and is acknowledged to be a corporation. This document is certainly one of the most precious in existence, for it founded a state on a new principle, by the four words, "only in civil things." the principle enunciated in the words over the portico of the state house: "To set forth a lively experiment that a most flourishing civil state may stand and best be maintained with full liberty in religious concerns." Through the influence of Jefferson and other great leaders this principle was imbedded in the constitution of the United States." This principle is the distinctive contribution Rhode Island has made towards the science of government.

In 1639 Williams adopted the principles of the Baptists, to which he had previously shown a leaning. He was publicly immersed and planted the first Baptist church or society, for the sect had no meeting house. This is said by Benedict in his history of the Baptists to be "the mother of eighteen thousand churches of like faith and order on the continent of America."

But only a few months later, doubting the validity of his immersion, Williams severed his connection with the Baptists, and became a "Seeker," that is, one dissatisfied with all existing sects, seeking something better.

The colony of Providence, as it was first settled, included what we now

know as Providence county. The three colonies were united by a common fear of encroachments by the Massachusetts settlements on the east and by the Connecticut settlements on the west, and this fear was enhanced by the consciousness that they had no titles to their lands, except what they derived from the Indians. This sense of common danger induced the colonies to unite in sending Williams to England as their agent to procure a charter or patent from parliament, at that time the supreme source of power. Williams's application for leave to sail from Boston was denied by the Massachusetts Bay authorities, and he was obliged to sail in a Dutch ship from New York. He employed his leisure on the long voyage in compiling "A Key into the Language of America; or a Help to the Language of the Natives in that part of America called New England." It was printed in London, in 1643, at the press of Gregory Dexter, who had already joined the settlement in Providence. Williams was hospitably received and entertained by his friend, Sir Henry Vane the younger, with whom he had become acquainted while governor of Massachusetts Bay. Vane helped him materially in obtaining in 1644 the desired parliamentary patent, which ran to "The Incorporation of the Providence Plantations in the Narragansett Bay in New England." Before returning to Providence, Williams spent several months in London, seeing through the press some of those controversial works of his, now so dear to the heart of the bibliophile, but so dreary to the understanding of the average man of this day, one of which, entitled "The Bloody Tenent of Persecution for Cause of Conscience" was so foreign to the theological spirit of that time in England that it was ordered by parliament to be burned by the common hangman.

Armed with an English safe conduct, or letter of protection, Williams returned to Providence by way of Boston in December, 1644, bringing with him the parliamentary patent. His arrival and crossing over the Seekonk river forms the subject of the large painting on the wall of the Providence county courthouse. The parliamentary patent was not formally adopted by the colonies

until 1647, the four separate colonies, or towns, Providence, Portsmouth, Newport and Warwick, being for a long time fearful of the result of giving up their several powers to a united colony. In 1651 William Coddington of Newport went to England and by some means, not yet fully understood, obtained a commission appointing him the governor of the island of Aquidneck, thus disrupting the union affected under the parliamentary patent. Williams was again sent to England, the Newport colony sending John Clark with him, to secure the abrogation of Coddington's authority, and also to secure protection against the encroachments of Massachusetts and Connecticut. Williams remained in England two years and a half upon this mission, renewing old and forming new friendships and seeing new controversial works through the press. He visited his old friend Vane, and was on intimate terms with Hugh Peters. It is probable that he knew John Owen and Richard Baxter. He associated with Thomas Harrison, the regicide, the president of Cromwell's council of state. He knew also Henry Lawrence, another member of Cromwell's council, and that eccentric genius, Sir Thomas Urquhart, taking an active part in securing a mitigation of the terms of his imprisonment. He knew also greater men than these, including among his friends Coke, Cromwell and Milton. Williams writes that Cromwell was "pleased to send for me and to entertain many discourses with me at several times." He also wrote: "It pleased the Lord to call me for sometime and with some persons to practice the Hebrew, the Greek, Latin, French and Dutch. The secretary of the council, Mr. Milton, for my Dutch I read him, read me many more languages."

Williams was elected president, or as we should now say governor, of the four united colonies or towns, constituting what was then known as Providence Plantations. He rendered important services to the adjacent colonies, as heretofore, by using his influence with the Indians to preserve peace, and by giving warning of impending hostilities to the authorities of Massachusetts and Connecticut.

William Harris, one of the first settlers of 1636, had given an absurd application of Williams's principles by promulgating anarchical doctrines such as the unlawfulness of "all earthly powers" and the "blood guiltiness" of all penal discipline. While president, Williams made one of the few great mistakes of his life by issuing a warrant for the arrest of Harris on the charge of treason. The charge could not be sustained. There was a strong feeling between the two men arising out of a dispute over the boundary lines of their lands, which made the action of Williams only the more unfortunate. This law suit survived them both and was not finally disposed of until the intermarriage of their descendants brought it to a close. To this day, there are descendants of William Harris in this community who entertain but a poor opinion of Roger Williams, and there are descendants of Roger Williams who entertain a like poor opinion of William Harris, and in both cases but few of them know on what their dislikes and prejudices are based.

Williams sincerely believed in the principles he professed, as is attested by his treatment of the Quakers or Friends. He abhorred their views, yet he steadily refused to expel them or to persecute them when they were driven out of Massachusetts and sought refuge in Rhode Island. When an old man, Williams rowed himself to Newport and back again to hold there a public debate with three of the followes of George Fox. As usual, both sides claimed the victory, and published diverse accounts of the argument.

King Philip's war occurred in 1675-6. In the memorable "Pierce's fight" near Pawtucket, a band of perhaps 600 Indians ambushed and all but annihilated the force of about 50 white men and 30 friendly Indians. But three men escaped. The next morning a band of wild savages marched on Providence and burned it, leaving but three houses. Roger Williams, by this time an old man, alone and unarmed, save with his staff, went out to meet the band of approaching Indians. His efforts to stay their course were unavailing, but such was the love and veneration entertained for him by the savages that he

was allowed to return unmolested. At the end of the war Williams served on a committee appointed to allot the captured Indians as slaves among the heads of families residing in Providence. The contrast between the two situations, looked at from a moral standpoint, is striking.

For some time Williams kept a post near Wickford for trading with the Indians. This business suffered greatly during King Philip's war, and Williams, never rich in worldly goods, became a poor man. So far as known he left no will and no inventory of his estate was ever filed. His house in the rear of North Main street and the corner of Howland's alley, on his home lot, was burned by the Indians when Providence was burned. Williams went to live with his son Daniel, and his house was not rebuilt. It appears from a study of town records and traditions connected with the subject that no building has since then been erected on these premises. Last fall a committee of the historical society, while preparing to place a tablet to mark the site of Roger Williams's house, found buried under the soil the fireplace and hearthstone of the founder of the state. The site should become the property of the state and suitable provision should be made for the preservation of these historical remains.

The date of the death of Roger Williams is unknown. His last known letter was to Governor Bradstreet in Boston, and was dated Providence, May 6, 1682. He died in Providence probably in April, 1683. All we know of his death is the mention made in a letter of May 10 following: "The Lord hath arrested by death our ancient and approved friend, Mr. Roger Williams, with divers others here."

Two opposite views are maintained as to his character, although none deny his learning and his ability. One view is that he was an impracticable fanatic, arrogant, dogmatic, pragmatic, a man hard to get along with, visionary and contentious. This is the view taken of him by his enemies. Bradford, in his history of Plymouth, calls him a man godly and zealous, having many precious parts, and very unsettled in judgment. Cotton Mather, in his *Magnalia*, spoke

of his having a windmill in his head, but it must be remembered that Mather was a Boston pope and of course did not believe in liberty of conscience unless that liberty led one to follow him and his church. But many of his contemporaries who were personally acquainted with Williams speak very differently of him. Milton calls him an extraordinary man, a noble confessor of religious liberty, who sought and found a safe refuge for the sacred ark of conscience. Perhaps Lowell is just to him in "Among my Books," saying, "He does not show himself a strong or a very wise man" though "charity and tolerance flow so noticeably from his pen that it is plain they were in his heart."

His life is his best monument. His kindness towards the Indians, the services he rendered them and the services he rendered his enemies who had exiled him and driven him into the wilderness, services often rendered by restraining the Indians from warfare and giving his enemies notice of impending danger and helping to avoid it, mark the essential nobleness of his character. He shared freely, with his fellow settlers the gifts of land made to him personally by the Indians. He served the colony freely throughout his life, with difficulty securing repayment of his expenses, leaving his family for years while in this service. It is true that the views he held and promulgated as to liberty of conscience were not original with him. They were in the air as the logical result of the development of thought at that time, and doubtless in the further course of the development of civilization they would have made themselves heard and felt, even if Roger Williams had never lived. But his is the honor of founding a state upon the distinctive principle of the complete separation of church and state, a principle accepted and embodied in the constitution of the United States, a principle that with the march of time, in the further development of a progressive civilization, will conquer in Europe, as it has already in the United States and will free all churches from the control of the state, as well as all states from the control of any church.

Perhaps the best proof we have of the high character, great learning and

ability as well as of the real nobleness of Roger Williams is to be found in considering the character of his friends. They were the best men of the age, wherever he went. They included Bradford, Winslow, the Winthrops, Bradstreet, Vane and others like them, the leaders in New England, even though they did not believe in the principles he taught. They included Coke,

Milton, Cromwell, Vane, Peters, Harrison and many others of the leaders of thought and of action in England during a remarkable period in its history. He moved among them their equal, the friend of all. We may be sure from this fact that we may with justice and truth place a high estimate upon his character as a man.

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COMMENCEMENT BASEBALL

It ought to be determined in the early future whether the commencement day baseball game is to be a real ball game or only the occasion for alumni horseplay.

Nobody has a word to say against this horseplay, but it ought not to be allowed to interfere with the final match of the year.

The baseball management deserves credit for arranging a good contest with another college team last June in place of a game with an alumni nine, but it seems hardly worth while to ask a team to come here from a distance if the parading classes interfere with the progress of the match.

Sentiment, we think, is overwhelmingly in favor of a game with another college on this last day of the college year—if any game is to be played. The trouble is, however, that the alumni exercises at Sayles Hall prevent an early

start to Andrews Field. To put the case plainly, it looks as if the afternoon were not long enough for the Sayles Hall exercises and the game, at least if the horseplay of the uniformed paraders is to continue.

At some other colleges, notably Princeton and Yale, the class parades have become a great feature, and the same tendency is obvious at Brown. If the game came at two o'clock instead of four, there would be plenty of time for all the requisite monkey-shines before and after the contest.

It has been suggested that the game should be played Tuesday instead of Wednesday. That would interfere with the meeting of the Associated Alumni (and the session of this hitherto moribund body may be lively and prolonged next year), and with the Phi Beta Kappa oration. Perhaps the latter function could be set for Tuesday morning.

It has long seemed desirable to have some characteristic pictures of Brown scenes of such artistic merit as to appeal to the alumni and lead them to place such productions in prominent places,—in libraries, schools and other institutions.

The Monthly has been in treaty with one of the finest lithographic houses to furnish a line of six such photogravures and also one of the six views together reduced to a smaller scale. The first expense of such a scheme is large and its execution depends to a great extent on the amount of support the Monthly may rely upon in disposing of an edition of about eight hundred impressions at one dollar and fifty cents each. We should be pleased to hear from any of the alumni or friends of the college if they favor the idea of having Brown thus made known to a large number who are not acquainted with its beautiful series of camp.

TOPICS OF THE MONTH



A **GAIN**, thanks to the generous courtesy of Mr. Charles S. Weaver of the class of 1882, the football candidates have had a week of fine practice at the Weaver farm in Brooklyn, Connecticut. In two previous years, including 1906, the desirability of getting together in advance of the regular college season has been shown, and the week's training this fall on the hilly Connecticut estate will beyond all question have an advantageous effect.

Coach Robinson, '96, has been ably assisted by Gammons, '98, and Schwartz, '07, captain of last year's victorious eleven. Their task has been made comparatively easy by the fact that no less than nine "B" men have returned to college. These men include Capt. Pryor, Dennie, Hazard, Westervelt, Kirley, Conklin, Mayhew, Ayler and McDonald. All of these men played last year in important games and can be relied upon to put up steady, consistent football of the kind that wins.

Practically the whole line is complete, as all of last year's players have come back. This line proved to be almost invincible against the attacks of such heavy teams as Yale, Harvard and Pennsylvania, and should be stronger this season.

In the back field will be found Mayhew, one of the most consistent and brilliant halfbacks that ever played on a Brown eleven. Although he is rather light for a man of 'varsity calibre, he is "quick as lightning," and can be relied upon to gain ground and to keep both his head and his feet in any emergency. When he is finally carried off his feet he falls toward his opponents' goal line and frequently wriggles his way along for yards more. McDonald at fullback put up a smashing game last year, and as he has both weight and speed makes a valuable man behind the line. He is also strong on the defensive game.



The Class of 1911

As this issue of the MONTHLY goes to press it appears that the freshman class will be probably the largest

in the history of Brown and much larger than that of last year. There were then about 167 regular course first year men; this year 197 men have already registered and it is likely that a number of late registrations will bring the total to over 200. The number of women in the freshmen class is 42, making a total of nearly 250 regular course first year students in the university.

The upper classes will be somewhat pruned by the voluntary or involuntary dropping out of men, but the outlook is good for an undergraduate body considerably larger as a whole than that of 1906.



Professor Dexter at San Juan

Professor Edwin Grant Dexter, who has lately been appointed commissioner of education for Porto Rico, has made a large reputation for himself along his special line as an expert in educational methods. However, it has so happened that he never learned the Spanish language during his service at any of the western institutions of learning with which he has been associated, and when he left the United States, a few weeks ago, for his new post in the West Indies, he found himself unexpectedly handicapped by this lingual deficiency.

But Professor Dexter is not the sort of man to be discouraged by trifles. On the way down to Porto Rico he studied Spanish assiduously. For five or six days on shipboard he wrestled with Castilian forms, eating, drinking and dreaming soft Spanish verbs, and accumulating by night and day a formidable stock of Spanish nouns.

He arrived at San Juan on Thursday, August 8, and immediately received an invitation to attend a formal dinner on Friday evening. At this dinner several toasts had been assigned to eminent officials, and at the last moment Commissioner Dexter found that a few remarks were expected also from him. Nothing daunted, he delivered an im-

promptu address—in Spanish! And they say it was a good one.



Personnel of Students

It is gratifying to know that recent Brown graduates, many of whom are engaged in teaching, are influencing young men to come to Brown. Perhaps at no time in the history of the university has this wholesome tendency been more noticeable than it is just now. Of course, a Brown alumnus who teaches in a preparatory school has the opportunity of impressing the advantages of Brown on the students; and when he does so it is a pretty good sign that he is loyal.

The result of this sort of loyalty is that the incoming class contains a good proportion of what may be called "substantial" men. There are also a number of desirable men whose fathers are graduates of Brown. The more sons and grandsons of Brown alumni we can get the better it will be for the college.



Other Side of the Shield

There is this, however, to be said in any discussion of the personnel of

the students of today. Many undergraduates, at Brown as elsewhere, come from households in which there has been an inadequate opportunity to acquire those qualities summed up in the single word "culture." A prominent nent officer of the university, in speaking of this phase of the subject with the editor of the MONTHLY the other day, said he presumed that throughout the college world there has been a great widening of the social range from which students are taken in recent times. More people in modest circumstances are sending their sons to college. There is no diminution in the influx of rich men's sons, but the poor man's boys are coming too.



Women's College Campus

The beginnings of what may in time become a large campus for the Women's College have been made, a

considerable addition having been rendered possible through the gift of Mr. Stephen O. Metcalf, '78. The ramshackle tenements east of the new Sayles Gymnasium have been removed and the land, together with the tennis ground further east, has been graded and sown with grass, and walks have been established, so that a good idea of the scope of the Metcalf donation may now be gained.

On the new campus are two trees of many years' growth, one an elm and the other a wild cherry, rather an unusual type for a college green. Perhaps the young women will write songs in the future about their cherry-shaded campus; who knows!

Adjoining the addition at the south are a group of unkempt buildings that detract from the appearance of the college grounds, while at the east is a humble Afro-American settlement. In the natural course of events these should disappear and the land be included in the Women's College campus of the future.

The two buildings of the Women's College already erected on this site between Meeting, Brown, Cushing and Thayer streets are in the English collegiate style, and it is presumed that in building other college structures the authorities will conform to this excellent architectural fashion, avoiding the incongruities of the university campus.

It does not require any special gift of observation or prophecy to see that the Women's College is steadily taking on the proportions and dignities of a large and prosperous institution for the higher education of the sex.



Chapter Houses New and Rumored

By the way, graduates of 20 years ago, when you were at Brown there were a half-dozen fraternities here; now there are 17. The movement among these societies toward the building or leasing of chapter houses goes on apace and there are at the present time six such houses, all of them near the campus. The Psi Upsilon house is on the corner of Thayer and Manning streets; Alpha Delta Phi is at 54 College street and Delta Kappa Epsilon is at 65 Col-

lege street, almost opposite. Delta Upsilon is on Waterman street and Delta Tau Delta has taken the house formerly occupied by Rev. H. M. King, D. D., on Angell street. On George street, not far from the southwest corner of the front campus, is the new home of Beta Theta Pi, now nearing completion. It is three stories high, of wood, with a Greek pillared portico at the front. Rumors are afloat of the erection or leasing of houses by other fraternities.



New Recitation Rooms in Maxcy Hall This has compelled the tearing out of the dormitory rooms in the second floor of Maxcy Hall and the conversion of the space thus gained into recitation rooms, mainly for the engineering department. Twelve dormitory rooms have been sacrificed, and as a result student sleeping accommodations are much in demand on the campus. In spite of the recent erection of Caswell Hall, the dormitory on the west side of Thayer street, the university authorities cannot supply all the rooms desired. And this despite the removal of a considerable number of students to the several fraternity chapter houses.



Sc. B., Ph. B. and A. B. What of the bachelor of arts? Is he destined to be lost in the rush? Is the college education of the future to be along strictly utilitarian lines? Registrar Guild thinks a reaction is about due. The industrial expansion of the country during the last few years has called for a great number of college-bred engineers. There have been skyscrapers, bridges, tunnels and all sorts of other important works to be carried through, and the colleges have had to supply the demand. Mr. Guild says that practically every man who has acquired a Brown Sc. B. degree has found a lucrative task waiting for him at graduation. It is no wonder, then, that the engineering classes are full to overflowing.

Without at all disparaging this tendency, the friends of the old A. B. education will be glad to hear from the registrar that in his opinion the pendu-

lum is about ready to swing back. That is, there will be a larger demand for teachers, and we shall see a revival of interest in the classical curricula. Greek will not be avoided but embraced.

So far as can be judged from the preliminary figures of the entrance class, about one quarter will be Ph. B. men and another quarter will be applicants for A. B. Roughly speaking, the class will consist of one-half engineering students, one-quarter bachelor of philosophy men and one-quarter aspirants for the title of bachelor of arts. This looks on its face, to the classical enthusiast, discouraging, but let him remember that the college is graduating as many A. B. men as it ever was. Only, the number is about stationary, while the number of young engineers is growing every autumn.



Growth of Engineering Courses at Brown The recent tendency toward the engineering courses at Brown is said to be emphasized in this year's class. Judging from present prospects, 50 or 60 per cent. of the total number of members will be candidates for the Sc. B. (bachelor of science) degree. So great are the demands upon the engineering courses that it has been found necessary to remove all the recitation rooms from the engineering building on Lincoln Field to make space for draughting benches and other accessories.



Football Schedule Following is the Brown football schedule for the season of 1907:

Oct. 12—Univ. of Maine at Providence.
Oct. 19—Univ. of Penn. at Philadelphia.
Oct. 26—Williams at Providence.
Nov. 2—Harvard at Cambridge.
Nov. 9—Yale at New Haven.
Nov. 16—Univ. of Vermont at Providence.
Nov. 23—Amherst at Providence.

Results of games so far played:
Brown 16, New Hampshire 0.
Brown 5, Amherst Aggies 0.



Restrictions on Admission There was probably never a time when so careful a scrutiny was exercised in admitting students as there is at present. The university is not

striving for mere numbers. It is putting, more than ever before, the emphasis on good students. That is something in which every alumnus and friend of Brown can take hearty satisfaction. While we are all glad to see the university grow we are not anxious for quantity at the expense of quality. The worship of mere bigness in American institutions of the higher education has gone far enough.



Interesting Copy of the Tatler

The university library has acquired a copy of the *Tatler* which is interesting not only for the work itself and the particular edition represented, but also for the history of this individual copy. The edition is the octavo of 1710-11, in four volumes, the first collective edition, and is a beautiful specimen of early eighteenth century printing, with large type, in black ink,

on heavy, cream-tinted paper. Each volume of this copy bears the bookplate of the Earl of Jersey, with "Osterley Park" printed below, and the first volume bears on the fly-leaf the signature of B. Fairfax. Turning to volume 17 of the Dictionary of National Biography, we learn that Brian Fairfax, the younger, 1676-1749, "collected a valuable library and a gallery of pictures at his house in Pantom Square. A catalogue of the library preparatory to a sale by auction was printed in April 1756. But, by a subsequent arrangement, the whole was sold to Mr. Child of Osterley Park, Middlesex. It remained at Osterley till May, 1885, when it was sold by Sotheby for the Earl of Jersey." Let us hope that another two hundred years will find this historic copy of the *Tatler* on the shelves of the Brown library, in good condition, with its fine old calf binding still recognizable, and its beautiful print worthily perpetuating the wit of Steele and Addison.

OBITUARIES

WILLIAM GODDARD, LL. D., 1846



WILLIAM GODDARD of the class of 1846 died at his home in Providence on September 20, 1907, aged 81 years, 8 months and 26 days. He was the son of William Giles Goddard, professor of moral

philosophy and belles-lettres at Brown University 1825-42 and member of the corporation 1842-46, and Charlotte Rhoda Ives daughter of Thomas Poynton and Hope Brown Ives. He was born at Potowomut Neck in Warwick, on Christmas day, 1825. He was a grandson of William Goddard the first Providence printer, whom Franklin, when Postmaster General, appointed Surveyor of Roads and Comptroller. He was graduated at Brown University in 1846, having for classmates his younger brother Thomas P. I. Goddard, Chief Justice Durfee, Hon. Samuel S. Cox, Chief Justice Dickman of Ohio, and other distinguished men. After graduation he spent some time in Europe; during the Revolution of 1848 he was called upon to carry secret dispatches from Paris to Rome. From 1852 to 1855 he served as a member of the Common Council of Providence from the second ward. He studied law but never

sought admission to the bar. Before the Civil War he became a member of the firm of Brown and Ives, which was transferring its interests from shipping to real estate and cotton manufacturing. In 1857 he was elected a trustee of Brown University, a position which he held until his death, serving also as Chancellor from 1888. In 1861 he was appointed a major in the First Rhode Island Regiment under Colonel Burnside, and a colonel and aide-de-camp on the staff of Gov. Sprague. He was present at the battle of Bull Run. He was appointed by General Burnside colonel of volunteers and was present as an aide to that commander at the battle of Fredericksburg. He retired from military service at the close 1862. In addition to his connection with the firm of Brown & Ives, he was associated with his brothers under the firm name of Goddard Brothers to manufacture cotton goods and to act as agents of the Brown & Ives mills. The mills of the two firms are nine in number and give employment to over 3000 persons. Among the most important of Col. Goddard's services to the community were those rendered in connection with the Providence Institution for Savings, the Providence National Bank, and the Providence Gas Company. He was elected

a member of the corporation of the first-named institution in 1850, a director in 1853, later a vice-president, and in 1875 president, a position which he held until his resignation in 1900. He was elected a director of the Providence Bank in 1849. He served the institution as president from 1869 until 1905, when he resigned the office. He was a director of the Providence Gas Company from 1850 until the time of his death, and vice-president from 1875. His father was one of the founders of the Butler Hospital for the Insane. He himself was elected a member of the corporation in 1850 and a trustee in 1875. From 1894

part in its concerts. He was a member and for many years a vestryman of St John's Episcopal Church, taking especial interest in its music. He was long recognized as the leader of Providence society and entertained many distinguished visitors.

Mr. Goddard married Feb. 19, 1867, Miss Mary Edith Jenckes, daughter of Hon. Thomas Allen Jenckes. He is survived by his wife, his daughter Edith Hope who is the wife of C. Oliver Iselin, of New York, by his brother Col. Robert H. I. Goddard, '58, and by his sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Ann Shepard. One sister, Charlotte Hope, and three brothers, Thomas Poynton Ives, '46, Moses Brown Ives, '54, and Francis Wayland '55, died before him.

Mr. Goddard received the degree of A. M. from Brown University in 1849 and that of LL. D. in 1899. At the alumni banquet on commencement day, 1904, a portrait of Chancellor Goddard in academic costume was unveiled in Sayles Memorial Hall. His last public appearance was on commencement day when he attended the exercises at the First Baptist Meeting House and reviewed the returning procession from his carriage. His funeral was held in St. John's Church on the afternoon of the 23d. It was attended by people from all walks of life, including the leading men in the state. He was buried in the North Burial Ground.



WILLIAM GODDARD LL. D. '46

until his death he served it as president. To him and to the other members of his family the hospital is indebted for important additions to its resources and accommodations. He was one of the founders of the Rhode Island Hospital, and was connected with many other charitable institutions. In 1863 he was appointed a member of the board of visitors to the U. S. Military Academy, and in 1889 to the U. S. Naval Academy. He became a member of the R. I. Historical Society in 1850. He was a director of the Providence Athenaeum and a member of the Providence Art Club. He was also a member of the Agawam Hunt, Hope, and University Clubs; and was a member of the Arion Club and took

REV. CHARLES MANNING BOWERS, D. D., 1838

Rev. Dr. Charles Manning Bowers, the last surviving member of the class of 1838, died at his home in Clinton, Mass., August 24, 1907, aged 90 years, 7 months and 14 days. He was the son of Charles and Elizabeth Beale Bowers and was born in Boston, January 10, 1817. He attended the public schools of Boston and prepared for college at the Boston Latin School. Entering Brown University he was graduated in 1838 with the degree of A. B. After leaving college he taught for a year at the academy in Bennington, Vt., but deciding upon the ministry as his profession he entered Newton Theological Institution where he remained a year and on September 9, 1741, was ordained to the Baptist ministry. His first pastorate was at Lexington, Mass., where he remained four years, from 1841 to 1845; in 1847 he accepted a call to the Baptist church at Clinton, then just beginning and remained until 1886, a period of nearly forty years. His long and successful pastorate at Clinton was followed by one at Spencer, Mass., where he remained until 1895 when he retired from active ministry and took up his residence in Clinton. He continued to preach occasionally, however, up to a short time before his death and showed remarkable vigor. He was closely identified with Baptist missionary work and from 1865 to 1878 was secretary of the Massachusetts Baptist Convention. He was the author of various sermons, reports, obituaries and contributions to periodicals and for two years was editor of the Clinton Courant. In the early days in Clinton he took a prominent part in town matters, and for eleven years between 1850 and 1866, was a member of the school committee. For two

years, 1864 to 1866, he was a representative to the Massachusetts General Court.

In 1841, shortly after his ordination, Dr. Bowers married Miss Ellen Augusta Damon, who died nearly two years ago. They had six sons and two daughters.

In 1870 Brown University conferred upon him the degree of doctor of divinity.

KNIGHT DEXTER CHENEY, A. M., 1860

Knight Dexter Cheney of the class of 1860, president of the firm of Cheney Brothers, the well-known silk manufacturers, of South Manchester, Conn., died at his summer home at York Beach, Me., on August 14, 1907, aged 69 years, 10 months, and 5 days. He was a son of Charles and Waitstill Cheney and brother of Frank W. Cheney, '54, and cousin of Richard O. Cheney, '62. He was born at Mount Pleasant, Ohio, on October 9, 1837. In the autumn of 1856 he entered Brown University and after spending two years there in 1858 entered the employ of Cheney Brothers, being associated with his father in the Hartford plant, and did much to develop and organize the ribbon business of the concern. Later he was made a director of the firm and from 1874 to 1894 was assistant treasurer. In 1894 he was elected president, an office which he continued to hold until his death. Besides his executive duties Mr. Cheney had charge of several departments of the work. His special work was superintending the weaving which he developed until it has become one of the principal parts of the large business.

On June 4, 1862, Mr. Cheney married Miss Edna D. Smith of Exeter, N. H., who survives him. They had eleven children: Ellen W., wife of Dr. Alexander Lambert, Harriet, wife of William C. Cowles, Helen, wife of Hugh A. Bayne, Theodora, wife of Capt. Halstead Dorey, Ednah D., Knight D., Clifford D., Capt. Philip Cheney, Thomas L., Russell L., and Elizabeth, (deceased), wife of Alfred Cowles.

In 1890 Brown University conferred upon him the degree of A. M. in connection with the class of 1860.

HORACE MANN WILLARD, SC. D., 1864

Dr. Horace Mann Willard of the class of 1864, one of the foremost and best-known educators in the country, died at his home in Wollaston, Mass., on Saturday, August 24, 1907, aged 65 years and 5 months. He was the son of George A. and Emerette Aspenwall Willard and was born in Canterbury, Conn., March 24, 1842.

Dr. Willard prepared for college at the University Grammar School, Providence, and entered Brown University, graduating in 1864 with the degree of A. B. and receiving three years later that of A. M. After leaving college he entered at once upon educational work and was for six years, from 1864 to 1870, principal of the Bridgewater Academy at Bridgewater, Mass.; from 1870 to 1872, principal of the Literary and Scientific Institution at New London, N. H.; from 1872 to 1873, superintendent of schools at Gloucester, Mass.; from 1873 to 1876, superintendent at Newton, Mass.; from 1886 to 1889, principal of Vermont Academy at Saxton's River, Vt.;

for several years principal of Howard Seminary at West Bridgewater, Mass.; and from 1895 until his death principal and owner of the Quincy Mansion School, a boarding school for girls, at Wollaston, Mass. He is the author of various addresses and reports.



HORACE MANN WILLARD, Sc. D. 64

In 1872 he married Miss Ruth Sanders of Fall River, who survives him.

In 1893 Brown University conferred upon him the degree of doctor of science.

HERBERT FRANK BRIGHTMAN, 1904

On Tuesday afternoon, July 2, 1907, Herbert Frank Brightman of the class of 1904 was drowned in Long Island Sound as a result of an accident while he and three of his friends were taking a trip to the Jamestown Exposition in a catboat. On Tuesday afternoon while the party was in the Sound, a few miles above the Stepping Stone Lighthouse, a sudden swell caused the boat to lurch and Mr. Brightman who was sitting on the cabin house was struck by the boom as it swung round and knocked into the water. It is thought that when the boom struck he was stunned so that when he rose to the surface he was powerless to help himself. His friends made desperate but vain efforts to save him. A week later his body was found at Williamsburg. He was the son of Herbert Frank Brightman and M. Alice Brightman and was born in Tiverton, R. I., December 27, 1880.

He prepared for College at the Durfee High School, Fall River, and in 1900 entered Brown University receiving in 1904 the degree of A. B. After graduation he was vice-principal of the Park Avenue Institute, a boarding school for boys, at Bridgeport, Conn., and from 1905 until his death was instructor in the Bulkeley High school, New London, Conn.

BRUNONIANS FAR AND NEAR

The Alumni.

1861

Ex-Chief Justice John H. Stiness, and Mrs. Stiness returned to Providence in August from a long European trip.

1862

The Hartford, Conn., Courant, says, under recent date: Senator Isaac W. Brooks, chairman of the finance committee (of the legislature) gave a dinner to the members at the Allyn House yesterday afternoon, the gathering being in every sense a fitting one for the close of committee work. Following the dinner, House Chairman Bailey of Windsor on behalf of the committee gave Senator Brooks a handsome gold headed walking stick suitably engraved.

1864

Dr. Albert E. Ham of Providence has been appointed a pension examining surgeon by the United States Government.

Dr. George F. Jelly of Boston has accepted his appointment by Judge Robert N. Champin as co-master to determine the competency of Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, head of the Christian Science Church. Dr. G. Alder Blumer of Providence, hon., '05, was asked to serve with Dr. Jelly, but was compelled by a forthcoming European trip to decline.

1868

At the annual meeting of the Rhode Island School of Design Professor William Carey Poland, Sc. D., who has served as president of the corporation for the past eleven years, declined a re-election. A resolution expressing appreciation of the great ability, distinction and faithfulness with which the retiring president had discharged the duties of his office, and regretting his retirement, was adopted.

1870

Joseph Bucklin Bishop, Panama canal commissioner, is to have charge of "the trouble bureau" at the isthmus and will also edit a weekly paper, the Canal Record.

1875

Dr. C. F. Barker of Newport has been appointed one of the examining physicians of the Rhode Island State Sanatorium.

1876

Rowland Gibson Hazard has been nominated as one of the two administration candidates for trustees of the New York Life Insurance Co. The election is to be held on April 8, 1908

William C. Joslin is teaching Latin and

mathematics at the Bethlehem, Penn., Preparatory School.

1879

Dr. Arthur Hudson Harrington has recently entered upon his duties as head of the Rhode Island Hospital for the Insane, located at Howard, R. I. After graduating from Brown, he studied medicine at the Jefferson Medical College, completing the course with the degree of M. D. in 1882. After spending one year in Shrewsbury, Mass., and one in Providence, Dr. Harrington was appointed assistant superintendent of the Danvers Insane Hospital serving until 1894 when he resigned to become medical director of the Massachusetts State Asylum for Insane Criminals. After four years service he was called back to the Danvers Insane Hospital as superintendent. In 1903 he accepted a position as superintendent of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary of New York city, which was then undergoing a thorough reconstruction.

1881

F. R. Hazard of Syracuse, N. Y., has been appointed by his classmate, Governor Hughes, a delegate to the trust conference of the National Civic Federation at Chicago, Oct. 22.

Doubtless the readers of the MONTHLY are well aware of the increasing mention of the name of Governor Hughes in connection with the Republican presidential nomination. The impression appears to be that Secretary Taft is in the lead for the honor at this time, but that Mr. Hughes ranks an interesting, not to say a close, second. It is noticeable that in the various straw votes that have been taken, he is far ahead as the second choice of those who favor somebody else. It seems to be the general impression that he will have the 78 delegates in the nominating convention from New York state, and there is an evident increase of his strength in New England, to which the governors of New Hampshire and Vermont have lately given significant testimony. Meanwhile Mr. Hughes is attending strictly to business in New York.

1883

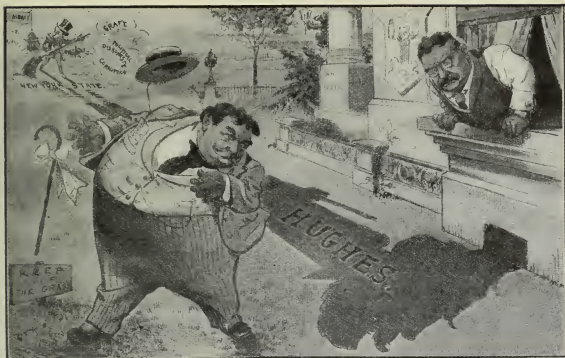
Clarence E. Wilson is chemist for the Raritan Copper Co. at Perth Amboy, N. J. His address is 2 Woodruff Place, Perth Amboy, N. J.

1884

Dr. Harold Metcalf of Wickford, R. I., has been appointed one of the examining physicians for the Rhode Island State Sanatorium.

1885

Elmer E. Silver, who for the past four years has been associated with the Equitable Life



THE SHADOW ON THE WHITE-HOUSE LAWN

(From Judge)

Life Assurance Society as general agent in Boston, has been appointed general manager for Boston and eastern Massachusetts of the Union Central Life Insurance Co. of Cincinnati, Ohio, with offices at 79 Milk Street, Boston.

1887

Rev. B. L. Whitman, D. D., pastor of the Fifth Baptist Church of Philadelphia, preached six weeks of the summer just past in London, England.

Theodore Francis Green has been spending a couple of months travelling in Europe.

1889

Prescott F. Jernegan, teacher of Philippine history and government in the Philippine Normal School at Manila, is the author of "1001 Questions and Answers on Philippine History and Civil Government," recently published in Manila. Mr. Jernegan is the author of "A Short History of the Philippines," and the "Philippine Geography Primer."

1890

Dr. M. S. Budlong has been appointed one of the examining physicians for the Rhode Island State Sanatorium.

1891

Rev. George Hooper Ferris, D. D., minister of the First Baptist Church, Philadelphia, has issued a book on "The Formation of The New Testament," which is attracting much attention.

Rev. John B. Barbour, after a four-year pastorate at Mumford, N. Y., is in charge of the Calvary Baptist Church at Erie, Penn.

The appointment of Edwin Grant Dexter, professor of education at the University of Illinois, to be commissioner of education of Porto Rico, in succession to Roland P. Falkner, recently resigned, is announced from Washington. Professor Dexter was chosen upon the record he has made in the educational field, both in practical work and in contributions to the theory of education, upon which he has written many articles for periodicals. Professor Dexter was born in Calais, Me., in 1868, and was educated at Brown, where he received the degree of Ph. B. upon graduation in 1891, and at Columbia University, where he won his Ph. D. in 1899. He was instructor in civil engineering at Brown, 1891-92, science master in Colorado Springs high school 1892-95, director of the Colorado Springs summer school 1893-94, and professor of psychology at the Colorado State Normal School, Greeley, from 1895 until 1899, when he was called to the University of Illinois. He is a member of the American Psychological Association, National Society for Scientific Study of Education, Illinois Society for Child Study, National Educational Association, and American Association for the Advancement of Science.

1894

Henry Dexter Sharpe has been spending a couple of months in travelling in Europe.

Jay Schuyler Fox has resigned the principalship of the high school at Haverling, N. Y., to accept that of the Ulster Academy at Kingston, N. Y.

The degree of master of arts was conferred

at the June Commencement at Columbia University upon Clayton Sedgwick Cooper. This degree was conferred by the department of philosophy.

1895

Rev. Franklin D. Elmer of Winsted, Conn., preached the sermon at the 118th annual session of the Hartford Baptist Association in Hartford, Conn., Sept. 10.

1896

Dr. Stewart S. Macomber, physical director at Union University, during the summer was in charge of athletics at Long Lake Lodge, a camp for boys, at North Bridgeton, Me.

Dr. George A. Matteson has been appointed one of the examining physicians for the Rhode Island State Sanatorium.

G. Frederick Frost, one of the assistant clerks in the office of the clerk of the superior court for Providence county, has tendered his resignation to accept a position as associate counsel connected with the claims department of the Rhode Island Company. Mr. Frost came from Hyde Park, Mass., to pursue his studies at Brown University in 1892, and was graduated from the university with the class of 1896. He taught at the Classical High School and took post graduate work for the degree of A. M., which was conferred upon him by the University, and April 1, 1907, he was appointed one of the assistant clerks of the common pleas division of the supreme court, in the office of Clerk George E. Webster. While in that office and in the office of Clerk Walter S. Reynolds, '93, Mr. Frost read law and in 1905 was admitted to the bar. He will be associated with Henry W. Hayes, '76, Frank T. Easton, '92, Lefferts S. Hoffman, and Alonzo R. Williams, '00, all of whom are attorneys connected with the claims department of the Rhode Island Company.

1897

Arthur M. Allen of Providence returned in August from a European trip of several weeks.

Dr. Herlwyn R. Green has been appointed one of the examining physicians for the Rhode Island State Sanatorium.

Rev. William J. Noble has recently assumed his duties as pastor of the Sixteenth Baptist Church of New York city. Mr. Noble took two years of graduate study at Brown and received the degree of A. M. From 1898 to 1900 he was in charge of the Baptist church at West Hartford, Conn., and for six years he has been connected with the Baptist church at Elmhurst, Long Island. After going to New York, Mr. Noble continued his studies and in 1903 received the degree of doctor of philosophy from New York University.

1897 honorary

Hon. Oscar S. Straus, United States secretary of commerce and labor, sailed from San Francisco on July 25, for Hawaii in order to make a personal investigation of the alien question and of the reported Japanese influx.

1898

Captain Frank E. Hopkins, 1st regiment United States field artillery, is stationed at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, where he is adjutant of the regiment, which has been recently organized.

1899

Rev. Bertram A. Warren was secretary of the Quaker Hill Conference held at Quaker Hill, N. Y., from September eighth to thirteenth, for the promotion of Bible study, for the discussion of vital problems of the present day and for the quickening of the spiritual life.

The present address of Isaac Fleming is 2107 Durant Ave., Berkeley, Cal.

The address of Russell W. Baker is 669 Washington Street, Brookline, Mass.

1900

L. Charles Raiford, who for the past four years has been a member of the faculty of the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College, has been granted leave of absence for the academic year of 1907 to 1908. He will spend the time in research at the University of Chicago. His address is Kent Chemical Laboratory, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

Rev. J. L. Peacock of Westerly, R. I., returned from a European tour June 19. He spent twelve days in Rome as a delegate to the World's Fifth Sunday School Convention.

Dr. Waldo G. Leland, who has been engaged in examining original manuscripts for the Carnegie Institution for several years past, has been sent abroad by the institution to examine the state archives of England, Holland, France and Spain, with a view to cataloging the documents found. Dr. Leland will remain abroad about one year.

1901

Frank C. Hallett has been appointed head of the department of classics at St. Paul's School, Garden City, Long Island. After graduating in 1900 Mr. Hallett continued his studies in the graduate department receiving the degree of A. M. in 1901. For two years from 1901 to 1903, he was assistant in Greek at Brown. The next three years were spent in further study on the continent: 1903-1904 at the University of Berlin, and 1904-1906 at the American School of Archaeology, Athens. After his return last year he taught at Shady Side, Pittsburgh, Penn.

G. A. Taylor has been promoted to be 1st lieutenant in the coast artillery corps. He graduated in July from the United States Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va., and is now on duty at Fort Andrews, Mass.

J. H. Ward has been made principal of the high school at East Bridgewater, Mass. His address is Elmwood, Mass.

1902.

Howard D. Briggs, who has been connected with the Rhode Island Company at Providence since his graduation, formerly as claim agent and more recently as assistant general freight agent, has severed his connection with the corporation in order to go to Newark, where he has been appointed an assistant general claim agent of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, the company which controls the street railways, electric lighting and heating properties of New Jersey for the most part. In his new position Mr. Briggs will have charge of the general negligence litigation of the company.

Edward K. Aldrich, Jr., is spending several months in Europe.

The address of A. R. Corbin is Metuchen, N. J.

The home address of James M. Davis is Vincentown, N. J.

The address of R. F. Knowlton is Ashbourne, Penn.

The address of Halbert E. Pierce is 27 Bowker street, Boston.

1903

William Walter Andrew is now in business at Rochester, N. Y.

Dr. S. Newell Smith, who recently completed his term of service at the Rhode Island Hospital, has located at 227 Waterman street, Providence. Dr. Smith is also serving as interne at the Providence Lying-in-Hospital.

The address of Robert Forster is 717 Chestnut street, Arlington, N. J.

1904

C. S. Hascall is now with the Royal Type-writer Co., of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Rev. James M. Lent is located at South Windsor, Conn.

In the contest between representative nines from the Longwood Cricket Club of Boston and the Agawam Hunt Club of Providence, which took place on July 4, at Andrews Field, to settle a discussion as to how long a time is required to forget how to play ball, Brown was represented on the Agawam nine by Houghton Metcalf as centre fielder. The game ended in a tie, 6 to 6.

John P. Herring completed his studies at the Union Theological Seminary last spring and has been elected pastor of the Congregational church of Redmond, Wash., where he has already assumed his duties.

Harold V. Joslin is a resident engineer of the Norfolk and Southern railroad. His address is Washington, N. C. Mr. Joslin is at present engaged in the construction of a bridge at Mackey's Ferry, N. C.

1905

W. C. Hascall is deputy collector in the United States Internal Revenue Service for the District of Connecticut and is located at Hartford, Conn.

Glenn W. Woodin is in charge of the de-

partment of history at the State Normal School, Fredonia, N. Y.

1905 honorary

Rev. Dr. Rousmaniere of Grace church, Providence, has declined a call to St. Paul's church, Boston, preferring the opportunities his present field offers.

1906

The address of Emery Moulton Porter is 46 Hereford street, Boston.

1907

Myron S. Curtis, one of the university half backs last year, is coaching the Carleton, Minn., college eleven.

George Hurley, appointed to the Oxford scholarship, sailed on the twenty-third of September for England.

Rev. Oscar Maddaus, who has supplied the First Presbyterian church in Woonsocket, R. I. since 1904, early in July received a call from the church to become its pastor, but declined to accept the pastorate of the Presbyterian church of Manhasset, Long Island.

E. S. Reynolds, who received both his bachelor and master's degrees at the recent commencement, has been appointed to a botanical scholarship in the University of Illinois. He began his work there after completing his engagement at the Gray Herbarium of Harvard University.

Captain Paine of the Brown '07 university team has been catching for the Providence team of the Eastern League.

Raymond Tift, pitcher of the '07 university nine, who had been pitching for the independent team of Rockville, Conn., on July 31 signed a contract with the New York American League Club and joined the club immediately.

Leon E. Truesdell is principal of the high school of Groveton, N. H. His address is Groveton.

Henry E. Hallborg has entered the employment of the General Electric Co. His address is 126 Glenwood boulevard, Schenectady, N. Y.

A recent number of *Rhodora*, the publication of the New England Botanical Club, contains an interesting article by E. S. Reynolds on "The Flora of the Great Swamp of Rhode Island," giving several plants not hitherto listed in that locality by botanists.

1907 honorary

The address of Rev. Chas. T. Aked, D. D., pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist church, New York city, is 2 West 86th st.

The address of Professor Wallace C. Sabine, Sc. D., is Lawrence Scientific School, Cambridge, Mass.

The address of Rev. Howard B. Grose, D. D., is Yonkers, N. Y.

The address of Stephen H. Arnold, A. M., is 26 Benevolent Street, Providence.

The Alumnae

1900

Miss Mary R. Stark, who has been teaching for several years at the high school in Chelsea, Mass., has been appointed one of the assistant principals of the Girls Latin School of Boston. After graduating from Brown, Miss Stark taught for two years in the Hope Street school in Providence, and in 1901 received her teacher's degree from the university. Later she taught for a couple of years at the high school in Newburyport, and from there went to teach in Chelsea, where she had charge of the Latin and Greek departments. Miss Stark has made an especial study of Greek and Latin and has won marked success as a teacher.

Mrs. Benlah Hahn Nordlinger, with Mr. Nordlinger, sailed for Europe on August 3.

1906 and 1907

Miss Nellie P. Donovan of Pawtucket, '07, has begun work as assistant principal of the public schools at Stonington, Conn., succeeding Miss Henrietta C. Brazeau, '06, of Pawtucket, who is teaching at Milford, Mass.

1906

Miss Bernice Banning has been speeding the summer in Europe.

Bessie L. Adams is teaching in the high school at Stoughton, Mass.

1907

Miss Leah B. Allen has been appointed one of the computers in the Lick Observatory at Mt. Hamilton, Cal., and assumed her duties about the first of September. Miss Allen specialized in astronomy during her college course and had expected to take advance work this year with the government examinations in view, but gave this up to accept the position at the Lick Observatory.

Engagements

The engagement of Arthur S. King to Miss Ellen Bauman has recently been announced.

Marriages

Married at The Dalles, Oregon, on June 20, 1907, David Robinson, M. D., '01, to Miss Dollie C. Mosier of Mosier, Oregon. Dr. and Mrs. Robinson will live at Mosier.

At Providence on Tuesday, June 25, 1907, at the home of the bride's parents occurred the marriage of Dr. Herbert H. Armington, '00, son of Arthur H. Armington, '71, to Miss Theodora Greene Bowen, '00, special. The ceremony was performed by Rev. William Henry Bowen, D. D., '57, father of the bride. The bride was attended by Miss Edith C. Armington and the best man was Dr. Robert C. Robinson, '00. The ushers were Arthur C. Stone '96, Clifford S. Anderson, '00, Earl S. Armington and Ralph R. Baker, Jr. Dr. and Mrs. Armington will live on Liberty street, Warren.

In Willimantic, Conn., on July 17, at the home of the bride's father, occurred the marriage of Miss Hester Jane Mercer, '03, to William Thomson Hastings, '03. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Henry M. King, hon. The maid of honor was Miss

Mary E. Mercer, '03, and the best man was Harry Worthington Hastings '04. Mr. and Mrs. Hastings will live on John street, Providence.

At St. John's church, Providence, on the evening of July 18, 1907, occurred the marriage of Howard Arnold Allen to Miss Edith May Sanderson. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Irene Sanderson, as maid of honor, and the best man was Walter Sanderson. Mr. and Mrs. Allen will live at 51 Purchase street, East Providence.

In Providence, on the evening of July 31, 1907, at the home of the bride's parents occurred the marriage of Arthur C. Maxfield, '05, to Miss Bernice L. Butland. The bride was attended by Miss Gertrude A. Welch as maid of honor. The best man was W. Granville Meader, '05. After the return from the wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Maxfield will live on Brighton street, Providence.

At Johnston, R. I., on Tuesday evening, August 13, 1907, Frank Arthur Burr, '05, was married to Miss Nettie Josephine Barnes. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. V. Osterhout, '66. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Edith E. Barnes, as maid of honor, and the best man was Everett L. Ford of Cornell University. The ushers were Walter V. Barnes and William N. Burr. Mr. and Mrs. Burr will make their home in Ithaca, N. Y.

On August 28, 1907, at Central Falls, R. I., occurred the marriage of Frederick Steere Beattie, '06, to Miss Florence Irene Blount. A reception was held at the home of the bride's parents in Central Falls, on September 4. Mr. and Mrs. Beattie will be at home after October 1, at 112 North High street, Bethlehem, Penn.

Births

Born on June 22, 1907 at Westerly R. I., to Rev. J. L. Peacock, 1900, and Edna Bigelow (Arnold) Peacock, '98, a daughter, Carolyn Arnold Peacock.

At Seekonk, Mass., March 27, 1907, to Walter Hayward, '85, and Emma Davis Hayward, a third son, Richard Hayward.

Born on June 19, 1907, to Albert Langworthy Saunders, '02, and Nettie Cornell Sanders, Tufts '04, a daughter, Elizabeth Lua Saunders.

Born on July 5, 1907, to Rev. James M. Lent, '04, a daughter, Elizabeth Sawyer Lent.

Born on July 13, 1907, to Frank D. Lisle, '91, a son.

Born on Wednesday, July 17, 1907, to Royal C. Taft, Jr., a son, Royal C. Taft, 3d.

Born July 20, 1907, to Albert L. Scott, '00, and Alice Chamberlin Scott, a daughter, Alice Chamberlin Scott.

Born at Warren, R. I., on August 1, 1907, to Marcus H. Merchant, '97, and Alice Gardner Merchant, '97, a son, Joseph Gardner Merchant.

Born at the executive mansion, Albany, N. Y., on August 19, 1907, to Governor Charles Evans Hughes, '81, and Antoinette Carter Hughes, a daughter, Elizabeth Hughes.

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THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

VOL. VIII

PROVIDENCE, R. I., NOVEMBER, 1907

No. 4

A BROWN AND HARVARD POET



IRGIL Stanley Millikin, for two years an undergraduate at Brown in the class of 1901, and for two years thereafter a student at Harvard, was lost in the wreck of the steamer Larchmont off the southern coast of Rhode Island on the eleventh of February, 1907. Dying thus in the most tragic of circumstances at the age of twenty-seven, he left behind him a series of poems which doubtless he himself would have collected for publication in time and which his sister, Miss M. A. Millikin of Providence, has put together

in a slight volume from the press of F. H. Townsend, under the title of "Songs of the Nomad." The little book is of peculiar interest to Brown men because Mr. Millikin was for half his college course associated with the university in Providence; but it will attract the notice of a wider circle because the poet had a spark of the divine fire in his restless heart.

Mr. Millikin's work, as given us in this volume, is uneven, as the first years' labor of any writer of verse is bound to be. One feels as he reads these star-touched pages that here and



BEGINNING OF THE WOMEN'S COLLEGE CAMPUS

Addition Recently Made to the Grounds on Cushing Street

there have been included, wisely perhaps, the rhymes of earlier years, possibly of the poet's final 'teens or budding twenties. They are such verses as any facile boy might write, of no particular value or significance. But, interspersed, are songs of genuine beauty, with the intangible loveliness of real poetry upon them. Such is the sonnet on "Dreamland," which the Alumni Monthly printed at the time of Mr. Millikin's death:

"Land of mild mystery, solemn, silent world,
Where Lethe flows o'er sands of memory,
Mid languid lotos-leaves in dark empearled,
Forgetting all life's care and misery,
We enter caverns strange and palaces
More wondrous than Aladdin built of old,
We drink nectarian wine from chalices
Of greenest emerald and richest gold.
Within thy ivory gates soft Silence keeps
Her courts of drowsy calm; faint streaks of
morn

Forever blush upon thine eastern steeps,
Delicious promise never yielding dawn.
Land of all lovely things—'tis sweet to be
Beside thy poppy plains and silent sea."

This of course is in the strain of Keats, whose doctrine of beauty Mr. Millikin unhesitatingly accepted. He was a disciple of Omar, also, and, led by these two, evolved a philosophy of life that refused to be embodied in any conventional religious formula. For the teaching of the Church on a "Sunday morning in the heart of June," he had no patience:

"Like Paole sitting, in the ancient lay,
Beside the fair Francesca, on that day
No droning preacher held my drowsy ear,
With Omar I was wandering far away.

"Again I heard his liquid numbers flow
In all the beauty of the long ago,
The songs of wine and love and summertime,
What matter if the bard were wise or no?

"And yet, dear Prophet of the Persian song,
Whose music has been dear to me so long,
Are we one penny wiser now than when
You flung your roses to the heedless throng?

"The same white stars their silent courses keep,
The same dumb silence hovers dark and deep,
We play the same vain game of nights and
days,

No wiser than when Omar fell asleep.

"We are so weary sometimes with it all
We miss the peace within thy garden wall,
All that we need is but to laugh, to sing,
To love more, then to sleep where rose leaves
fall.

Sometimes I think too in my wanton way,
If all the facts be as the preachers say,
I'd rather gather flowers in Nashaipur,
Than walk on weary golden streets that day.

"'Beauty is Truth, Truth Beauty,' sang a
Boy,
Whom time cannot efface nor creeds alloy,
To whom the world was but one message, Love,
And but one mood to read that message, Joy.

He sang the song you sung by Persia's stream,
Where you saw beauty, he too caught the
gleam,
Through the long centuries your souls are one,
And he too sleeps the sleep that knows no
dream."

It would be unfair, however, to say that Mr. Millikin's philosophy of life ends here. It is not always the dreamless sleep that his vision presages. He sings:

"I cannot see the sweet day die,
And think, in all eternity
That perfect light on land and sea
Never again can shine for me."

His dominant note was aesthetic rather than ethical. It was Beauty, not Duty, that seemed to him the great impulsive power of the poet, if not of man. Yet from this fragmentary and, so far as it went alluring, philosophy he would have achieved in time a more substantial creed. For he was, as the title of his book implies, a nomad, and in his restless search for the realities of life he would have found a safer haven if his venture had not been so early and so cruelly cut short:

"There were days of disillusion, when the skies
were ashen grey,
And we cursed ourselves for wasting years on
rainbows far away,
We called for madder music, redder roses,
stronger wine,
But the Vision came in the morning, the slow
grey dawn was Thine.

"Where has the Vision led us? Where Art
displays at large
On horizons of Eternity her never-gained
mirage;
To the glint of unpathed waters, to the gleam
of an unlit fire,
Where the old stars shine on dim dream pines
in the land of heart's desire."

Songs of the Nomad. By V. Stanley Millikin. Providence: F. H. Townsend, printer, 1907.

For sale by F. H. Townsend and Preston and Rounds Co. \$1.50.

GENEVA AND ITS UNIVERSITY

By John Milton Burnham, '74

IN two years Geneva will celebrate the three hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of its university and the four hundredth anniversary of the birth of Calvin, its greatest citizen. Situated on Lake Lemman, which here pours into the river Rhone its rapid waters, flanked by hills rising from the valley of the Arve, which is here joined to that of the Rhone, with the Jura Mountains for its western boundary, and the glistening summit of Mont Blanc towering in the distance, the city of Geneva possesses natural attractions which fitly enshrine its ancient institutions of learning and devotion.

The Old Town occupies the hill where stands the Cathedral of Saint Peter. This quarter dates from the middle ages, and the names of its tortuous and cobble-paved streets carry the reader's mind back to the times when religious doctrines were strenuously defended and vigorously enforced. Here are the rue d'Enfer, du Paradis, du Purgatoire and de Toutes-Ames, all in close proximity to one another, a sort of epitome of doctrinal belief and teachings. In the midst of these quaint surroundings stands the Cathedral, which was begun in the tenth century and completed in the thirteenth. Since that time it has been repaired, and in some parts entirely rebuilt, presenting, as is so common in Europe, two or three styles of architecture, a proof of its ancient beginnings and its later modifications.

Not far from the Cathedral, in the Lower Town, near the new square, stands the University, which was founded by Calvin in 1559. This institution, in view of its history, its European, even world-wide, reputation, and its present importance in the scientific world, constitutes the chief glory of Geneva. The names of a few of its

past and present professors will show that its claim to rank among the foremost seats of learning is based on a solid foundation. De Saussure, geologist, De Candolle, botanist, Sismondi, historian, Pictet, palaeontologist, Vogt, naturalist, would alone have made any university and city renowned.

In literature, as well as in science, great names are included in the annals of Geneva. Calvin and Rousseau, the theologian and the social reformer, were two of the most eminent men of their times, moulding men's beliefs, and changing the constitution of society.

Calvin lived in a house upon a street which bears his name. A public building has been erected upon the spot, a tablet affixed to the wall, announcing to the reader that this building was constructed with the same stone with which Calvin's house was built. Yet, in accordance with his request, no monument tells us where he was buried, and the exact spot is not known. But his fellow citizens were not content until they had erected a memorial stone inscribed with his initials, in the cemetery of Plainpalais. As is well known, Calvin was French by birth, but Geneva became his home, the scene of his great career as theologian and magistrate, and his final resting place.

On the other hand, Rousseau was born in Geneva, but while a mere boy he began his wanderings. A bronze statue on an island which bears his name, shows the esteem in which the great writer is held by the people of his native city. Madam de Stael was not born in Geneva, but her father, the celebrated minister of France, M. Necker, was a Genevan, and her character, as well as her writings, exhibit a solidity and republican simplicity not derived from her French birth or education.

At one time united to France, later independent, and now a part of the

Swiss Confederation, Geneva has seen stirring events, and experienced varied fortunes. As a part of Switzerland it enjoys democratic freedom, and is governed by progressive ideas. Two great events took place in Geneva during the last century, one especially interesting to Americans, while both are of importance to the civilized world, because of their bearing upon the great questions of arbitration, and the treatment of wounded soldiers in war.

It was here that the Society of the Red Cross was formed, and in 1864 twelve powers gave their signatures to the international treaty for the relief of wounded soldiers in the field, known as the Convention of Geneva. In compliment to Switzerland the flag of that country was adopted, the red cross upon a white ground, a change involving a simple transposition of colors. In 1872 the settlement of the Alabama claims took place at Geneva. Thus was the principle of arbitration firmly established, and more than once since that date have the horrors of war been averted by a resort to this method of settling disputes, so creditable to the intelligence of civilized nations. The public buildings of Geneva are to a considerable degree characteristic of its people, exhibiting traits of solidity that cannot escape the notice of the observer. The New Square, as it is called, is occupied by a fine group of buildings. In their center stands the equestrian statue of the Swiss general, Dufour, who endeared himself to humanity by his earnest labors in forming the Society of the Red Cross. Among the many buildings in this square the theatre is most noticeable by reason of its size and style of architecture, which bears a considerable resemblance to the Opera of Paris. Massive and handsome bridges span the river and the foot of the lake. Besides the Cathedral, there are several churches of various denom-

inations, among them an English and an American church. Not far from the latter, at the corner of the street, fronting the lake, stands a hotel, in the garden of which a few years ago, a cruel tragedy was enacted. It was here that the ill-fated empress Elisabeth of Austria fell beneath the hand of an assassin. Neither her age, nor her sex could protect her from the unerring hate of one who had sworn relentless war against all who wear a crown, or bear the insignia of authority.

In the vicinity of Geneva are many places of interest, one of which has been a favorite theme with historian and poet. Near Lausanne, close to the shore, on an island rock, rise the white walls of the Castle of Chillon. Here the patriot Bonnivard was imprisoned for six long years, cut off from all communication with the outer world. In his "Prisoner of Chillon," the poet Byron has given to the world some of his finest lines, in which he deplores the fate of the captive. But Bonnivard was at last set free to return in triumph to his countrymen, and to die among them, leaving an honored and cherished name. As the boat swings from its moorings at Lausanne, to make its trip to Geneva the traveller has a farewell look at the castle slowly receding in the distance, and if he is vouchsafed a moonlight night, he beholds Mont Blanc in all its grandeur, a scene never to be forgotten.

Geneva has been the cradle of revolutionary ideas, and has played a grander part in the drama of the world's history than is always realized. Michelet says: "For England she gave Peter, the martyr; to Scotland, Knox; to the Netherlands, Marnix; three men and three revolutions." Ardent in the cause of liberty, earnest in establishing the principle of arbitration, and foremost in striving for humanity on the battlefield, Geneva may well be proud of her traditions and her achievements.

JOSEPH ROBY, FRIEND OF DR. HOLMES

By Rev. A. B. Judson, '59, D. D.

DELVING into the moderately remote past, we learn that Dr. Joseph Roby of the class of 1828 at Brown left not a world-wide, but a very rare and fragrant memory. Graduating in medicine at Harvard, early in his career he met Oliver Wendell Holmes. Their common love of books drew the two medical students together in a lasting friendship. The routine of practice, however, had no great attraction for either of them and Roby soon became a successful medical teacher at Dartmouth and Bowdoin. A critical envoy was despatched from Baltimore to hear him lecture and a favorable report was followed by his election to the chair of anatomy in the University of Maryland, where he became extremely popular as a lecturer. Year after year his "introductory" were crowded by the citizens of Baltimore. Before beginning to speak his slight figure and graceful deportment challenged attention. His eyebrows were exquisitely arched and pencilled and his face resembled the portraits of Voltaire. His quaint manner and the retreating of the lower part of his face detracted nothing from the effect produced on his audience. They rather added piquancy to what he had to say.

Apart from the lecture platform, however, he was almost unknown. He was so diffident that no daguerreotypist ever succeeded in obtaining a sitting. It was said of him that "he was shy by nature, he was solitary by habit." Once, indeed, and long before the times were ripe, he came out of his "den" to advocate a higher standard of medical education, but his zeal was almost intemperate, and, having made a few enemies, and uncertain whether he had accomplished anything, he retired permanently from view. He was a tireless

but most secretive worker. If he ever verified his findings, he never published them. His fame therefore as a scientist is limited and his shade must be satisfied with Dr. Holmes's assurance that "his rare nature left a precious memory in a few loving hearts," and with the knowledge that he is still spoken of and written about among medical men as Joseph Roby the Anatomist.*

His friends were few but enthusiastic. They were chiefly the friends of the historic school to which he gave his labors and the best of his life. His wife and children were first, his university second. He upbraided his colleagues roundly for giving up health and comfort in the interest of professional work, but he could not have taken his own advice, as he had only reached 53 when he was buried at Mount Auburn, having died of consumption at Baltimore in 1860. He happily escaped troubles which would have been peculiarly his if he had seen another year, and the beginning of the civil war.

He wrote many a confidential page to Dr. Holmes at Boston, but with the stipulation that every line should be destroyed. The fortunate recipient said if these letters could have been published they would have given a literary reputation to their author. He would slip away North for his summer vacations but was seldom seen. It thus happened that while Dr. Holmes was quoting the wit and wisdom of his friend and extolling his keen intellect and warm affections, the readers of the *Atlantic Monthly* (1858) were inclined to surmise that he was, after all, but one of the gracious fictions of the genial Autocrat of the Breakfast Table, who complained that "Emerson was one of those smiling skeptics."

The friendship of Holmes and Roby illustrated in those days is still recognized as a well-defined friendliness between the students of Cambridge and Providence. May this traditional sentiment be further confirmed and cemented.

(Note.—*See an article by Dr. Cordell in the *Medical and Historical Journal*, Dec., 1906, pp. 351-364.)

FIRST BROWN DINNER IN CHINA

By Rev. Andrew L. Frazer, '02

SURELY it is long years since the hills of Fang reverberated with such echoes as broke the stillness of the night of August first. But the supreme importance of the occasion warranted such an expression, for was it not the first meeting of the Brown Alumni Association of East China? For nearly forty years Rev. J. R. Goddard has represented our Alma Mater in this part of China, a sturdy representative indeed, but a solitary one. Great then has been his joy to welcome within the last two years three more from that same beloved institution. Of course we must have a banquet, which was dispensed with generous hospitality at the summer home of Dr. and Mrs. Goddard on Mohkanshan Chekiang Province. There were present Dr. J. R. Goddard, '62, and Mrs. Goddard, C. F. MacKenzie, '90, and Mrs. MacKenzie, A. L. Frazer, '02, and Mrs. Frazer, and P. R. Bakeman, '03, and Mrs. Bakeman.

In the absence of any imported Brown

paraphernalia the deficiency was amply supplied by an artist friend in the shape of Brown flags and Brown place and menu cards, each bearing a witty remainder of prominent characteristics of college days.

Dr. MacKenzie made a splendid toastmaster and the evening was spent pleasantly in reviving old memories, old songs and old pranks, together with expressions of sincerest loyalty and desire for the increased prosperity and usefulness of Brown University. The night was made hideous with long-drawn-out "Browns" and siren yells—so the neighbors said—but for us it was a momentary transition to familiar sights and sounds on the green sward beneath the shadowing elms of old Brown.

The association proposes to meet once a year, hence when our esteemed President Faunce takes his Sabbatic year and that long-desired trip "around" we shall expect him to time his arrival in China so as to be present with us. Is it not almost due?



BROWN UNIVERSITY FOOTBALL SQUAD

HUGHES AND ROOSEVELT

From Life, New York

HE people do not know Governor Hughes as thoroughly as they know President Roosevelt, but they know him well enough to think a good deal about him in connection with the presidency, and so thinking about him they instinctively stand him up alongside of the eminent public servant whom he may possibly succeed.

The two men are both effectual doers of deeds. Roosevelt does them with the loudest whoop and the most terrifying preliminary yell that is compatible with having enough wind left to accomplish the job and holler some more. Hughes does them with no more vociferation and raising of dust than is indispensable to the work in hand.

Roosevelt knows everything but law. Hughes knows the law. No doubt he knows much else, but he does not try to fill all the positions in the field of knowledge.

There is a current newspaper story about an army officer who came back to Washington from one of our remote dependencies charged by his superior to explain orally to the president the rights of a certain matter that could not well be put into writing. He saw the president by appointment, spent three-quarters of an hour with him, and came away loaded with interesting knowledge, but he had not been able to get a chance to impart the information he had come to disclose. Hence we see that a man may have in him such a pressure of secreted knowledge that new facts or ideas

offered to him are blown away by the mighty current of compressed information that is struggling to escape. It has not been suggested until now that President Roosevelt would make a good "sandhog," but it is obviously true that the atmospheric pressure outward from him is tremendous and ought to help a lot in keeping water out of a tunnel lock.

Said an acquaintance of the president to another: "Do you think that Professor Blank influenced Roosevelt when he was in college?" "Influenced him"? No! You might as well try to influence a bottle of champagne after the cork's out."

So one very important point in which Governor Hughes seems to differ from the president is in being so much less highly charged with knowledge and settled convictions on all subjects. You could probably tell him something, if you had it to tell, and it might have an effect.

Another great difference between the two men is in their dealings with corrupt politicians. Governor Hughes seems able somehow not to have dealings with them. He is a wonder about that; but then, to be sure, he has not gone as far on the political path as President Roosevelt has.

Still another difference is that the governor seems to understand and tolerate the organic law of the country and to feel it necessary that even good things should be accomplished in accordance with its provisions and spirit.

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MACHINE-MADE TRADITIONS

There are some traditions at Brown that seem to the "old grad" to be open to the objection of not having been of spontaneous origin. Among these is the tradition that freshmen shall not walk on the south side of College street. The custom of restricting the newcomers to the north sidewalk arose from a former senior edict of some years ago, along with various others. Now it might have been better if it had developed in some other way, but, as a matter of fact, fewer people every year will remember how it came about, whether as a result of a deliberate senior policy, or a rough-and-tumble rush or, whether like Topsy, it "just grewed!"

Happy is the college that has traditions in plenty. They are the salt and savor of undergraduate life, and the alumnus looks back to them with a peculiar sentiment of appreciation and affection. Perhaps it is preferable that

we should have some that have been fashioned out of whole cloth than that we should have none at all.

There is a new custom in vogue this year that will in course of time come to have the force of the most vigorous tradition, very likely. It is the custom of forcing all freshmen to wear brown caps with a white button at the top. The argument in favor of the cap is that it furnishes a designation that will prove useful to everybody concerned, and not least to the freshmen themselves. The Cammarian Club is the author of this custom-made custom and has had an unusual experience putting it into effect. A freshman with an eye to business issued an advertisement, advising his fellow-classmen not to "get stung" by the upper classmen who proposed to sell them a cap at seventy-five cents. He, he assured them, would furnish one of equal excellence for half a dollar. This advice rankled in the Cammarian mind. The word "stung" was considered unfortunate and reprehensible, especially as coming from a freshman, and as a result the young man was treated to a summary bath under the Hope College pump.

The incident is related to show that the tradition that freshmen should wear brown caps with a white button will probably endure in the future, backed not only by the force of Cammarian law but also by the extra and picturesque persuasion afforded by the pump incident. This was not on the original programme, but exigencies seemed, to the upper-class view of the situation, to demand it, and therefore the formality of the episode as first planned was tempered by an unexpected informality.

The trouble, however, with too many Brown traditions is that they want spontaneity. The old-time chapel step "sings" at sunset have given way to elaborate concerts with hired instrumen-

talists from downtown to help out the college band. What the undergraduate will remember with greatest pleasure in after years are the occasional and impromptu 'sings' in which the element of formality is altogether lacking.

There should be more social gatherings in the smoking-room of the Brown Union, more chance cordiality, more of that intangible quality that breeds camaraderie and fellowship.

TOPICS OF THE MONTH

BROWN graduates will be interested to learn that the committee appointed by the corporation to perfect plans for the John Hay Library is hard at work. Several new libraries, including the one under construction at Yale University, have been visited, and Mr. Charles C. Soule of Boston, who is perhaps the foremost library expert in the country, a trained librarian and a man of artistic tastes, has been engaged as adviser to the committee. The library building is to stand at the corner of College and Prospect street, occupying the site of the refectory (formerly the president's mansion) and the Bowen house, recently purchased by the university.

As the MONTHLY goes to press it has not been decided whether the plans are to be thrown open to competition or a single firm of architects is to be engaged outright for the work.

While little that is definite has been determined upon regarding the structure, it is presumed that the reading room will extend along Prospect street, while the library stack will be at the west of the building. It may be set down as certain that the great mistake made in the present university library of erecting a building architecturally impossible of enlargement will not be repeated. The aim will be to provide for the needs of the present and early future, and at the same time render easy the task of those who may be called upon, perhaps ten, twenty or thirty years hence, to increase the library's capacity.

Women Seniors

The members of the class of 1908 at the Women's College elected officers for the year at a meeting held at Pembroke Hall, September 24, as follows: President—Miss Katherine Everett; Vice-President—Miss Laura E. Webster; Secretary—Miss Audrey L. Lake; Treasurer—Miss Lydia A. Slade; Chairman of the Social Committee—Miss Caroline B. Phillips.



Football and Electives

A question of much current interest on the hill is that of the conflict of football drill and afternoon recitations. It is practically impossible to have a full line-up on Andrew's Field as often as the athletic managers would like, but, as an officer of the university points out, in an interview with the MONTHLY, the elective system demands afternoon recitations. Years ago, before the elective studies had assumed their present importance, the bulk of the university work was done in the forenoon. Only a few scattered courses occupied hours in the middle or late afternoon, but with the development of the elective method it became absolutely necessary to extend the college working day. It does not require much reflection to see what a conflict there would be between the prescribed and elective curricula if an attempt were made to compress them both into the morning. As it is, regular history and other important classes are now forced to meet in the afternoon.

It has been found by actual ex-



DELTA TAU DELTA CHAPTER HOUSE
At 94 Angell Street. Opened October 30

perience that if the electives are pushed forward into the forenoon hours the result is that many men who would like to take them are prohibited from doing so because of the conflict with prescribed studies. In short, the elective courses would go to the wall if a place were not found for them in the later hours of the day. And these courses, in the words of the university officer just quoted, are, "in a sense the very heart of the university life."



All-Day College Attendance

Another phase of the question is that afforded by the practice of too many students living in or near Providence of remaining on the campus only a few hours of the day. The university does not look with disfavor on a scheme of recitations that compels the attendance of these men at afternoon classes and so brings them

into more prolonged if not more intimate contact with the life of the college. Brown ought not to be to anybody, unless he is more pushed for time than most Brown students are, a mere place of recitation to which recourse is had for three or four morning hours.



Notes of the Faculty

President Faunce was the speaker of the evening at the 22d annual meeting of the New England Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Boston, October 11. He urged the humanizing of study in our American colleges and the abandonment of the practice of dissecting likely masterpieces. This process he said, is harmful to the appreciation of literature.

Professor MacDonald is a member of the Goddard Campaign Committee for

1907. He had an article in the Nation, September 5, on the Situation of History Teaching in the schools. For the third time he has been appointed chief examiner in history for the College Entrance Examination Board. He has consented to give a course of six lectures on American history to Woonsocket teachers after New Year's.

Professor Watson has recently been supplying the Electrician and Mechanic, a Boston monthly magazine, with a series of twenty-four articles on electrical engineering. They have been very favorably received in various quarters, and are now being reproduced, in alternate weeks, in the Scientific American Supplement. Some other writings of his are a book on the construction of a dynamo, published last winter, and one on storage batteries, just issued from the press.

Folio 149 of the Geologic Atlas of the United States, called the Penobscot Bay folio, just issued by the United States Geological Survey, is the work of George Otis Smith (now director of the survey), E. S. Bastin, and Professor C. W. Brown of Brown University. It is the first Maine folio published by the survey, and the second New England folio, and represents co-operative work between the federal survey and the Maine state survey commission. The triangulation control for the topographic base map was furnished by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. The area mapped and described comprises 857 square miles, about one-half of which is water. Two-thirds of the land surface of this quadrangle belongs to the mainland, the remaining third consisting of many islands, of various sizes, ranging from rocky points barely visible above high water to areas many miles in extent.

Professor MacDonald has been speaking for the Lincoln party candidates in the Rhode Island campaign.

A memorial service in honor of the late Professor Albert Harkness was held in Sayles Hall on the afternoon of October 31. Addresses were to be delivered by Professor Seymour of Yale, Professor Everett of Brown and President Faunce, but the services came too late for an adequate report in this issue of the MONTHLY.

Joseph Boardman, Jr., '07, has resign-

ed his position as assistant in English, to take a position on a New York newspaper. His place will be filled by Mr. Stanley Harkness, who has been doing graduate work at the University of Chicago.

W. C. Phillips has also resigned to take a position in the University of Illinois. Mr. MacMinn will fill his place.



Advising the Maharajah

Ralph C. Whitenack Brown, '06, writes that he is enjoying his work in India as special ad-

viser to the maharajah of Baroda. Mr. Whitenack sailed for India with the maharajah's party last fall.

He is making a study of social and economic conditions of the principedom with a view of instituting large reforms. Baroda is situated on the west coast of India, north of Bombay, and is about as large as Massachusetts, although more thickly populated. The maharajah owns the land outright and receives a fabulous income yearly from rentals. It is his purpose to better the condition of the people, and with this in view he selected Mr. Whitenack, upon the recommendation of Professor Bumpus of the American Museum of Natural History at New York, as his "expert adviser in social and industrial affairs."

Mr. Whitenack is at work upon the organization of a bank, a cotton-weaving and cotton-oil plant, and dairy farm, and has taken up the building of model tenements. He is also interested in the extension of the schools and courses of lectures.

The maharajah has provided him with a bungalow of brick, two stories high, and with a retinue of six servants. The state supplies him with a secretary as a help in his work and to teach him the dialect.



Bristol Alumni Reunion

The Brown Alumni association of Bristol, R. I., held its first reunion and dinner

at the Hotel Belvedere in that town, September 19. Included in the party, which numbered 15, were President Faunce and Professor Wilfred H. Munro

of Brown, ex-Gov. Augustus O. Bourn, '55, Dr. James A. De Wolf, '61, of Trinidad, British West Indies; Robert Munro, George Henderson, M. A. Cheesman, '96; Rev. Robert N. Turner, '92; Rev. William R. Trotter, '80; Robert Young, '96; Edward Leahy, John T. Reynolds, Frank H. Hammiil, William T. O'Donnell, '95; and L. L. Anderstrom, '85.

A brief reception was held at 8 o'clock and half an hour later the members of the party took their places at the table. After an excellent repast had been disposed of and a number of college songs had been sung, remarks were made by several of the members and guests.



Index to the Alumni Monthly

An index to the first seven volumes of the BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY has just

been completed at the University Library. The index has been made on cards like a library catalogue so that each month's additions can be readily incorporated and the whole kept up to date.

Every item, whenever such treatment is called for, has been entered under author, title, and subject. Even the short notices under "Brunonians Far and Near" are included in this index. Already the value of the work has been demonstrated when readers have wished to look up something in the back volumes that would otherwise have been lost. Notes under "Chronicle of the Campus," notices of graduate study and engagement announcements are the only items disregarded by the compiler.

This index has called for about 3,500 cards, and as most of the cards contain from three to eight entries it can be seen that the compiling has been no mean undertaking



Astronomical Activities

Professor Upton reports that from an astronomical point of

view the past summer has presented several interesting features. He spent most of the summer at Ladd Observatory, studying Mars, Saturn and Daniel's comet.

During the month of July, Mars was nearer the earth than it has been since 1892, and was therefore favorably sit-

uated for observation. Its surface features and polar-caps were carefully observed throughout the summer. It is now low in the southwest in the evening sky, and is rapidly receding from the earth.

Saturn's ring, which is generally its most conspicuous feature, has been nearly edgewise to the earth during the summer, and has furnished an opportunity for certain investigations which can be made only during this phase of the ring. This event occurs but once in fifteen years.

The comet discovered by Mr. Daniel of Princeton in June increased rapidly in brightness during July and August, and proved to be the finest comet that has appeared for twenty-five years.

It has been conspicuous in the morning sky, but is now hidden in the rays of the sun and will probably not be seen again. In addition to these observations, Professor Upton has kept up his regular observations on sun-spots.

Professor Slocum was engaged in research work at the Yerkes Observatory, Williams Bay, Wisconsin, and Mr. Edwards spent the early part of the summer in England.



Pennsylvania Defeats Brown

On Saturday, October 19, Brown met Pennsylvania on Franklin Field, Philadelphia,

with fair hopes of victory. In the first moments of the game, however, Mayhew, the fastest of the Brown backs, made a fumble, and this seemed to discourage the rest of the eleven. Trainers and players will undoubtedly guard against a similar disheartenment in the remaining games of the season. Fumbles and other misplays are bound to occur. Let them be only an added stimulus.

Pennsylvania scored a touchdown in each half. Edwards, the umpire, remarked that it was the fastest game at which he has officiated. Brown's team was in fine condition and put up a fast battle until the last. The work of the backfield was surprising to Pennsylvania and the Red and Blue had great difficulty in penetrating the line for consistent gains. Pennsylvania scored in the first few minutes of play by Gal-

lager recovering the ball on Mayhew's fumble of a punt. That gave the ball to Pennsylvania on Brown's 20-yard line. In three plays the ball was carried over the line, Greene getting through between right tackle and guard.

Later in the first half Pennsylvania carried the ball close to Brown's 2-yard line, where a 15-yard penalty stopped the advance and prevented any scoring. Just before the half ended Hollenbach dropped a punt and Hazard got the ball for Brown on Pennsylvania's 25 yard line. McDonald then skirted Pennsylvania's right wing for 20 yards. Before the ball could be put in play the whistle blew, ending the half, and Pennsylvania's goal was saved.

Before that Brown menaced Pennsylvania's goal until held for downs on the 15 yard line. Dennie recovered one of Hollenbach's onside kicks on his 20 yard line and made a grand run to Pennsylvania's 45 yard line. Brown's backfield advanced steadily, using a deceptive double pass that bothered Pennsylvania for a time.

In the second half Pennsylvania had the ball close to the goal but could not get through the line and was held for downs. Receiving the ball again on a punt by Dennie, Pennsylvania started from Brown's 35 yard line. An onside kick secured by Eigler netted ten yards and Hollenbach sped around right end for twenty yards. The remaining distance was easy, and Pennsylvania scored her last points.

Brown's line held well, and very few good gains were made there, but the ends were weak.

Mayhew played the star game for Brown. He was very fast and ran hard, picking his openings in great style. He made several good gains around Penn's left end. Hazard, McDonald and Dennie also played well, the latter punting constantly and handling Hollenbach's twisters in fine form.

Brown depended mainly on wing shifts, but these did not seem to work well. Draper spoiled the first attempt by nailing the runner from behind for a loss of five yards, and subsequent efforts proved but poor ground gainers. The Brown men played well together and put their whole hearts into the work.

Brown, although swift and shifty,

did not have the power to penetrate Penn's line for the short gains necessary to make consecutive first downs and go for a touchdown. The feature of the Providence team's play, and of the game as well, was the deceptive and effective wide interference for Mayhew, Dennie and McDonald. Time and again these clever runners were able to circle the Quaker ends for 10 and 15 yard gains behind this splendid interference.

Mayhew carried the ball more than all the other Brown men combined and for greater distances. He usually took the ball from direct passes and like a flash was off for one of the ends, his gains varying from 5 to 25 yards. Dennie handled the ball cleanly from centre to runner, did all the punting, caught all kicks, tackled like a demon and made good gains in an open field.

One of the finest exhibitions of the forward pass was a double one from Hollenbach to Miller, who ran 10 yards and then slipped it ahead to Reagan, gaining 15 yards more. It was a narrow squeeze that a Brown player did not get it. The fact that Penn used the forward pass a couple of times on the third down gave Brown the ball, because the Quakers could not take the 15-yard penalty for a "grounded."

A comparison of the ground-gaining of the two teams is shown in the yards made by each team from scrimmage. In the first half Penn made 154 yards to Brown's 79. In the second half Penn made 103 to Brown's 41. The total was Penn 257, Brown 120. These figures include end runs, forward passes and recovered outside kicks. The line up:

PENNSYLVANIA	BROWN
Miller, Braddock, l. e.	r. e. Swain, Honiss
Gaston, l. t.	r. t. Hazard
Gallagher, l. g.	r. g. Ayler
Dwyer, c.	c. Seidler
Ziegler, r. g.	l. g. Conklin
Draper, rt.	l. t. Kiley
Scarletto, qb.	qb. Pryor
Reagan, qb.	qb. Dennie
Folwell, Sommer, l. hb.	r. hb. Regnier
Green, Townsend, r. hb.	l. hb. Mayhew
Hollenbach, fb.	fb. MacDonald, Beytes

Score, Pennsylvania 11, Brown 0. Touchdowns, Greene, Folwell. Goal from touchdown, Scarletto. Missed goal from touchdown, Reagan. Referee, Okerson of Lehigh. Umpire, Edwards of Princeton. Linesman, Dunbar of Dickinson. Length of halves, 30 and 25 minutes.

Former Games With Penn

It will be interesting to note the result of the Brown - Pennsylvania

games since 1898:

1898....	Brown	0	U. of P....	18
1899....	"	6	" 6
1900....	"	0	"12
1901....	"	0	"26
1902....	"	15	" 6
1903....	"	0	"30
1904....	"	0	" 6
1905....	"	6	" 8
1906....	"	0	" 14
1907....	"	0	"11

Ten years " 27 "127



Brown Beats Williams

Brown defeated Williams, 24 to 11, on Andrews Field, Saturday, October 26, in an interesting contest which was, however, marred in spots by erratic playing. The purple and white was clearly outclassed in the first half, but in the second period of play the visitors took a brace and outplayed Brown. The home eleven seems to have a poor knowledge of the signals, and play was delayed several times for this reason. Another weakness was in the line, which failed to show the form it displayed in the Pennsylvania game, although the playing of Smith was a feature. The Williams team was heavy, especially in the centre trio, and its back field worked well. In the second half, when E. Williams went in at quarterback in place of Wadsworth, and Stocking at left half in place of C. was noticeable.



Brown Freshmen Beat Harvard Second

The Harvard second eleven was smothered by the Brown freshmen in the stadium in Cambridge, on Saturday, October 19, and before the final whistle blew the visitors had made 20 points to Harvard's 6. The Brown team had a great advantage in weight, and smashed through the Harvard line at will.

The first tally was a pretty field goal by Rankin from the 26-yard line, and from that time on Brown was crossing Harvard's line every few minutes. Harvard's single tally came in the very last minutes of play. Haddon blocked a

punt of Mackay's on the Brown 50-yard line, and as it bounced into the air tucked it under his arm and was off down the field for a score. Jones kicked a goal.

BROWN FRESHMEN HARVARD 2D

Staff (Curtis), l. e.
 r. e. McGillicuddy (Cooper)
 Smith, l. t. r. t. Jones
 Glynn (Bingham), l. g. r. g. Plumb
 Sisson, c. r. c. Haddon
 Wilson, r. g. l. g. Vex (Weibe)
 Jordan (High), r. t. l. t. Fisher
 Chase, r. e. l. e. Rogers
 Jarvis (Winslow), qb. qb. Cate (Witmer)
 Mackay, l. hb. r. hb. Page (Gregory)
 Young, r. hb. l. hb. Conroy (White)
 Rankin, fb. fb. Simes

Score, Brown Freshmen 20, Harvard Second 6. Touchdowns, Rankin 2, Mackay, Haddon. Goals from touchdowns, Young, Jones. Goal from field, Rankin. Field judge, Andrews. Umpire, Short. Referee, Palmer. Linesmen, McNeil and Blanchard. Timer, Lathrop. Time, 20 and 15 minute periods.

The Brown freshmen beat the Harvard freshmen, October, 26, 5 to 0.



Football Schedule

Following is the Brown football schedule for the season of 1907:

Sept. 28, Brown vs N. H. State, 16-0
 Oct. 2, Brown vs. Amherst Aggies, 5-0
 Oct. 5, Brown vs. Norwich, 24-0
 Oct. 12, Brown vs. Maine, 40-0
 Oct. 19, Brown vs. Pennsylvania, 0-11
 Oct. 26, Brown vs. Williams, 24-11
 Nov. 2, Brown vs. Harvard at Cambridge
 Nov. 9, Brown vs. Yale at New Haven
 Nov. 16, Brown vs. Vermont at Providence
 Nov. 23, Brown vs. Amherst at Providence



Football Results

The first four games of the Brown football season ended in victories. New Hampshire State was beaten at Andrews Field, September 28, by the score of 16-0; the Amherst Aggies succumbed, October 2, 5 to 0; Norwich University was defeated, October 5, 24 to 0, and the University of Maine, which had held Harvard the week before to 29 points, was vanquished 40 to 0.



New Grand Stand

A wooden grandstand to provide extra seating room for the Williams and Amherst football games has been erected on

Andrews Field. The stand is on the north side of the gridiron, and will seat 1200 to 1500 people. The Amherst game takes the place this year of the usual Brown-Dartmouth match.



Athletic Notes The annual interclass track meet, which was held at Andrews Field,

October 16, resulted in a decisive victory for the freshmen, who scored a total of 57 points. The juniors were second with 33, while the seniors and sophomores were tied for last place with three points each. The poor showing made by 1908 and 1909 may be attributed to the fact that they were represented by only one man each. Considering the little practice that most of the men had had, the time made in several events was fast. The results of the meet were satisfactory to the management and the prospects of a good track team are bright.

Brown, Williams and Amherst will form a swimming league this season. Captain Bushell of last year's team is out of college, but the following old men are back: Captain McDonald, '08, La Beaume, '08, Greene, '08, Swain, '08, Hazard, '08, Kirley, '08, Bugbee, '09, Barrett, '09, Chase, '09, Peterson, '09, Greene, '09, Collins, '10, Barus, '10, Rounds, '10. Raquet, '10 and Kohler, '10.

The university tennis tournament is nearing its end.



Chancellor Chace Arnold Buffum Chace, ScD., of Valley Falls,

R. I., has been chosen chancellor of the university to succeed Chancellor Goddard, deceased. He was graduated at Brown in 1866, and is a cotton manufacturer. For a short time, 1868-69, he was an instructor in chemistry at Brown. He has been a trustee since 1876 and was treasurer from 1882 to 1900.



Registration Statistics

Following are the registration figures up to the time of going to press:

UNDERGRADUATE MEN

	1907	1906
Seniors.....	123	122
Juniors.....	136	133
Sophomores	139	158
Freshmen	220	162
Special Students ...	39	55
Total	657	630

WOMEN'S COLLEGE

	1907	1906
Seniors.....	37	41
Juniors.....	40	32
Sophomores	32	39
Freshmen	42	44
Special Students	19	29
Total	170	185

GENERAL SUMMARY

	1907	1906
Graduates	107*	107
Undergraduate Men	657	630
Women's College....	170	185
Total	934	922
Deduct names counted twice.....	—	7
Total	934	915

*Estimated.



Work For Alumni Associations

The "rah, rah" spirit among the alumni associations of our great American universities is passing, says the Chicago Post. At the fall meetings of Chicago graduates this ancient roystering sinks itself in the deeper and more satisfactory pleasures of intelligent discussion of college problems and practical achievement in their solution.

An even wider opportunity still lies before these alumni organizations. On the American campus the graduate forms a fourth estate as influential as the faculty, the students or the president and trustees. This brings him a responsibility that may not be judged, and his associations must shoulder it.

These bodies should now set their faces against the commercialization of university life. As it is they are too often on the other side of the contest, leaving the president or the faculty—under our system possessed of so little power—to wage with unassisted weapons

the battle for academic ideals. To uphold the hands of the idealist, to fight back the invasion of debasing standards, to keep pure the great well of education is a task of which the doing will in itself repay the doer.

The broadening of democracy in the universities of a democracy is another work which lies ready to the hands of the collegiate alumni. For it is a curious fact that our scholastic organization is far more autocratic than that which prevails in autocracies like Germany and Russia. Here, too, the service of the alumnus is essentially American and productive of its own reward.

Such projects the modern graduate is coming to appreciate as infinitely preferable to the narrow creation of the "dear old" type of emotion. And modern progress will continue to gain in proportion as this appreciation increases.



Brown-Amherst Concert

R. B. Clarke, manager of the musical clubs, has practically finished making arrangements for the joint Amherst-Brown concert, which will be held in Sayles Hall on November 22, on the eve of the Amherst-Brown football game. In Providence. The mandolin club, under the leadership of Morris P. Conant, '10, will take a prom-

inent part in the concert, as well as the glee club, under A. C. Thomas, '08. The mandolin quartette, which came into favor last year, will also render several selections. E. M. Watson will be missed as the reader this season, but his place will be filled by R. T. Burbank, who has proved his ability in the Sock and Buskin productions and in the vaudeville club, and W. H. Lynn, who has appeared in college theatricals and on the professional stage.

The Amherst clubs are well-known in New England and in the West, as they make a yearly trip as far west as St. Louis, where they have gained a good reputation. Manager Clarke says the Amherst club is the strongest Brown has met for a long time, and the concert of the 22d promises to be the musical treat of the college year.



Senior Officers

Benson R. Frost has been elected president of the senior class, F.

I. Chichester chairman of the class day committee, J. D. Pryor president of the class supper, A. C. Thomas and F. F. Masons speakers at the tree, W. C. West poet, G. D. Taylor orator, W. L. McDonald odist, B. T. Schiek speaker to undergraduates and A. C. Thomas hymnist.

THE LETTER-BOX

Editor Brown Alumni Monthly:

Although Yale University is not an Episcopal institution; (indeed one president was forced out of his post for changing to Anglicanism); there are more Episcopalians in the academic freshman class than there are members of any other sect. The number is 88, while the Presbyterians follow with 45 and the Congregationalists with 44. After these denominations come the

Roman Catholics with 18, the Jews with 17 and the Baptists with 14. The same general proportions hold in the Sheffield Scientific School.

There are thus more Episcopal freshmen at Yale than there are students of all religious affiliations at Trinity College, which is traditionally an Episcopal institution although it has been admitted to the benefits of the Carnegie Fund be-

cause its governing board is not necessarily made up of the members of any one church. The lesson for Brown, in the light of these facts, seems plain enough: comparatively few students choose a college nowadays for sectarian reasons. The Episcopalian influx to Yale, which is traditionally a Congregational college, far exceeds the Episcopalian influx to Trinity, with all its Anglican associations, and simply because Yale has the greater prestige.

In this one word prestige we find very largely the secret of the modern drift toward Harvard and Yale. And if we at Brown desire to arrest our fair share of the drift, one of the best methods will be found to lie in increasing the university's prestige, in the best sense of the word, by freeing the corporation from its denominational shackles. The result of such action is not likely to be the loss of many desirable sons of Baptist families; rather we may expect to secure some of the desirable Baptist youths who are now passing us by.

For every instance of a desirable Baptist student who has been attracted to Brown by its nominal character as a Baptist institution it would probably be easy to supply an instance of an equally desirable Baptist student who has gone to some other college in spite of our sectarianism and in spite, also, of his family associations with Brown. There comes to mind at the moment the case of one of the most popular members of the Yale faculty, a Baptist, who was fitted for college outside of New Haven, but who went to Yale for his undergraduate course in spite of that fact and in spite of the further fact that his father was a graduate of Brown.

It is time for Brown to stand on her merits without catering to any one denomination, especially as the catering has proved so often in vain. What we want are desirable students from all denominations. And those who are most familiar with the situation cannot doubt that in striving so ardently for the youth of one sect we have tended to alienate from us the youth of others.

Alumnus

OBITUARIES

JONATHAN GOFF PARKHURST, 1843

Jonathan Goff Parkhurst of the class of 1843 died at his home in Providence, Oct. 15, 1907, aged 88 years, 2 months and 6 days. He was the son of David and Sybil Sprague Parkhurst and was born in Thompson, Conn., August 9, 1821. In the autumn of 1839 he entered Brown University where he remained for two years. After leaving college he devoted a number of years to the woolen business, being a member of the firm of Davis and Parkhurst of Providence and later, of that of Dudley, Steere and Parkhurst. Some thirty years ago he retired from the woolen business and has since been engaged in real estate business. Mr. Parkhurst was a member of the Providence Common Council from 1864 to 1868, and in 1870; public administrator from 1882, and fence viewer from 1887 until his death.

FREDERIC SHERMAN, 1882

Frederic Sherman of the class of 1862 died at Pawtucket, R. I., September 21, 1907, aged 64 years, 3 months and 22 days. He was the son of Robert and Louise Nickerson Sherman

and was born in Pawtucket, R. I., March 29, 1843. He prepared for college in the Pawtucket schools and in 1858 entered Brown University graduating in 1862 with the degree of A. B., and receiving later that of A. M. in course. After leaving college he was principal of the grammar school at Pawtucket from 1863 to 1864, assistant editor of the Pawtucket Gazette and Chronicle from 1865 to 1869, and sash and blind manufacturer from 1870 to 1883. From 1891 to 1893 he was editor of the Gazette and Chronicle and had since engaged in general newspaper work. Mr. Sherman held various public offices. For ten years he was a member of the Pawtucket school committee for five years was chairman of the committee, and for one year served as superintendent of schools. From 1872 to 1873 he was a representative to the Rhode Island General Assembly.

On July 26, 1869, Mr. Sherman married Miss Jenny E. Welden, who with three children, Philip D., '03, Katherine M., and Ernst C. Sherman, survives him. Two other children, Robert W. and John Laurence, died at an early age.

EDYTHE GRACE ADAMS, 1901

Edythe Grace Peck, wife of Francis M. Adams, of the class of 1901, died at her home in Sharon, Mass., September 13, 1907, aged 29 years, 3 months and 6 days. She was the daughter of Arthur Paul and Amelia Webb Williams Peck, and was born in San Francisco, Cal., June 7, 1878. She prepared for college in the schools of Providence, and in 1897 entered Brown, graduating with the degree of bachelor of philosophy in 1901. After graduation she taught for a year as student teacher in the Hope Street High School, Providence, and the next year was a teacher in the biological department of the Boardman high school of New Haven, Conn. She also taught in the summer school of the College Settlement in Boston.

On September 23, 1903, she married James M. Adams. After a year spent in travel on the continent they made their home in New York and later in Sharon, Mass.

MILLETT TAYLOR THOMPSON, PH.D., 1902

Millett Taylor Thompson of the class of 1902, one of the most prominent of the

younger school of scientists, died at Chicago, Ill., August 7, 1907, aged 31 years, 11 months and 10 days. He was the son of S. Millett and Julia F. White Thompson and was born in Providence, August 27, 1875. He prepared for college at the English and Classical high school, and entered Brown in the autumn of 1894, graduating in 1898 with the degree of A. B. He continued his studies in the biological department of the university and in 1899 received the degree of A. M. Three years later he obtained the degree of Ph.D. and was at once made instructor in zoology at Clark University, Worcester, later being made assistant professor.

Dr. Thompson was the author of a number of monographs and articles in scientific journals. His thesis for his doctor's degree, "The Metamorphoses of the Hermit-Crab," was published in the Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History. He was a member of the Central Congregational church, Providence, the University Club, Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Psi, the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the Boston Natural History Society.

BRUNONIANS FAR AND NEAR

1846

On October 17 the trustees of the Butler Hospital placed upon its records a notable tribute to the memory of William Goddard, member of the corporation from 1850-1907, trustee from 1875 to 1907, and president from 1894 to 1907.

1857

Rev. Daniel Goodwin, D. D., was one of the speakers at the Goddard ratification meeting in Infantry Hall, Providence, October 16.

1858

Colonel Robert Hale Ives Goddard of Providence is once more the nominee of the Democratic and Lincoln parties for the United States senatorship. At the last legislative session he led the list of candidates, polling 41 votes out of 111. The other candidates were Colonel Samuel Pomeroy Colt and Senator George Peabody Wetmore, both Republicans. The Republicans had a considerable majority in the legislature, but divided their strength. This year Colonel Colt is not in the race and the Republican state convention has practically nominated Mr. Wetmore. Colonel Goddard's friends think he has a fighting chance.

1869 and 1883

Professor Daniel Moses Fisk, Ph. D., '69, head of the sociology department at Washburn College, Kansas, and Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, '83, pastor of the Congregational

church of Topeka, Kansas, have been mentioned by the Topeka Daily Capital as men fitted to hold the presidency of Washburn College to succeed President Pless, who has resigned.

1870

A dispatch from Washington under date of October 17 says: "Announced to speak on 'The United States as a Pacific Power' at the fall convocation of George Washington University, E. Benjamin Andrews, chancellor of the University of Nebraska, and formerly president of Brown University, yesterday treated a large gathering to a bitter arraignment of the attitude of a section of the press toward wealth and to a defence of corporate enterprise. He said: 'It is the crowning baseness of our time—which is saying a good deal—this selecting as a victim some character so distinguished as to assure piquancy and a market for your inventions and then craftily avoiding suable libel, and relying for further protection on the victim's known kindness, industry and dignity, proceeding to vivisection him for pay. None of the business villainies alleged to be so rife could compare in atrocity with these squalid campaigns of libel and libelous caricature which recent months have produced

"I care not a straw for the wealthy as such. My interest and sympathy are solely with general society and the common man. And, speaking as a representative of the people at large, I urge that the pride, idleness and

doubtful practices of a few wealthy men are no just cause for putting all wealthy men in the pillory. The possession of wealth, however great, furnishes by itself no presumption against the owner's probity.

"If a man can fraudlessly become possessor of \$10,000, he can, if he works on with the same zeal, skill and power, not only as easily, but more easily, obtain \$100,000, \$500,000, \$1,000,000, \$100,000,000."

Professor Wilfred H. Munro addressed the Unity Club of Providence, October 14, on the Far East, which he recently visited.

1871

During Professor Davis's leave of absence from the university all letters should be sent to his son's address, 71 Perkins Hall, Cambridge, Mass. Recently he took luncheon with several Brown men in Denver, Colo.

1872

Dr. Charles Lemuel Nichols of Worcester has recently returned from a two years' residence in Egypt, Germany, Switzerland and Italy.

1874

The office of Edwin P. Dawley, engineer of construction of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad, has been removed from New Haven to Providence, where Mr. Dawley has continued his residence.

1876

Hon. Rowland G. Hazard of Peace Dale delivered the annual presidential address at the Washington County fair, in September taking the question of pure milk for his theme; and spoke to the patients at the state sanatorium at Wallum Lake, October 3, urging the necessity of acquiescing in the discipline of the institution.

1877

Hon. Rathbone Gardner, senator from Providence in the Rhode Island legislature is again the Democratic and Lincoln nominee. Last year his plurality was in excess of 3000.

William P. Sheffield, Esq., of Newport was chairman of the Republican state convention at Providence last month.

1878

As president of the Rhode Island Institute of Instruction, Isaac O. Winslow delivered the introductory address at Infantry Hall, October 17.

William Gammell was one of the speakers at the Goddard ratification meeting in Infantry Hall, Providence, October 16.

1881

Amasa M. Eaton, Esq., of Providence has been elected a member of the executive committee of the Metropolitan Park Commission.

1883

Rev. C. M. Sheldon of Topeka, Kans., has just returned from a six months' trip in Europe.

1884

William M. P. Bowen, Esq., a former member of the Rhode Island house of representatives for Providence, has been renominated on the Republican ticket.

Frederic N. Luther is the editor of the Providence Tribune, (Morning, Evening and Sunday), succeeding Frederick H. Howland. Mr. Luther was a member of the editorial staff of the Providence Journal from 1886 to 1906, resigning to accept the associate editorship of the Tribune when that paper was established. He is a writer of much force and point, employing a trenchant and a delicate talent. Since graduating from Brown, Mr. Luther has devoted himself to economic and financial questions, but has found time for a



FREDERIC N. LUTHER, '84

varied reading in the literature of fiction and belles lettres. He made a specialty for several years of dramatic criticism and in this line achieved a reputation much beyond the bounds of Providence. Under his editorship, several Brown men are associated in the several departments of the Tribune. Mr. Luther's present residence is on Wayland avenue, Providence.

Professor Alfred Dodge Cole has been appointed professor of physics at Vassar College to succeed Professor LeRoy C. C. Cooley, who retires on account of the law of that college regarding the age limit. Professor Cole after his graduation from Brown, spent a year in graduate study at Johns Hopkins University, after which he accepted a position at Denison University, in 1888 being made professor of chemistry and physics. This position

he held until 1901, when he resigned to accept that of professor of physics in Ohio State University, where he has continued until the present time. The year 1894 to 1895 was spent in graduate study at the University of Berlin and later studies and investigations were carried on at the University of Chicago during the summer terms of 1898, 1899 and 1900.

1885

Joseph W. Freeman, mayor of Central Falls, was made a 33d degree mason at the 96th annual meeting of the Supreme Council of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of the Northern Masonic jurisdiction, held in Boston on September 17.

1887

George A. Jepherson of Providence is a Republican candidate for representative-at-large in the legislature.

1887 and 1890

Theodore Francis Green, '87, has retired after several years service from the board of management of the Brown Union and the university corporation has elected Henry R. Palmer, '90, to fill the vacancy.

1889

Edward Harris Rathbun of Woonsocket positively declined, last month, to allow the use of his name in connection with the nomination for lieutenant governor of Rhode Island.

1891

Joseph N. Ashton, recently professor of music at Brown, has been appointed acting professor of music at Wellesley College for the current academic year to take the place of Professor Hamilton C. Macdougall, hon. Mus.D., Brown, 1901, who has been granted leave of absence for the year and will spend his sabbatical year abroad. Since the discontinuance of the department of music at Brown Professor Ashton has devoted himself to research and private teaching in Boston. In 1905 he was appointed organist of the First Parish Church, Brookline, succeeding Percy Goetschius, Mus.D. During the year of his appointment in the Wellesley faculty Professor Ashton will not teach privately in Boston; he will, however, retain his church position in Brookline.

1893

Henry A. Barker of Providence has been elected secretary of the Metropolitan Park Commission.

The title of the thesis which Frank A. Updyke presented for his doctor's degree, received in June, was, "International Negotiations in connection with the War of 1812, including the Treaty of Ghent and the execution of the Articles of the Same."

1895

Rev. Franklin D. Elmer, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Winsted, Connecticut, since 1901, was the speaker at the Bates Street Baptist Church, Lewiston, Maine, on Rally Sunday, September 27. Mr. Elmer is especially

interested in the development of the Sunday school and thoroughly conversant with the best thought of the time in this field of work. An interesting feature of his work was an exhibit of more than 5000 articles illustrating the latest and most approved methods of Sunday school work. On Monday afternoon, the 28th, Mr. Elmer spoke before the students of Cobb Divinity School. Mr. Elmer has been chosen to deliver the annual address before the Religious Education Society at its convention in Washington, D. C., on "The Advance in Sunday School Conditions."

1896

Charles McCarthy, formerly fullback at Brown, is head football coach at the University of Wisconsin.

William C. Bliss is the nominee for first representative on the Republican ticket from East Providence. He has also been recommended to the state convention for membership on the Republican state central committee.

At the meeting of the Providence Association of Mechanical Engineers on September 24, Professor Kenerson of Brown gave a lecture on "From the Mine to the Finished Steel," using lantern slides to illustrate almost every phase of iron and steel manufacture from the crude ore to the bar of steel ready for the machinist.

1896 advanced

Rev. Elijah Abraham Hanley, D. D., in September assumed his duties as pastor of the First Baptist Church of Providence, succeeding Rev. Dr. King, who resigned more than a year ago and was made pastor emeritus. Dr. Hanley was graduated from Franklin College in 1895 and spent the year 1895 to 1896 in graduate study at Brown, receiving his master's degree. The next five years were spent in graduate study at the University of Chicago and in 1901 he was called to the pastorate of the East End Baptist Church in Cleveland, where he has been especially successful. In 1903 his alma mater conferred upon him the degree of doctor of divinity.

1897

Arthur M. Allen of Providence was elected, October 14, secretary of the Congregational Club of Rhode Island.

Marcus Ward Lyon, Jr., assistant curator, division of mammals, United States National Museum, Washington, has the final paper in the last quarterly issue of the Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collection. It is entitled: "Notes on a small collection of mammals from the province of Kau-Su, China."

The address of Rev. J. Harvey Randall is 2016 West Jefferson street, Phoenix, Arizona.

1898

George F. Troy is a Democratic and Lincoln candidate for the Rhode Island legislature from Providence.

The Outlook for July 20 contained an article on "The Railway Problem," by Borden D. Whiting of the New Jersey board of railway commissioners.

Everett Colby made an interesting address at chapel, on the morning of October 9, emphasizing, "The Power of the Punch," as he styled the union of the element of sympathy with the power of concentration. It had been announced that he would speak, and nearly every student in college, together with a large number of alumni, were present and Senator Colby received an ovation such as only an audience of students can give.

1898

Hon. James H. Higgins is again the Democratic nominee for governor of Rhode Island. Last year he defeated Governor George H. Utter by a plurality of 1318.

1899

The residence of George A. Goulding, organist of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, Providence, is 95 Keene street.

Jacob David lectured at the Men's Club of the Calvary Baptist Church in Providence on September 25, and told them of his work in Persia. Mr. David is a native of Persia, was sent to this country to be educated and in 1899 was graduated from Brown. The next year he spent at Newton Theological Institution and then returned home, where he has been engaged in teaching and in missionary work, largely among the Mohammedans. Last summer he returned to this country in the hope of getting funds to carry on his work. On the evening of October 15 he spoke to a student audience in Rockefeller Hall.

1900

The home address of Albert L. Scott is 46 Pelham street, Newton Centre, Mass.

Jesse Floyd Stinard, who has been teaching at Bellefonte, Penn., has been appointed instructor in French and German at the Pennsylvania State College. His address is State College, Penn.

1902

Albert Langworthy Saunders, formerly attorney for the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, announces that he has opened an office for the practice of law at 612 Penn Mutual building, 24 Milk street, Boston.

1903

Charles Otis Chase, who received his degree of doctor of medicine from Harvard last June, is interne in the Waltham Hospital at Waltham, Mass.

Lewis F. Hall is with the Union Metallic Cartridge Co., at Bridgeport, Conn.

Roscoe H. Philbrick is a practicing physician at Northfield, Mass.

Alexander Graham is with Everybody's Magazine in New York.

Alexander Hewes Abbott has recently entered upon his duties as pastor of the Baptist church at Narbeth, Penn. His ordination to the ministry took place at his home church at Watertown, Mass., on September 6. President W. H. P. Faunce, '80, preached the or-

dination sermon, the hand of fellowship was extended by Rev. Benjamin T. Livingstone, '97, pastor of the Union Baptist church of Providence, and the charge to the candidate was given by Rev. P. L. Jones of Narbeth, Penn. Mr. Abbott after his graduation from Brown studied at the Union Theological Seminary, graduating in 1906 with the degree of bachelor of divinity.

1904

Eugene LaVerne, who last year received his degree of bachelor of laws from Harvard has been admitted to the Wisconsin bar and has opened an office for the practice of law at room 401, Germania building, Milwaukee, Wis.

1905

Clarence Warren Holmes, who has been teaching at Tariffville, Conn., has been appointed principal of the new high school at Lakeville, Conn.

The address of Francis H. Smith is 511 State street, Lafayette, Indiana.

1906

The address of Hall A. Brewer is 20 West Walnut street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Jason O. Cook, who received his master's degree at the recent commencement, has been appointed teacher of history and English at the high school in Portsmouth, N. H. His post office address is Box 82.

H. G. Carpenter, H. W. Congdon, J. O. Cook, J. M. Ferrier, R. F. Field, P. V. Marcus, C. N. Nutter, C. S. Shinn, J. L. Wheeler and S. E. Wright received the degree of master of arts at the commencement in June. A. W. Claflin and M. L. Dolt received that of master of science.

1907

Leon F. Payne has a position with the Chicago plant of the Western Electric Co., at Hawthorne, Ill. His home is Oak Hill Y. M. C. A., Oak Hill, Ill.

William Nisbet Ross is a student teacher at the Hope street high school, Providence. He is teaching physics.

The Alumnae

1897

The Cambridge address of Mrs. Josephine Angell Rose is 17 Woodbridge street.

1900

Miss Clare Reynolds, who received her master's degree from Brown, at the recent commencement after a year of graduate study, has been made instructor in romance languages at the Washburn College, Topeka, Kansas.

1901

The address of Mrs. Ruth Appleton Goulding is 95 Keene street, Providence.

1903

The address of Annie Mabel Cobb has been changed from Attleboro to 62 High street, Springfield, Mass.

The address of Mrs. Ella Rich Savage is 62 South Charlotte street, Pottstown, Penn.

1905

S. Annie May, who last year was teaching in Penacook, N. H., has accepted a position at La Conner, Wash.

1907

Martha W. Case is a student teacher at the Hope Street High School, Providence.

Zerrie F. Huntsman is teaching in the academy at Peace Dale, R. I.

Louise Baggott Morgan has a scholarship in English at Bryn Mawr.

Ethel I. Rowand is doing graduate work at Wellesley in music and English.

Engagements

The engagement of Herbert C. Low, '01, to Miss Emma S. Packard, Wellesley, '03, both of Brockton, Mass., has been announced.

The engagement of Chester C. Waters, '05, to Miss Eunice W. Clark, '10, has been announced.

Marriages

On July 10, 1907, at the home of the bride's parents in Brooklyn, N. Y., occurred the marriage of Lester H. Nichols, '04, to Miss Emily Louise Palmer. Mr. and Mrs. Nichols will make their home in Bennington, Vt.

At Camden, Me., on July 22, 1907, occurred the marriage of Miss Sarah Ethelyn Merrill, '97, of Central Falls, R. I., to Dr. H. W. Frohock of Camden, Me. Mr. and Mrs. Frohock will reside at North Haven, Maine.

In Brooklyn, N. Y., on July 10, 1907, at the home of the bride's parents, Lester Hutchinson Nichols, '01, was married to Miss Emily Louise Palmer. Mr. and Mrs. Nichols will make their home in Bennington, Vt.

At Duluth, Minn., on the evening of August 14, 1907, at the home of the bride's parents, occurred the marriage of Warren Earl Greene, '98, to Miss Katherine Ensign. The bride was attended by Miss Julia Ensign as maid of honor and by the Misses Katherine and Julia Hunter of Port Arthur as bridesmaids. The best man was Charles Brewer, '99.

At the Union Congregational Church, Providence, on the evening of Friday, September 25, 1907, occurred the marriage of Miss Louise Whitcher, '05, to David Davidson, '04. The bride was attended by Miss Louise Cooke, of Montclair, N. J., as maid of honor, and by Miss Harriet W. Dodge, Miss Jessie E. Greene, Miss Anna Burnside, '03, and Miss Mabel A. Edgartown, as bridesmaids. The best man was Joseph T. Slingsby of New York, and the ushers Lyman P. Whitcher, Arthur Hebart, Donald P. White and Samuel Burnside. After November first Mr. and Mrs. Davidson will be at home at 103 California avenue, Providence.

At the First Baptist Church, East Providence, on the evening of Friday, September 25, 1907, Miss Helma Augusta Johnson, '07, was married to Rev. Harry William Lambert. The bride was attended by Miss Ethel Wash-

burn '07, as maid of honor and by Miss Myrtle Johnson, as flower girl. The best man was Clarence R. Johnson, '09, and the ushers were Edward Johnson, Arthur Palmer, George Hadfield Lars Kronquist and Frank Johnson. A reception at the home of the bride's parents in Rumford followed.

At Burlington, Vt., at the home of the bride's parents, former Governor and Mrs. Urban A. Woodbury, occurred the marriage of Wilfred Clary Lane, '01, a lawyer and referee in bankruptcy at Valdosta, Ga., to Miss Lida Darling Woodbury. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Mildred Woodbury, as maid of honor, by Miss Dorothy and Miss Elizabeth Powers as ribbon girls and by Masters Horace Powers and Urban Woodbury. The best man was William Rouse of Westport, N. Y. After November first, Mr. and Mrs. Lane will be at home at Valdosta, Ga.

At the home of the bride's parents in Providence, on the evening of October 2, 1907, occurred the marriage of Miss Harriet Louvan Hoyle, '07, to Rev. Henry Otis Green, '03. The bride was accompanied by Miss Mabel E. Guile, '09, and Miss Pauline E. Hill, as bridesmaids. The best man was David E. Green of Cleveland and the ushers were Eugene C. Foster and Howard Hoyle. After November first, Mr. and Mrs. Green will be at home at Mount Gilead, Ohio.

At the home of the bride in Providence, on the evening of Monday, October 7, 1907, occurred the marriage of Dr. Clinton Nickerson Williams, '02, to Miss Josephine Hubbard. The bride was attended by Miss Katherine Hubbard as maid of honor and by Miss Amey Arnold as bridesmaid. The best man was Edward Brown Williams, '01, and the ushers were Charles A. Hubbard and Dr. Ubert C. Russell of Pittsburgh. After their return from their wedding trip, Dr. and Mrs. Williams will live at 208 Cranston street, Providence.

Births

Born on August 13, 1907, to Floyd LeVerne Carr, '01, and Florence Newell Lawton Carr, a daughter, Dorothy May Carr.

Born on August 19, 1907, at Buttonwoods, R. I., to Florence Ellsworth Doane Harris, '05, and Herbert Comstock Harris, a son, Herbert Comstock Harris, Jr.

Born on September 1, 1907, at Pottsdam, Penn., to Charles Frederic Savage, '04, and Ethel Rich Savage, '03, a son, Donald Hurlbut Savage.

Born on September 11, 1907, to Lucian Lorimer Drury, a daughter, Phoebe Elizabeth Drury.

Born on July 13, 1907, to Frank D. Lisle, '91, and Helen Sawyer Lisle, a son, Richard Waterman Lisle.

Born at Providence, R. I., on September 6, 1907, to Professor Alexander Meiklejohn, '93, a son, Kenneth Meiklejohn.

Born at Providence on September 19, 1907, to Thomas J. Griffin, Jr., '99, a daughter, Deborah Griffin.

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VOL. VIII

DECEMBER, 1907

NO. 5

BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY



THE BROWN ALUMNI MAGAZINE CO.
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THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

VOL. VIII

PROVIDENCE, R. I., DECEMBER, 1907

No. 5

ADDRESS AT THE ALBERT HARKNESS MEMORIAL SERVICE

By Professor Walter G. Everett, Ph. D.

IT was a custom among the Romans to observe days of commemoration for the distinguished dead, when the shrines were opened and offerings of flowers were placed upon the images of the departed. Today Brown University observes a day of commemoration. For though we open no material shrine, we unlock that of memory; while we bring no wreaths of flowers, we present a more lasting tribute in sentiments of honor and affection; if our offerings crown no visible image, they gather about a form which in its

brightness and serenity is still clear to our inner vision. And although we behold here no legend recounting the deeds of the departed, we recognize an indelible record of influence inscribed to Albert Harkness, scholar, teacher, colleague, friend and counsellor. If all the sons of Brown who knew and honored him could today give voice to their sentiments, how rich would be the tribute! And how poor in comparison must be the brief utterance of a single voice.

This occasion cannot be free from the sadness that inevitably attends the passing of a cherished life. And yet it can-



BROWN'S OLD-TIME RACE COURSE ON THE SEEKONK

Why Not Utilize It for a Revival of University Rowing?

not be without a note of triumph as we think of the noble achievement, the rounded completeness, and the rare happiness of the career of Professor Harkness. Indeed such was the fine harmony of his life that even its ending seemed like solemn music that almost forbade the common expressions of grief. And does not the character which thus determines the mingled emotions of this hour also dictate the manner and spirit of our observance, the simplicity, the inward truth and sincerity of all that may here find expression?

Of Professor Harkness's scholarship and of his services to classical study, it is not for me to speak. These aspects of his life-work have been justly and ably recounted by one who is himself a distinguished representative of classical scholarship in America. But of Professor Harkness as teacher, one who was his pupil may rightly speak. He became the teacher of many of us early in our preparation for college. Long before we had seen his face or heard his voice, we had become his pupils and were profiting by the vigor and lucidity of his books. Strange as it may seem to a generation of school boys who apparently do not set their hearts too strongly on the niceties of Latin syntax, we came to have a real affection for his grammar. And the thought of some of us was in no small degree turned to Brown University by the fact of his presence here.

When in our college days we became his pupils in Greek we found in his personal instruction the same clearness and thoroughness of method. Some fundamental principles of language we learned from him never to forget them. Even the students who had no special fondness or aptitude for the classics recognized that here was a man who had become a master in his chosen field, and they gave to him the respect which college students always yield to such mastery. But the students of Professor Harkness felt more than this; they felt the power of his genial and kindly personality, the unfailing sweetness and dignity of his presence.

If in the elementary courses the training was largely in the fundamental principles of the Greek language, in the more advanced courses this work fell

into the background and literature and history received chief emphasis. Professor Harkness had chosen the field of his scholarship, and it was largely due to a wise concentration of effort that he accomplished so much. But how deep was his feeling for the larger aspects of Greek culture, and how far in his appreciation of the gift of Hellenism to civilization he transcended the limitations of a grammarian is well illustrated by the closing words of his last public address: "The intellectual empire of Greece now embraces the civilized nations of the earth, the whole brotherhood of learning. We may banish the Greek language and literature from the class-rooms of our schools and universities; but Greek culture never. Its stamp is on all the higher and finer studies of our curriculum, on history, philosophy, rhetoric, eloquence, literature, art. It is so interwoven into the very texture of cultivated modern life that it will continue to bless mankind as long as civilization has a home in the world, and as long as truth and beauty are admired and honored. The artist will still seek his models among the grand but chaste conceptions of Athenian genius; the poet will still gather inspiration from the muse of Aeschylus; the scholar will still repair to the schools of Plato and Aristotle for the profoundest lessons of human wisdom."

As Professor Harkness regarded Hellenism and Christianity as the two greatest forces in the moulding of Western civilization, so I think we may say, he sought in his own life to embody and exemplify the essential elements of both ideals.

The acquaintance begun in the classroom happily did not for most of his students end with their college days, but the teacher remained a friend whose kindly interest never ceased to follow them, and whose cheery greeting as they met him on the street or campus was a perpetual pleasure. How many alumni found his warm welcome and genial hospitality one of the crowning events of the commencement season! For years to come there will be to many a sense of incompleteness and of vanished charm in the long June afternoons preceding commencement day.

Of the esteem in which Professor

Harkness was held by his colleagues it is difficult to speak in adequate terms. He was indeed our Nestor. We all took pride in the fame of his scholarship and esteemed it no small honor that our names were enrolled with his. He never failed in appreciation of the work of his colleagues, however far from the classical languages their fields of study might lie. Because he was a thorough scholar in his own department, he honored true scholarship in all others and gave to the interests of his fellow-workers a generous and intelligent support. Not least among the services which he rendered do we esteem the example of his quiet, unflagging pursuit of the things of the mind throughout the entire course of his long life. He well fulfilled the ideal of Bishop Berkeley, the scholar guest of Rhode Island, when he said: "He that would make a real progress in knowledge must dedicate his age as well as his youth, the later growth as well as the first fruits at the altar of truth." To Albert Harkness this university and this community owe a great debt for his exemplification of the best traditions of scholarly devotion, traditions none too easily maintained under the conditions of American life.

The end of the long day found him still unwearied at his task and still planning new activities. He never withdrew into himself or lost interest in the work of the busy world. In the words of Spinoza, his "wisdom was a meditation of life, not of death." With rare freedom of mind he lived to the full in

the present, counting such living the best preparation for whatever may await the human spirit.

It was a cherished ideal of his classical masters that each period of life should have its value in itself, and not be regarded merely as a means to something beyond. Old age no less than youth they felt should have a beauty and worth of its own. Few have realized this classical ideal of old age more fully than he. Surrounded by troops of friends, beloved in his own university and honored in the wide brotherhood of scholars, he lacked none of the external conditions required to give a worthy setting to his age. In this happy framework his personality fitted harmoniously. He remained to the last in Cicero's phrase, *integra mente certisque sensibus*. To unimpaired powers were joined freshness of interest and buoyancy of outlook, while he had won from the experiences of life an Olympian serenity that breathed refreshingly from his presence.

The full record of long years of service ensures to the name of Albert Harkness a high place of honor in the historical Brown, the Brown of solid walls and no less solid achievement. But today, in this memorial service, we recognize that he has also taken his place in the invisible Brown, the Brown of traditions and ideals. Here he will abide among many rare spirits of the past to work potently, if in unseen ways, enriching the spiritual heritage into which all the sons of Brown are permitted to enter.

COLOGNE CATHEDRAL AT NIGHT

By Harry Lyman Koopman

The utmost reach of human thought
Fails of this wonder Faith has wrought;
Nor widest Fancy quite can win
To fold the vast cathedral in.
The yearning Heaven seems to part
To take the vision to its heart,
And Earth is proud to lift on high
This changeling of the clouds and sky.

LIGHTS OF JUNE

(TO ELISHA BENJAMIN ANDREWS)

By William Adams Slade, '98

Not long at sunny June
 Lingers the stern, undeviating year
 True to far purposes to it more dear
 Than roses' fragrant boon,
 And birds' new song, and all the glad
 month gives.

Still on it goes the old, appointed way,
 And many another follows, nor will stay,
 Till down time's vista all seem fugi-
 tives,

Fast fleeing phantoms that will not
 delay.

Time goes, but we remain;
 Yet in our hearts again
 The sacred lights of four beloved Junes
 Still glow, nor glow in vain;
 And all the maze of months, and all the
 moons

That still shall wax and wane
 Can not despoil us of the subtile lights
 Of those four Junes beneath Brunonia's
 elms,—

Lights which shall last beyond the
 Night of nights

Which starless falls and darkly over-
 whelms;

Light which gave men in whom was
 flush of youth,

Eternal hunger for light-giving Truth;
 Lights, too, which gave them Faith,
 and Hope, and Love,

And showed the full and fair ripe fruit
 thereof

In one great man, their teacher, and
 their friend,

Whose very name in these the after-
 years

Bring thoughts too long, too pure, too
 deep for tears,

And love that only he himself could lend,

Andrews! The waters of Castalia's fount
 Were sweet to drink with you beside
 the spring.

Washington, D. C., November 19, 1907.

The bright, sun-streaming god when he
 did mount

To his sun-dwelling, for his vanishing
 Gave you his raiment of the light of day
 To light us to his satisfying stream.

Unceasingly those pleasant waters ran;
 A thousand lovers by them loved to
 stay,

While you who showed us manhood's
 royal way

Fulfilled more than a sun-god's golden
 dream

Within yourself, revealing there a man.
 Oh, most we knew you as a man, and
 then

There was a trumpet call within, and
 we were men!

Freedom that knows no fear;
 Wisdom confounding well the foolish-
 wise;

Love that brings Heaven more near;
 These are the ground, the fabric, and
 the dyes

That make man's perfect dress.

With these in storm or stress,

If need shall be, he may all else resign,

Alone may tread the press,
 And make it foam and flow with fra-
 grant wine.

So in God's plan is manhood's high
 estate.

So fashioned in transcendence man is
 great

Because he is divine.

O dauntless heart! O brave! O strong!
 O true!

These things we know who know the
 life that lives in you.

June now has gone,
 The year is at November;
 The June lights brightly we remember;
 They lead us on, forever on!

BROWN MEN AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

By Mary Drew Vaughan, '97

SEVERAL graduates of Brown are playing an important part in the rapid development of the University of Illinois. A recent report gives the number of students there as

as professor of electrical engineering in the University of Nebraska and remained there until 1901, when he was called to the University of Illinois. Professor Brooks is a life member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

STEPHEN SHELDON COLVIN, '91, was called to the University of Illinois in 1901 as assistant professor in psychology. Two years later he received a year's leave of absence to take Professor Ev-



MORGAN BROOKS, '81

4500; these figures, however, include the dental and medical schools in Chicago.

The engineering college, in which MORGAN BROOKS, '81, is professor of electrical engineering, numbers more than 1200 students; and in Professor Brooks's own department there are 310 undergraduates and several graduate students; just three times the number in 1901, so that now he is only able to meet the senior class personally.

Professor Brooks was graduated from Brown in 1881 and after graduate work received the degree of mechanical engineer from the Stevens Institute of Technology in 1883. For two years, 1884 to 1886, he was with the Bell Telephone Company in Boston; he was secretary of the St. Paul Gas Light Company from 1887 to 1890; and later president of the Electrical Engineering Company. In 1898 he accepted a position



STEPHEN S. COLVIN, '91

erett's chair at Brown for one year. Upon his return he was made associate professor and head of the department and last June he was promoted to full professorship. He is also acting director of the School of Education, a position made vacant by the resignation of Edwin Grant Dexter, '91, to accept a position as commissioner of education in Porto Rico.

The enrollment in the department

since Professor Colvin took charge of it has rapidly increased; numbering forty in 1901, it now numbers over 300 and Professor Colvin has as assistants, an assistant professor and one instructor.

Professor Colvin was graduated from Brown University in 1891, and for two years, 1891 to 1892, 1893 to 1894, was instructor in English, and from 1894 to 1895, instructor in rhetoric at Brown University. In 1894 he received the degree of master of arts. In 1895 he



CHARLES M. POOR, '93

went to Berlin and to Strassburg for further study in philosophy and psychology, and in 1897 received the degree of doctor of philosophy from Strassburg University. After his return to America he was instructor in English in the English High School at Worcester until 1901 when he was called to Illinois.

Dr. Colvin's publications number about twenty-five titles in psychology, philosophy and education. He is a member of the American Psychological Society, the Western Philosophical Society and the American Society for the Advancement of Science.

In the English department are three Brown men: Thacher Howland Guild,

'01, Arthur Llewellyn Eno, '95, and Walter Clarke Phillips, '02,

CHARLES MARSHALL POOR, '93, has recently assumed a position as instructor in German at the University of Illinois. After his graduation from Brown he went to Stanford University, California, where he studied for a year, returning to Brown for further study. He was assistant in rhetoric and instructor in German at Brown until 1901. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Brown in 1907. In 1901 he became principal of the Cranston high school at Auburn, R. I., where he remained until last June.

ARTHUR LLEWELLYN ENO was appointed instructor in English in 1904. He was graduated from Brown University with the degree of A. B. in 1895



ARTHUR LLEWELLYN ENO, '95

and for a year was assistant in rhetoric. After leaving college he taught Latin for two years at Vermont Academy and from 1898 to 1900 was instructor in English and German at the University of Vermont. While at Vermont he completed his work for the master's degree, receiving it in 1899. For the next two years, 1900 to 1902, he was a graduate student in Old English, Germanic and Romance languages at Har-

vard University, receiving a master's degree from that institution in 1902. In the autumn of that year he became instructor in English in the University of Texas, where he remained until his appointment to Illinois in 1904.

Mr. Eno's work at the university includes an outline course in English literature, a course in American literature and two courses in rhetoric.

In 1905 he edited for the Macmillan Company a school and college edition of "Quentin Durward," which has already passed through two editions of 5000 each. He is a candidate for the degree of doctor of philosophy at the University of Chicago.

CHARLES KENWORTHY FRANCIS of the class of 1899, has recently resigned the professorship of chemistry at Converse College, Spartanburg, S. C., to take



CHARLES K. FRANCIS, '99

charge of special research in the department of applied chemistry at Illinois. Mr. Francis while still a student at Brown University assisted in the chemistry department and upon his graduation went immediately to the Georgia School of Technology, in 1901 being made junior professor of chemistry and having charge of the textile chemistry. This position he held until 1901 when he was called to Converse College as professor of chemistry. In

1904 Mr. Francis received the degree of master of arts from Brown University.

The problem to which Mr. Francis is now giving his attention is "The modification of the chemical structure of coal and the products obtained by decomposition at relatively low temperatures." The purpose of this investigation is to make a study of the possible industrial application of the principles developed. One of the practical ends to be attained may be such a



THACHER H. GUILD, '01

modification of the western coals as to produce a cheap, smokeless coal. His previous researches have included problems in connection with the manufacture of sulphuric acid, dyestuffs, application of sulphur blacks, Portland cement and the detinning of scrap tin.

THACHER HOWLAND GUILD, '01, is associate in English. He teaches rhetoric, introductory English, Shakespeare, dramatic reading and nineteenth century drama. He also directs the plays and in the last three years has staged Robert Greene's "Frier Bacon and Frier Bungay," James Shirley's "The Opportunity," Goldsmith's "She Stoops To

Conquer," and Carton's "Liberty Hall." He is now planning a revival of an old miracle play.

Mr. Guild was graduated from Brown in 1901 and the following year was spent in graduate study at the University of Chicago, where he received the degree of master of arts in 1902.

The following year, 1902 to 1903, he spent at Brown as assistant in English and in further graduate study. The next year was spent in graduate study at Harvard University, receiving in

ture and Mechanic Arts in 1899. Deciding, however, to devote himself to English, he entered Brown University and in 1902 received the degree of bachelor of philosophy. The next year was spent in graduate study at the university and he received his master's degree in the June following. He was then made assistant in English, a position he has continued to hold until his recent call to the English department at Illinois.

LEO GREGORY HANA, of the class of 1903, is the director of the gymnasium. Mr. Hana was a student at Brown from 1899 to 1902; from 1903 to 1904 he was assistant physical director at the University of Nebraska. In 1904 he was appointed physical director of Lincoln



WALTER C. PHILLIPS, '02

June, 1904, the degree of master of arts from that institution. He then accepted a position at the University of Illinois as instructor in rhetoric and last June was promoted to associate in English. In connection with Mr. F. W. Scott he has edited an edition of Robert Greene's "Frier Bacon and Frier Bungay," and is the author of several plays for amateurs.

WALTER CLARKE PHILLIPS, '02, at the beginning of the year began his work as instructor in rhetoric and English.

Mr. Phillips was graduated from the Rhode Island College of Agricul-



ERNEST SHAW REYNOLDS, '07

College at Lincoln, Ill.; and in the same year accepted his present appointment.

ERNEST SHAW REYNOLDS, who received both his bachelor and master's degree from Brown at the recent commencement, is a fellow in botany at the University of Illinois. He is making a special study of the diseases of plants.

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DECEMBER, 1907

THE VALUE OF A COLLEGE COURSE

Hitherto opinion in regard to the value of a college course has been arrayed in two opposing camps, the friendly party holding that value to be immeasurably great, the hostile party stoutly asserting it to be negative or even actually injurious. The recent publication of *Who's Who in America*, with the large percentage of college graduates among the successful men represented in its list—especially in view of the small proportion of college graduates to the total population—has been taken by the defenders of college training as virtually settling the question in their favor. But now a most disquieting question, far subtler than any that has hitherto been raised, comes to us from a totally unexpected quarter. In the first number of the new *Oxford and Cambridge Review* a writer challenges the validity of this deduction in

favor of the college. He suggests that the reason why so many college men succeed in life is not by virtue of anything that the college has done for them, but because they are men of the successful type to start with, their going to college being a result rather than a cause of their success. Every serious observer must admit that there is much force in this contention, and must agree with the writer that the college is called upon to furnish us a completer justification of its existence than we have now. This it can best do by showing just what it does for the student. Certainly in view of the enormous sums expended on higher education, the public has a right to definite knowledge on this point. But the information desired cannot be given offhand. Accurate and long-extended investigations are called for, which shall show what benefit, if any, each individual student derived from his course, and from what department or departments of college activity. Is it in the class-room, the athletic field, the chapter-house, the debating rooms, in all or any of these that the student has profited, and in what degree?

It will be remembered that at the inauguration of President Faunce a plea was made by the late President Harper for accurate observations, physical, mental, moral, social, upon each student for the sake of ensuring him a better selection of studies in college and a wiser choice of a career in after life. But Mr. John L. Myres, the author of the article in the *Oxford and Cambridge Review*, would include all these aims and methods in the bureau of biometry which he advocates, and he would go a step further in either direction. He would include family history in these investigations, much as is done now for life insurance, and he would keep a record of the student's success or failure in life. This last would not involve

much more than has been done in our own Historical Catalogue. Such records "looking before and after" he would have kept for generations. They would not be public any more than the records that are now kept. There would be nothing showy in the system or its methods. The world would hardly realize that they were in existence, but after a sufficient time they would supply the sociologist with a range of material that would enable him to give an exact answer to many vexed questions, such as the relation of genius to heredity, the ways in which the community can best utilize the abilities of different types of men, and especially the question now before us: Of what value is college training, and what are the advantages of different curricula and different varieties of college?

Where knowledge is impossible a guess may safely be hazarded. We will venture the prophecy that the value of college training will be found as a result of these future investigations to vary greatly for different students and to produce its results through now one and now another of its phases of activity—being relatively of least value to the ablest students. Nor does it seem unlikely that the chief value of the college may be found to reside in what is now regarded as one of its by-products, the upholding of the standards of culture in the community,—a service of sufficient importance, surely, to justify all the consideration that the college has ever received.

Dr. Raymond S. Dugan, instructor in the Princeton department of astronomy, has lately discovered several asteroids, to two of which he has given the names of *Princeton* and *Nassovia*. "'Princetonia,'" says the Princeton Alumni Weekly, "is probably not more than twenty miles in

diameter, hence its area is about five thousand square miles, and its force of gravity is so slight that when a breeze is blowing the celestial Princetonians must have great difficulty in remaining on their planet." Great is Princeton, thus to have two asteroids of its own, to say nothing of all its football stars and the new Carnegie Lake!

The other day at Yale the editor of the BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY was impressed with various things he saw, and chief among them the beauty of the Connecticut Hall restoration. The old building is worth all the gingerbread decoration elsewhere on the campus. Among the newer structures the two Sheff dormitories given by Mr. F. W. Vanderbilt are pre-eminent. Built of a light sandstone in the English collegiate style, they are perhaps the most dignified structures Yale possesses. And while Princeton has abandoned the quadrangle idea for the present, these two Yale buildings are evidently arranged to become in due time part of a Sheff quadrangle as handsome and impressive as many a one at Oxford and Cambridge.

This year's football scores show that a first-rate knowledge of football is not confined to the "big four" colleges. The other institutions of the higher education have learned a great deal about the game, among them Brown, Cornell, Dartmouth, Swarthmore, Lafayette, Pennsylvania State, West Point and Annapolis. It is a good sign when the fine points of the sport receive demonstration at many and scattered places.

It was gratifying to see the large number of Brown men and Providence people who attended the Brown-Harvard game at Cambridge. Six hundred went

to Boston on a special train and probably several hundred others on regular trains. And the Brown cheers at the stadium were notably enthusiastic.

Speaking of cheers, are our Brown cries as good as they ought to be? The siren is a fizzle nine times out of ten; the "long Brown" has a wail as dismal as the sighing of the north-east wind. The *ki-yi* is lively; but the others seem to be capable of a great improvement.

The Goddard gates on George street, the gift of Mrs. Iselin, will add to the attractive appearance of the middle campus. We now have the Van Wickle gates at the head of College hill, the Seventy-two gateway a little farther north, the Robinson memorial facing the Rhode Island Historical cabinet, the '87 gateway between Hope and

Rockefeller Halls, the John Nicholas Brown gateway near the John Carter Brown Library on George street, and the old wooden gates, (which used to stand at the head of College hill), at the easterly end of Lincoln Field, on Thayer street. These several gates are among our finest memorials at Brown.

Who was "T. Brown," the reputed composer of the commencement march? Mr. Bowen R. Church, who has for many years been a member of the company of musicians at Brown on commencement day, has recently furnished some interesting facts about the composition, which facts are printed among the "Topics of the Month" in this issue of the ALUMNI MONTHLY. But "T. Brown's" identity is still a mystery. Cannot some graduate of the college tell us something about him?

A DIVIDEND*

By William Whitman Bailey, '64

"For what I draw, no coupons do I need;
My money proffered by each flowering weed,
While from my window, gazing I behold
My back-yard garden piled aloft with gold,
Like that which Ali Baba, one believes,
Affrighted, found within the den of thieves;
Here, ere the brilliant day is at an end,
Come velvet bees for annual dividend,
With pollen powdered to their very knees,
From flower to flower they flit upon the breeze;
While dragon-flies, with glittering mail and shield,
Tilt at each other on the tourney field,
The humming-bird, with breast aflame, alights
At random moments from his zigzag flight;
And beetles, clothed in iridescent sheen,
Glint from their cuirasses of burnished green.
All, all of grief to me shall these atone,
Here is my treasure, mine and mine alone!

* From the Providence Journal

THE LETTER-BOX

HONOR THE SCRUBS

Editor Brown Alumni Monthly:

From the form of the enclosed clipping it will be seen that someone else's appreciation of it has preceded mine, but I should like, nevertheless, this sentiment published in the MONTHLY as expressing the feeling of at least one alumnus concerning an element that has largely helped in turning out Brown's splendid team of this year—as indeed it does every year.

The team itself is no more a credit to the college than the band of gritty, plucky "scrubs" it whets itself on. Without this "generous heroism" the team, the college itself, would be poorly off.

Sincerely yours,

William A. Hart, '03

Hingham, Mass., Nov. 5, 1907.

UNHONORED HEROES

[From the Milwaukee Sentinel]

In fact the members of the "scrub" team are about the only truly generous heroes now existing in this selfish world. They are the modest and nameless heroes who make possible the victories of the 'varsity eleven. They are the ones who throw themselves into the breach and permit themselves to be pounded and trampled on and otherwise despitely used, that the gridiron champions may be enabled to go forth and win fame and laurels not only for alma mater, but for themselves. And sore bones and aching limbs are their portion, while the plaudits of the multitude go to the others. There is something inspiring in the "scrub" and his attitude toward life and the 'varsity team. Horatius at the bridge was nothing compared to the achievements of the "scrubs." The great heroes of antiquity pale into insignificance before their achievements. And yet, their only recompense is the consciousness of duty well performed and the unpyting contempt of the eleven.

ly and persistently misunderstood by the public. A reference to almost any of the numerous comments which appeared in the press will show that the action then taken was regarded as a definitive settlement of the question by the whole body of the alumni. This is a misleading and unfortunate interpretation of the facts. In the first place only a small minority of the alumni was present; and, more important still, the motion rejected was a particular plan of campaign in the discussion of the problem. But conversation with many who voted against the measure then presented reveals the fact that they are strongly in favor of a change. They felt, however, that as all agitation of the matter was so recent more time should be allowed for the growth of sentiment, and that all appearance of pressure upon the corporation from without should be avoided, at least until ample time had been given for action from within that body.

But, though they voted with the majority, they are no less firmly convinced than the minority that our charter should be changed in the not distant future, and that only in this way can the ideals of the founders of our ancient university be realized under the conditions of modern life.

*An Alumnus Who Voted
With the Majority*

Providence, Nov. 11, 1907

MR. MILLIKIN AND OTHER BROWN POETS

Editor Brown Alumni Monthly:

You have done a real service in calling attention to the verse of V. Stanley Millikin. In common with many other Brown men I was totally unaware that anything possessing so much real lyric beauty had been done of late times by a man who had spent some years as an undergraduate on College Hill. Your informing notice makes me regret the

THE CHARTER QUESTION

Editor Brown Alumni Monthly:

The action taken at the meeting of the Associated Alumni last June concerning the proposed change in the charter of the university has been wide-

lack of some comprehensive survey of the poetical work of Brown men. There are many of them who did things that ought to live if only intelligent effort were expended in that direction.

I wonder, for example, how many Brown men ever heard of the verse of George D. Prentice of the class of 1823. It has never been published collectively, yet much of it is very well worth while, as witness the stanza from "The Dead Mariner:"

"Sleep on, sleep on; the fearful wrath
Of mingling cloud and deep
May leave its wild and stormy track
Above thy place of sleep.

"But, when the wave has sunk to rest,
As now; 'twill murmur o'er thy breast,
And the bright victims of the sea
Perchance will make their home with thee."

More people are, of course, familiar with the name of Albert G. Greene, of the class of 1820, because he wrote that quaint collection of quatrains called "Old Grimes." But who knows of "The Baron's Last Banquet," by the same author?

It seems to me that the collection of the best verse written by Brown men from the beginning of the university down to the present time should be a congenial task that might well be carried on under the auspices of the university itself.

A. E. Thomas, '94

[Any such collection would have to include some of the graceful work of Mr. Thomas himself, who is, however, in error in thinking that Mr. Prentice's verses have never been collected. See an article on Prentice in the ALUMNI MONTHLY of a few months ago.—ED.]

TOPICS OF THE MONTH



MRS. C. OLIVER ISELIN, who was Miss Hope Goddard, has offered to give to the university a gateway in memory of her father, the late Chancellor William Goddard, and the executive committee of the corporation has accepted the offer.

The site chosen is on George street, not far from the residence of the chancellor. The entrance nearest his residence is occupied by the John Nicholas Brown gates, but the Goddard gates will be within a few score feet, just east of Rhode Island Hall, on the middle campus, where a temporary pair of wooden gates is now situated.

Mrs. Iselin has engaged Howard Hoppin as the local architect, and will have the iron work done by Italian artists while she is in Italy during the coming winter. The new gates will not be far from the bronze statue of Caesar Augustus, presented two years ago to the university by Mr. Moses B. I. Goddard.

When these gates are erected Brown will have a group of beautiful memorials at the boundaries of the campus,

a group finer, probably, than those of any other American university, with the exception of Harvard.



Chancellor Goddard's Will

According to the terms of Chancellor William Goddard's will, which was drawn February 17, 1900, provision was made that Brown University, Butler Hospital and the Rhode Island Hospital should each get \$50,000, provided that Mrs. Iselin (nee Miss Hope Goddard) should die in the lifetime of her mother and leaving no child. Two children have been born to Mrs. Iselin since the will was drawn.

It is said that Chancellor Goddard's gifts to the university during his lifetime approximated \$50,000.



Portrait of Professor Harkness

An offer has been made to the university of a portrait of the late Professor Albert Harkness. This comes from Professor Alfred W. Anthony of the class of 1883,

now professor of New Testament Greek in the divinity school of Bates College, Lewiston, Me. Professor Anthony was a pupil and warm personal friend of Professor Harkness, and desiring to make a gift to the university on the 25th anniversary of his graduation, which will be next June, he wrote to President Faunce asking for some suggestion. Dr. Faunce suggested the portrait and Professor Anthony seized upon the opportunity. The family of Professor Harkness will furnish every aid in securing a good likeness.



Brown, 5 ; Eighteen thousand
Harvard, 6 people saw Brown almost win from Harvard in the stadium at Cambridge, November 2. At the end of the first half the score was 0—0 ; four minutes from the end of the second half it was 5—0 in favor of Brown. Then Harvard, by a lucky use of the forward pass, tied the score with a touchdown, and kicking the goal in the last 60 seconds of play, won, 6—5. It was, from the Brown point of view, a heart-breaking finish.

Brown outplayed Harvard in all departments except punting, in which Dennie was slightly exceeded by Burr. Brown gained over 200 yards to about 80 for Harvard and had the ball in Harvard territory most of the time. The Boston papers are unanimous in giving the larger credit to Brown, but that is small consolation for the "Garrison finish" by which Harvard won at the the very last.

"The one successful forward pass which netted 27 yards and placed the ball on Brown's eight-yard line paved the way for the touchdown, the throw being the last desperate chance taken by a beaten eleven to turn the tide of battle. It worked where all of the Crimson's previous attempts had failed, and, while partisans of the Crimson (says the Boston Herald) would shy at the term 'bull luck,' the followers of the Brown team do not hesitate to call the play by that name."

The line-up and summary :

BROWN	HARVARD
Pryor, l. e. r. e.,	Macdonald, W. C. Pierce
Kirley, l. t. r. t.,	Fish, Inches
Conklin, l. g. r. g.,	W. Peirce

Smith, c. c.,	Grant
Ayler, r. g. l. g.,	Hoar
Hazard, r. t. l. t.,	Burr
Swain, r. e. l. e.,	Browne, Foster
Dennie, qb. qb.,	Newhall
Mayhew, l. hb. r. hb.,	Rand
Regnier, r. hb. l. hb.,	Starr, Lockwood
McDonald, fb. fb.,	Apollonio

Touchdowns—Kirley, Lockwood. Goal from touchdown—Burr. Referee—Corbin of Yale. Umpire—Burleigh of Exeter. Field judge—Pendleton of Bowdoin. Time of halves—30 and 25 minutes.



Brown, 0 ; In the presence of a
Yale, 22 crowd of ten thousand people at Yale Field,

New Haven, Saturday, November 9, Brown was badly beaten by Yale. The close score in the Brown-Harvard game of the week before had led the friends of Brown to believe that Yale might be held down to a close or tie score, or that even a Brown victory might be achieved. But the result showed Yale much stronger, largely through her superior weight.

In the first half the ball was much of the time in Yale territory, but towards the end of the half Yale began a series of straight-football plays that soon carried it close to the Brown goal and in 23 minutes actual time from the beginning (not deducting some minutes lost by an injury to Howard Jones of Yale), the first Yale touchdown was scored. The half ended with the score : Brown, 0 ; Yale, 6.

Almost immediately in the second half "Tad" Jones made a 50-yard run for a touchdown for Yale. This seemed to take the heart out of the Brown team, and when the game closed Yale had scored four touchdowns in all.

Yale's interference was superior to Brown's but Brown seemed considerably faster. Yale played old-fashioned football, evidently finding this adequate for the emergency. The line-up :

BROWN	YALE
Pryor, l. e. r. e.,	Alcott
Kirley, l. t. r. t.,	Bigelow
Conklin, l. g. r. g.,	Goebel
Smith, c. c.,	Congdon, Dunbar
Ayler, r. g. l. g.,	Cooney
Hazard, r. t. l. t.,	Foster
Honiss, r. e. l. e.,	H. Jones, Burch
Dennie, qb. qb.,	T. Jones, Dines
Mayhew, l. hb. r. hb.,	Bomar, Berger
Regnier, Weyland, r. hb.	l. hb., Brides, Wylie
McDonald, Beytes, fb. fb.,	Coy, Wheaton

Touchdowns—T. Jones 2, Brides, Berger. Goals from touchdowns—Bomar, Bigelow. Referee—M. Thompson, Georgetown. Umpire—A. E. Whiting, Cornell. Field judge—C. E. Godcharles, Lafayette. Time of halves—Thirty and twenty-five minutes.



Brown, 36 ; Brown had no difficulty
Vermont, 0 in scoring 36 points
against the University

of Vermont on Andrews Field, November 16. The Providence players were in excellent condition after the Yale game of a week previous, and after the first few minutes of play the size of the score was the only question in doubt. Attendance, 2,000. The line-up and summary :

BROWN

VERMONT

Pryor, l. e. r. e., Gebharte
Kirley, l. t. r. t., Welch
Conklin, l. g. r. g., Hughes
Smith, c. c., Dodge
Ayler, r. g. l. g., Frank
Hazard, r. t. l. t., Cassidy
Honiss, Cobb, r. l. e., Hogan, Buck
Dennie, qb. qb., Pearce, Pike
Mayhew, l. hb. r. hb., White
Regnier, Alger, r. hb. l. hb., Watkins
McDonald, Beytes, Bushnell, fb. .. fb., Smith

Touchdowns—Mayhew, Dennie, Regnier 2, Bushnell, Alger. Goals from touchdowns—Hazard 4. Safety—Dodge. Referee—Murphy of Exeter. Umpire—Van Tyne of Trinity. Head linesman—Hunt of Brown. Halves—30 and 25 minutes.

Brown, 18 ;
Amherst, 0

Five thousand people saw Brown beat Amherst in the closing game of the season at Andrews Field on Saturday, November 23. In the first two minutes of play Brown made a touchdown on a fumble by Amherst, but thereafter, owing in part to the slippery field, there was no scoring in the first half. In the second half Brown made two more touchdowns, and, as Hazard kicked all three goals, the final score was 18 to 0.

A large delegation from Amherst occupied the south stand, and, under the inspiring lead of the glee club, sang a fine variety of Amherst songs and cheered lustily for the Massachusetts college. The Brown singing and cheering were also good. The Brown supporters were in the north stand and the Brown band furnished the accompaniment for the songs.

Mayhew, Dennie and Pryor made the most spectacular gains for Brown, but every member of the team played well. The line-up and summary:

BROWN

AMHERST

Pryor, l. e. r. e., Keith
Kirley, l. t. r. t., Post
Conklin, l. g. r. g., Mulry
Smith, Seidler, c. c., Gildersleeve
Ayler, r. g. l. g., Buck
Hazard, r. t. l. t., Kilbourn
Swain, Honiss, Cobb, r. e. l. e., Keating

STATISTICS OF BROWN UNIVERSITY FOOTBALL SQUAD

	Position.	Age.	Height.	Weight.	Prep. School.
Pryor, '08	Quarterback	20	5-7	150	Orange High
Dennie, '09	End	22	5-10	165	Williston Sem.
Swain, '08	End	20	5-8	155	Classical High
Hartigan, '10	End	21	5-8	160	Classical High
Kirley, '08	End	19	5-8	150	Bingham Acad.
Hazard, '08	Tackle		6-2	203	Westerly High
Smith, '08	Tackle	22	6-1	195	Ten Brook, N. Y.
Raquet, '10	Tackle	22	5-11	185	Newark High
Rankin, '11	Guard				Brown Prep.
Mayhew, '09	Fullback	19	6	190	Worcester Acad.
Whalen, '08	Halfback	20	5-7	150	Williston Sem.
Hollen, '09	Halfback	21	5-9	170	Classical High
O'Connor, '10	Quarterback	20	5-9	150	Pawtucket High
Van Bargaen, '09	Quarterback	21	5-8	170	Erasmus Hall
Robbins, '08	Guard	21	5-11	175	Ballston Spa
Aspinwall, '11	Fullback	20	6-2	180	Pawtucket High
Bushnell, '08	Halfback	21	5-11	180	Cranston High
Alger, '09	Halfback	20	5-10	160	Westerly High
Ayler, '09	Guard	20	6-1	195	Rogers High
Westervelt, '09	Guard	20	6	195	Des Moines, Ia.
Conklin, '08	Centre	21	6	197	Salem High
McDonald, '08	Fullback	21	6	185	Ludlow High
Honiss, '08	Halfback	21	5-11	170	Newark High

Dennie, qb.....qb., Shattuck, Cobb
 Mayhew, l. hb.....r. hb., Atwood
 Regnier, Alger, r. hb.....
l. hb., Shattuck, Campbell
 McDonald, Beytes, Bushnell, fb.....
fb., Smith, Campbell
 Touchdowns—McDonald, Pryor, Regnier.
 Goals from touchdowns—Hazard 3. Umpire
 —Burleigh of Exeter. Referee—Carl Williams
 of Penn. Head linesman Pendleton of Bow-
 doin. Halves—35 and 30 minutes.



Football Record

Following is the
Brown football record

for the year:

Sept. 28, Brown,	16;	New Hampshire,	0
Oct. 2, " "	5;	Amherst Aggies,	0
Oct. 5, " "	24;	Norwich,	0
Oct. 12, " "	40;	Maine,	0
Oct. 19, " "	0;	Pennsylvania,	11
Oct. 26, " "	24;	Williams,	11
Nov. 2, " "	5;	Harvard,	6
Nov. 9, " "	0;	Yale,	22
Nov. 16, " "	36;	Vermont,	0
Nov. 23, " "	18;	Amherst,	0

Total, Brown, 168; Opponents, 50
 Games won by Brown, 7; lost, 3



Worcester And Albany Reunions

The Sons of Brown of
Worcester and vicini-
 ty will hold their an-
 nual dinner and re-
 union December 6. President Faunce
 will take "What Shall Succeed the Re-
 fectory?" as one of the themes of his
 after-dinner remarks.

In Albany, the same evening. Decem-
 ber 5, at 7:30, the annual Brown dinner
 will be held at the Fort Orange Club,
 110 Washington avenue. President
 Faunce and Governor Hughes will be
 among the speakers. Headquarters for
 out-of-town men have been established
 at the University Club, 141 Washington
 avenue.



New York Alumni Smoker

On the evening of Nov-
 ember 22 the Brown
 University Club in

New York held its second smoker of the
 season and was entertained by one of
 Prof. Thomas Crosby's inimitable read-
 ings of "The Rivals." The smoker
 was preceded by an informal dinner at
 which about twenty-five sat down.
 Professor Crosby met with a most en-
 thusiastic welcome, and the club con-
 siders itself fortunate in having "cor-

ralled" him after two years of unsuc-
 cessful attempts.

The annual business meeting for the
 election of the board of governors and
 the various committees was held. Fol-
 lowing is the result of the election of
 the board of governors: Gardner Colby,
 '87, president; Hermon C. Bumpus, '84
 vice-president; Alfred B. Meacham, '96
 secretary; William R. Dorman, '92
 treasurer; J. B. F. Herrshoff, '70
 Arthur Lincoln, '70; Arthur May Duane
 '72, Samuel H. Ordway, '80, Hon.
 Charles E. Hughes, '81, Judge Norman
 S. Dike, '85.

The president, vice-president, secre-
 tary and treasurer will be elected at the
 annual dinner in February, the date for
 which has not yet been fixed upon.



Northwestern Alumni

The Brown Alumni
 Association of the
 Northwest held its

first annual meeting on Tuesday even-
 ing, October 1, at the Seattle Athletic
 Club. The organization was perfected
 by the election of the following officers:
 President, Claude E. Stevens, '01; sec-
 retary, Moncrieffe Cameron, '00; treas-
 urer, Rev. W. G. Jones, '90.

The association expects to have a
 dinner and celebration some time in
 December.



Commencement Day Committee

The committee in
 charge of the arrange-
 ments for commence-
 ment day last June has

been reappointed with a single excep-
 tion. Colonel Robert W. Taft, '91, was
 unable to serve and Dr. George A. Mat-
 teson, '96, has been chosen to take his
 place.



"T. Brown's" Commencement March

Mr. Bowen R. Church,
 the well known Provi-
 dence cornetist, be-
 came a member of

Reeves' American Band in Providence
 in 1875. The band at that time was ac-
 customed to play the famous march on
 commencement day and has played it
 ever since. Mr. Church was told by
 Mr. Reeves that the march was written
 by T. Brown, who was once a student

at Brown University. He further stated that Mr. T. Brown wrote the march for Brown University.

Only one printed copy is now in existence. This copy is owned by Mr. Church, and he will soon place it in the possession of the university. It is the full orchestral score, containing parts for some instruments that are no longer used in American bands, if indeed they were ever used. The copy now in existence may have been printed in England. It has never been played through from beginning to end. The coda or finale is the most brilliant part of the composition, but is now never heard. The famous march has seldom been played anywhere outside of Providence. In fact, so far as is known, only once has there been any attempt to render it elsewhere. Years ago Reeves' American Band was furnishing music for Dartmouth College and tried to play the Brown commencement march. The band for some reason broke down and came to a stop. Mr. Reeves said, "It served us right. That march must never be played outside of Providence," and it has never been played since except in the city of Providence on commencement morning. Mr. Church considers the march to be of a very high order of musical merit.

The question now arises, who was the T. Brown who was the composer of this march? Is he now living? Did he write anything else?

★ ★ ★

Scholarships Awarded

Upperclass scholarships at Brown University have been awarded

as follows: Senior scholarships—The William Gaston scholarship to Earle Winfield Peckham of Providence, the George Ide Chace scholarship to Wade Clarence West of Glenville, W. Va.; the Glover scholarship to Alfred Joseph Maryott of Springfield, Mass.; the Bartlett scholarship to Carl Joseph Hunkins of Laconia, N. H.; the class of 1838 scholarship to Henry Pomroy Stacy of Springfield, Mass.; the George Hale Bacon scholarship to Harlan True Stetson of Newton Centre, Mass.; Junior scholarships—the Abbey Wheaton Chace scholarship to Robert Wilbur Burgess of Morgan Park, Ill.; het

George Hale Bacon scholarship to Donald Graham Clark of Providence.

★ ★ ★

President Faunce Sarcastic

The Albany Argus says: "President Faunce of Brown University is disposed to be sarcastic

in regard to the exceedingly fine ethical distinctions some of us are drawing nowadays when we condemn as a criminal a man who accepts a lower rate than that published on a carload of freight and yet not only seek but obtain a reduction when we send a carload of Christian Endeavorers to the Pacific coast."

★ ★ ★

Brown Lectures at Kingston

The R. I. College of Agriculture has organized for the present season a series of seven lectures on scientific subjects, to

be popularly presented by specialists. Four of these will be given by Brown professors, as follows: "Sea Farming," by Professor Gorham; "The Theories of Bird Migration," by Professor Walter; "The Evolution of the Earth," by Professor Brown; "Some Principles of Organic Evolution," by Professor Mead. Of the other lecturers two are from Harvard and one from Yale.

★ ★ ★

Chancellor Andrews in Washington

On Wednesday, October 16, at the fall convocation of the George Washington University the speaker was Dr. E.

Benjamin Andrews, Brown, '70. The address has since been printed in the University Bulletin. There are forty Brown alumni in the District of Columbia, and a basket of flowers was presented to Dr. Andrews at the close of his address from the Brown men in Washington. President Needham referred in a pleasant way to the presentation, saying that he heard the order given for the flowers, "Ask the florist what he would fix for President Roosevelt; then tell him we want it a little better for 'Bennie.' " It was a kind of Brown reunion, for a considerable number of Brown men met Dr. Andrews

on the stage at the close of the convocation exercises.

Dr. Andrews was in Washington again in November at the meeting of the presidents of the state universities.

Dean William A. Wilbur (Brown, '88) of the George Washington University is president of the Alumni Association of Maryland and the District of Columbia this year, and gave a reception to Dr. Andrews on his later trip. At this reception, which was a most pleasurable affair, Mr. Slade, '98, read the poem in honor of Dr. Andrews which appears on another page of this issue of the MONTHLY.



Various College Interests

At the meeting of the Brown University Society of Civil Engineers of Providence at Manning Hall, on the evening of October 26, Mr. Frank W. Skinner, member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, delivered an illustrated lecture on "The Quebec Bridge Failure."

President and Mrs. Faunce gave a reception on Wednesday evening, November 20, at their home on Hope street, in honor of the delegates of the National Municipal League and the American Civic Association.

J. R. McKay has been elected president of the freshman class.

The freshman eleven was beaten, 5 to 19, by Worcester Academy at Worcester, November 9, and 0 to 2 by Dean Academy at Franklin, Mass., November 16.

Dr. Jules Jordan is training the glee club.



Where the Freshmen Come From

The total number of freshmen this fall is about 225. We have geographical statistics of 211 of them, from which it appears that 86 come from Rhode Island, 53 from Massachusetts, 18 from New York, nine from New Hampshire, eight from Connecticut, eight from New Jersey, five from Maine, five from Pennsylvania, four from Vermont, four from Ohio, two from Illinois, two from Missouri, and one from each of the following: Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Michigan, Colorado, California and Nova Scotia.

New England contributes 165 of the 211; New England and New York together furnish 183. Outside of New England there are 46; outside of New England and New York there are 28.

OBITUARIES

HOWARD RICHMOND, 1872

Howard Richmond of the class of 1872 died at his home in Providence, November 3, 1907, aged 57 years, 6 months and 20 days. He was the son of George M. and Anna (Eddy) Richmond and was born in Providence, April 13, 1850. He prepared for college at the University Grammar School, the English and Classical School, Providence, and at the Highland Military Academy, Worcester. He entered Brown University with the class of 1872, and left at the close of his junior year to engage in cotton manufacture. He became manager for the Richmond Manufacturing Company, of the Namquit mill at Bristol and of the Acquadneck mill at Newport.

In 1876 Mr. Richmond became treasurer of the Crompton Company, which owned a small print cloth mill at Crompton village in Warwick. The mill dated from 1807, had had varying fortunes and came into the possession of George M. Richmond in 1866. Howard Richmond's entering the company marked a new epoch at Crompton. He was now a practical chemist and a skilful mechanic, and had acquired the ability to organize and handle men. He was one of the earliest of the Northern manufacturers to become convinced that New England mills must not be content to make cheap goods, the product of simple processes, but must find their leadership in the textile trade by making finer

grades. He turned his attention to the corduroy and cotton velvet manufacture and in 1885 the first goods of this nature were produced at Crompton. The plant developed rapidly and successfully.

Mr. Richmond was a member of the Hope club, of the Art and Camera clubs of Providence and of the University and Camera clubs of New York.

On April 17, 1872, he married Miss Emma Hepburn Parsons who survives him with four children, Howard Anson Richmond, '97, Lawrence Richmond, Frank Eddy Richmond, 2d, '99, and Edith, wife of Charles H. Merriman, Jr. He is survived also by his brothers, Frank Eddy and Walter Richmond and by his sisters, Mrs. James H. Parsons and Mrs. Samuel H. Dorrance, all of Providence.

BRUNONIANS FAR AND NEAR

The Alumni

To take charge of the Annmary Brown Memorial on Brown street, the Mortuary Museum Company has been organized, with the following officers: President and treasurer, Gen. Rush C. Hawkins, hon. '74; vice-president, Col. R. H. I. Goddard, '58; secretary, Judge John T. Blodgett, '80; trustees, the above officers and Judge Arthur L. Brown, '76, and Stephen O. Edwards, Esq., '79.

1808

The following story of Hon. William L. Marcy, Brown, 1808, is told by the New York Times: "It is related that the 'Little Giant' of Illinois once asked the veteran Mr. Marcy what he thought of his chances for the presidency. Whereupon Mr. Marcy is said to have told to Mr. Douglas the following story: "A back-woodsman, standing in the door of his cabin, was asked by a travel-stained rider on a jaded horse, 'How long will it take me to get to the next village?' 'If you rest a while and then ride like a Christian, you might get there in a couple of hours; if you ride so like the — as you have been riding, you'll never get there.'" The story is fairly "well-found," and may be referred for instruction and admonition to Mr. Bryan on the one hand, to Mr. Taft on the other, and to the "friend of Governor Hughes" who is reported to have been in consultation with a half-dozen United States Senators of the "reactionary" type.

1854

Thomas H. Tucker has changed his residence from Melrose, Mass., to Plympton, Mass.

1861

Adjutant-General Frederick M. Sackett of Providence has been to Washington, to discuss with the Federal authorities the proposed reorganization of the Rhode Island militia, in accordance with the provisions of the so-called Dick law.

1862

Joshua M. Addeman of Providence has been elected a vice-president of the Home for Aged Men.

1863

The address of James H. Foss has been changed to 25 Castlegate road, Dorchester, Mass.

1864

Professor Bailey has an article on the fringed gentian in the October number of Education.

1870

When Dr. Andrews addressed the convocation of George Washington University, on October 16, a large number of Brown alumni were present. At the close of his address a large basket of chrysanthemums was given him as a token of remembrance from the Brown Alumni Club of Washington.

1876

Rowland G. Hazard has been re-elected president of the Washington County (R. I.) Agricultural Society.

1879

To Dr. Walter L. Munro goes the honor of bringing down a moose whose antlers had a spread of 68¼ inches, breaking the record for big moose shot in Canada. The antlers were larger by three-quarters of an inch than those of any moose yet brought down in the Canadian woods, the best previous measurement being 67½ inches.

1883

Nathaniel Blaisdell, architect, announces that he has removed to permanent offices at 255 California street, San Francisco.

1887 and 1897

A Trenton, N. J. dispatch to the New York Tribune, under date of November 17, says: "It was a big blunder that some of the politicians made the other day when they declared that Senator Everett Colby, (Brown, '97,) and his associate reformers within the ranks were going to drop out of the procession and abandon all further efforts in the direction of better government. The contrary is the truth. The Colbyites held a meeting in Newark this last week and decided to go right ahead with the measures they

regard as so important, and so many of which they were able to get through the last legislature. They expect to retain their headquarters in Newark, with Gardner Colby, (Brown, '87) in charge; to hold frequent meetings, to give theatre parties and other entertainments, and make the organization generally useful in politics and along social lines. There is plenty of reform yet to accomplish, both in the Republican ranks and outside. The era of Everett Colby, William P. Martin, Austen Colgate and others is not yet over. There is a hard fight ahead before the right kind of measures are placed on the statute books.

1890

Carl E. Tucker, Esq., of Niagara Falls, N. Y., has been elected chairman of the Niagara county Republican committee. It is understood that Mr. Tucker, who has served as president of the Niagara Falls common council represents the element in the party headed by congressman Porter, an element reputedly favorable to Governor Hughes as against President Roosevelt, though this is denied. It is rumored that this is the beginning of the fight for Hughes delegates from New York state to the Republican national convention.

*Frank A. Sayles of Pawtucket has been elected a director of the Woonsocket Gas Co.

Rev. Frank Appleton of Pawtucket, dean of the Episcopal convocation, was renominated by the bishop for that position at the fall meeting, November 13.

The address of Charles W. Lisk has been changed from 225 Sidney avenue to 261 Mount Vernon avenue, Detroit, Mich.

1892

The address of Gorham P. Norton is Kennebunkport, Me.

1893

Earl C. Arnold was foreman of the federal grand jury at the opening of the November term of the United States circuit court for the district of Rhode Island.

A recent number of the University of California Publications is devoted to an article by Professor W. J. V. Osterhout, entitled "On Nutrient and Balanced Solutions."

W. Dawson Johnston, lately bibliographer in the library of congress at Washington, has been appointed librarian of the bureau of education.

Rev. Arthur T. Belknap's address is Franklin College, Franklin, Ind.

1894

Rev. W. A. Brady has changed his residence from Narragansett Pier to Coweset, R. I. He is taking a graduate course at the university.

H. Anthony Dyer is president of the Providence Art Club. Mr. Dyer spoke on "Holland Life," before the alumni association of the Rhode Island School of Design, November 13.

Professor Crosby is giving an interesting course of nine readings in the classic and modern drama with interpretative introduction at the Churchill House, Providence, on Monday afternoons. The first reading was given on October 21. The programme for the course is as follows: "Taming of the Shrew," "Hamlet," "Henry VIII.," "She Stoops to Conquer," "A Blot on the 'Scutcheon," "The Liars," "The Climbers," and "Mona Vanna."

1896

William C. Bliss has been elected a member of the Rhode Island house of representatives from East Providence.

The Indianapolis address of Ronald C. Green is 2138 North New Jersey street.

Dr. Haven Metcalf of the United States department of agriculture has been recently promoted to the directorship of the laboratory of forest pathology in that institution.

Justin H. Bacon, A. M., who for the past five years has been teacher of modern languages in the Franklin Preparatory School of Cincinnati, Ohio, has accepted the chair of modern languages in Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo, Mich.

1896 honorary

Professor James Franklin Collins, associate professor of botany in Brown University, has recently been appointed a collaborator of the United States department of agriculture. His work will lie along the line of diseases and culture of ornamental and park trees and shrubs, a subject in which he is a recognized authority.

1897

The New York address of Rev. William J. Noble is 148 West 16th street.

1898

Ralph K. Hyde's address is 105 Comstock avenue, Providence.

Charles H. George, 2d, is assistant advertising manager of the Evening Bulletin of Honolulu.

David L. Fultz was referee of the Annapolis-Penn. State football game at Annapolis, November 16.

Rev. W. T. Fellows is pastor of the Baptist church at Tusquepaugh, R. I. Mr. Fellows is taking a graduate course at Brown.

Borden J. Whiting has entered into partnership with the law firm of Coult and Smith of Newark, N. J., the new firm to be known as Coult, Whiting and Smith, with offices in the Prudential building.

Frederick H. Sibley is assistant professor of machine design in the Case School of Applied Science of Cleveland, Ohio. He is also secretary of the Brown Alumni Association of Ohio.

1899

Lieutenant Harrison Tarbell Swain of the United States marine corps is detailed to the Rainbow, the flagship of the Philippine squad-

ron, now cruising in Chinese waters. He was one of the officers detailed to accompany Secretary Taft from Manila to Vladivostock.

Frank O. Woodruff of the bureau of chemistry, United States department of agriculture, is at present stationed in New York city. He is engaged in expert food analyses at the office of the United States appraisers.

1900

Charles H. Porter has recently been appointed chairman of the committee on forest preservation of the American Society of Electrical Engineers. Mr. Porter has been for some time secretary of the Boston branch of that society. His address is suite 1, 46 Hereford street, Boston.

Dr. Robert C. Robinson has been promoted from second assistant to assistant superintendent of the Rhode Island Hospital.

A. E. Norton has changed his address from 189 Upland road, Cambridge, to 10 Broadway, Watertown, Mass. Mr. Norton is still at Harvard University.

Arthur Wakefield is head of the English department in the high school at Hoboken, N. J. He is also taking graduate work at New York University and is a candidate for the degree of doctor of philosophy.

1901

Thomas H. Kenworthy has changed his address from Medfield to Hopedale, Mass.

1902

The address of Howard H. King is now Martin, Fayette County, Penn.

Charles Perley Smith of the United States census bureau has recently returned to Washington from a long field assignment, during which he has investigated the court records of divorce in Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky. He is now engaged in codifying his results, which will shortly appear in a publication of the census bureau.

The latest address for William P. Bates is 940 Grotten street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Ray F. Knowlton is teaching at the Episcopal Academy of Philadelphia, Penn., located on Locust and Juniper streets.

The address of Jeremiah Holmes is 1473 Park avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.

1903

James W. Dyson has been made principal of the high school at Rockland, Mass., where for the past two years he has been sub-master.

The address of Isaac Fleming is 2107 Durant avenue, Berkeley, Cal.

Earle J. Mathewson, M. D., Harvard, 1907, William O. Rice, M. D., Yale, '07, and Charles A. McDonald, M. D., Harvard, '07, have been appointed internes at the Rhode Island Hospital. Dr. Mathewson and Dr. Rice have already entered upon their duties and Dr. McDonald will do so next March.

The address of Howard D. Smith is 834 Church street, Beloit, Wis.

The address of W. Lewis Roberts is 447 Twelfth street, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Sherman A. Allen has resigned from the Bethlehem Preparatory School to accept a position at Peddie Institute, Hightstown, N. J.

Fred A. Otis has been elected secretary of the class of 1903.

The 1903 section of the fence has been erected on George street.

Percy W. Gardner has been made chairman of the recently organized state executive committee of the Young Men's Republican Club of Rhode Island. In a speech before the Republican ratification meeting, held in Providence, on the evening of October 22, Mr. Gardner explained the aims and purpose of the organization. Other Brown men members of the committee are Walter L. Frost, '01, and Frank F. Woolley, '99.

1904

A. Albert Denico is with the Providence Telephone Co. His Providence address is 20 Croyland road.

George L. Spencer, formerly connected with the engineering department at Brown, is designing for F. S. Nock, yacht designer and builder of East Greenwich, R. I. His address is 90 Keene street, Providence.

1905

The address of Oliver S. Jennings is 112 Newbury street, Boston, Mass.

George A. Cooper's address has been changed from 17 Battery Place to 136 West 44th street, New York city.

The name and location of the school where Herbert F. Davison has been master in science and mathematics since his graduation has been changed to Saint Andrew's School, Punkatasset Hill, Concord, Mass.

Ray P. Hovey is now located in El Paso, Texas, as assistant contracting engineer for the Minneapolis Steel and Machinery Co. His address is 505 Trust building, El Paso.

The address of Francis F. Smith is 511 State St., Lafayette, Indiana.

S. Carlisle Goodrich has been elected secretary of the business men's special committee of twenty-one of Newburgh, N. Y., to investigate the water supply of that city.

1906

Lloyd P. Upton is engaged in ranching at Solano, New Mexico, as one of the owners of the Upton Syndicate Ranch. He is also secretary of the Solano Commercial Club and deputy sheriff of Moca county.

1907

Claude R. Branch, secretary of the class of 1907, is in the insurance business at Boston, Mass. His address is 29 Commonwealth avenue, Boston.

The Alumnae

1898

Mrs. J. L. (Edna Bigelow Arnold) Peacock of Westerly, has been elected regent of the

Phebe Greene Ward Chapter, D. A. R., the second largest in Rhode Island.

Miss Grace E. Inman, assistant librarian of the Olneyville Free Library, is attending the School of Library Science, Simmons College, Boston.

1901

Miss Grace June Jones of Philadelphia is teaching at Noble Institute, Anniston, Florida.

1903

The address of Miss Mary E. Mercer is Montville, Conn.

1905

The address of Mrs. Louise Whitcher Davidson is 103 California street, Providence.

Miss Bertha C. Buffinton spoke before the Rhode Island Society for the Collegiate Education of Women, at its recent meeting, and gave an interesting account of the present plan of conducting the daily luncheon at the Women's College.

1906

Miss Laura Sherman is teaching Latin in the high school at Newburyport, Mass.

Engagements

The engagement of Miss Sarah Kempton Cady '05, to Walter Patten, Wesleyan, '07, has recently been announced.

The engagement of Herbert C. Loud, '01, to Miss Emma S. Packard, Wellesley, '03, both of Brockton, has recently been announced.

Marriages

At the Methodist Episcopal church of East Greenwich, on the evening of November 5, 1907, occurred the marriage of Miss Ida Ellis Hawkins, '97, to Alexander John Morrison. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. E. Hawkins, father of the bride and a former pastor of the church. The bride was attended by Miss May Belle MacIntyre as maid of honor. The flower girl was Miss Frances Powell, and the ring bearer was Master Harold Choate. The best man was Carleton C. Carter and the ushers were Hertert T. Jones, Matthew Hayman, Frank Williams and E. K. Hawkes.

Colonel Raymond Greene Mowry, '77, reading clerk of the Rhode Island house of representatives and a well-known lawyer of Providence, was married to Mrs. Ellen Bishop Cameron, a niece of Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, at Brookline, Mass., November 15. The marriage occurred at the home of the sister of the officiating clergyman, Rev. Henry Phipps Ross, who was formerly rector of Calvary Episcopal Church of Providence, at which Mrs. Mowry was an attendant during his pastorate there. Colonel and Mrs. Mowry sailed on the steamship Canopic from Boston November 16 for the Mediterranean, where they will spend a few weeks.

At Providence on the evening of November 12, at the home of the bride's parents, occurred the marriage of Chester Carr Greene, '05, to Miss Sarah Pauline Turner. The bride was unattended and was given away by

her father. The best man was Dr. Howard E. Blanchard and the ushers were Varnum Turner and Harold Warren. Mr. and Mrs. Greene will make their home at 442 Pine street, Providence.

At the home of the bride's parents in Warren, R. I., on the evening of October 29, 1907, occurred the marriage of Dr. John Albion Young, '00, to Miss Ellie S. Gladding. The bride was attended by Miss Blanche I. Bangs as maid of honor and the best man was Solomon Young of Boston. Dr. and Mrs. Young will live in Newport.

On the afternoon of October 22, 1907, at the home of the bride's parents at Nayatt, R. I., occurred the marriage of Miss Ethel Congdon Colley, Special '07, to Alfred Wayland Fletcher, '06. The bride was attended by Miss Mabel D. Sisson as maid of honor, by Miss Eva Fletcher, Special '09, and Lillian H. Robinson, '06, as bridesmaids, and by Miss Cornelia Fletcher as flower girl. The best man was Norman S. Case, '08, and the ushers were Harry B. Fletcher, Raymond W. Colley, Earl N. Manchester, '01, and Henry R. Hobson, '06. After January first, Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher will be at home at 74 Portland street, Providence.

On Tuesday evening, October 15, 1907, at Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, Providence, occurred the marriage of Miss Alice Louisa Waite, secretary to President Faunce, to Rev. Arthur Henry Robinson, '05. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. Francis Cooper, pastor of the church, assisted by Rev. J. H. Robinson of Valatie, N. Y., father of the bridegroom. The bride was accompanied by Miss Nellie Caroline Read, as maid of honor, and by Miss Susan Evelyn Waite and Miss Dora May Robinson as bridesmaids. The best man was Rodman Hazard Robinson and the ushers were Raymond I. Blanchard, Alfred Wayland Fletcher, '06, Raymond W. Colley and William H. Grout. An informal reception was held in the parlors of the church, immediately following the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson will live at Kinderhook, N. Y., where Mr. Robinson is a clergyman.

Births

Born on November 4, 1907, to Rev. Ilsley Boone, '04, a son, Frederick Eldredge Boone. This is the second child of Mr. and Mrs. Boone, the first, Agnes Margaret, being the recipient of the 1904 class baby cup.

Born on October 23, 1907, at Providence, to Percy Winchester Gardner, '03, and Mary S. Gardner, a son, Thomas Robinson Gardner.

Born on October 5, 1907, to Leon Arthur Drury, '02, and Daza Page Mowry Drury, '02, a daughter, Harriet Drury.

Born on July 17, 1907, at Edgewood, R. I., to Benjamin W. Grim, '99, and Martha Wilson Grim, a son, Robert Hazard Grim.

Born at Roxbury, Mass., on November 2, 1907, to Henry Felton Huse, '96, and Bertha Beatrice Grant Huse, '97, a son, Herbert Willard Huse.

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UNIVERSITY HALL IN THE OLDEN TIME

VOL. VIII

JANUARY, 1908

NO. 6

BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY



BETA THETA PI CHAPTER HOUSE

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THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

VOL. VIII

PROVIDENCE, R. I., JANUARY, 1908

No. 6

OLD UNIVERSITY HALL

An Attempt to Identify Its Rooms and Occupants

By Clarence S. Brigham, '99

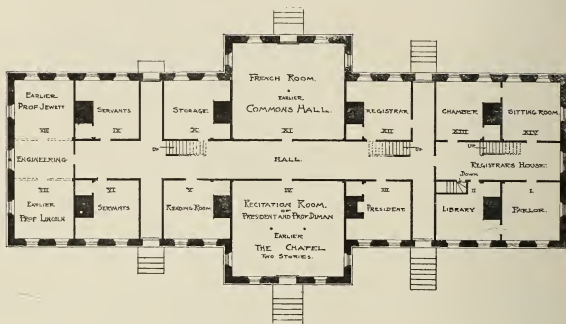
ONE of the highest authorities on Rhode Island history recently asserted that in his opinion University Hall was the most important historic structure in the state coming down to us from colonial times. With this assertion not a few would agree. Built in the year 1770 and thus antedating American independence by a half-dozen years, known at the time of its erection

as the largest building in colonial America, used during the Revolution as a hospital and a barracks by both the American and the French troops, sheltering from its infancy all that was brightest and best in the life of the state, the edifice where such master-minds as James Manning, David Howell, Francis Wayland, John L. Lincoln, Albert Harkness and a host of others gave the best of their life-work, the home in



BROWN'S NEWEST CHAPTER HOUSE

Erected by Beta Theta Pi on George street at the foot of Prospect street

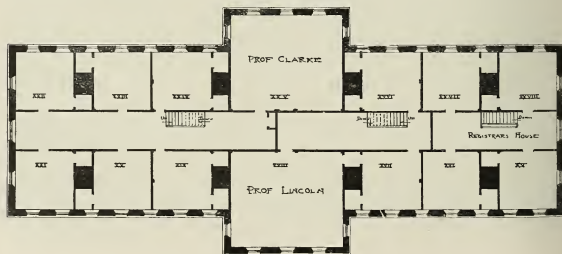


FIRST FLOOR

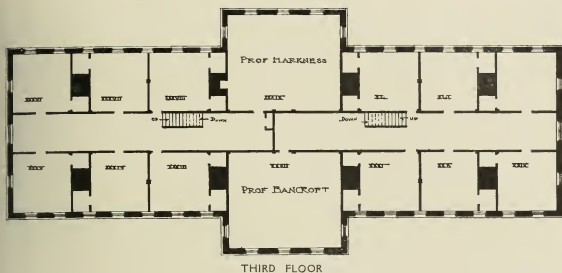
which were molded the characters of such men as Samuel G. Howe, George D. Prentice, Samuel S. Cox, Alexis Caswell, Horace Mann, Ezekiel G. Robinson, James O. Murray, Richard Olney, John Hay and James B. Angell—who shall say that this structure, so rich in its traditions of history, scholarship and culture, may not properly be considered the most important historic building in Rhode Island?

It was with the belief that a knowledge of where these scholars studied and these teachers taught would be valuable that President Faunce, in January last, instituted an inquiry as to the location of the ancient rooms. The structure experienced no notable alteration of its interior until 1883,

when all the floors and partitions were torn out. The long corridor running the length of the building was removed, thus leaving the large central rooms with but a single dividing wall, the stairways and the partitions between the rooms were changed and the numbering was altered. After the lapse of twenty-five years, the exact location of the old rooms and numbers became rapidly forgotten. The old partitions faded so naturally into the new that many a graduate with a clear memory forgot entirely that they were ever in any other position than the present. In the early part of 1907, Dr. William Kirk, of the university faculty, sent out a diagram of the present numbering of the rooms, asking each graduate who



SECOND FLOOR



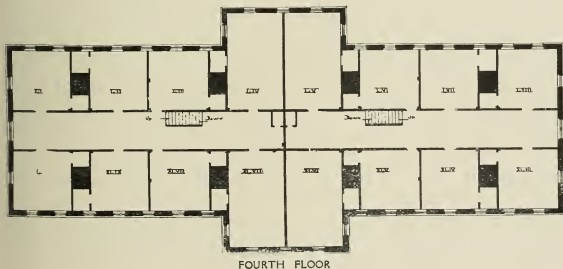
had roomed in University Hall before 1833 to indicate the location of the room he had occupied. The name of the graduate was then looked up in the contemporaneous college catalogue and the number of his room ascertained. The result of the several hundred replies received showed that for at least forty years preceding 1833 the numbering of the rooms ran from 1 to 58, in continuous order from the southwest to the southeast corner of the building, with 14 rooms on each floor with the exception of the fourth, which contained 16 rooms.

Within the last month, the university archivist * has had compiled a complete list of the occupants of University Hall from 1808, the date of the first catalogue with the numbering of the rooms, to 1883. This list, containing about 3,000 names, is arranged according to

the numbers of the rooms, and is of decided help and significance. Not only does it indicate where famous graduates roomed, but it shows who preceded and followed them; it shows the influence of family ties, even to the second generation; it shows how friendships, notable in after life, were formed from the close associations in college. Could it be carefully read by many graduates, it would stir up a wealth of reminiscence that would add much to our knowledge of old University Hall.

But there are many things that this list does not show. A room will be occupied by students for a long period of years, and then for some reasons unexplained by the college catalogue, it will apparently be unoccupied for a decade or two. Unfortunately the annual catalogues gave reference only to the rooms of students, and when a room was withdrawn for the use of professors or

*Mr. Brigham, the writer of this article.



the steward or for classes, the catalogue made no note of the fact. For this information the present generation must rely wholly upon the memories of the older graduates.

Quite recently our knowledge of the interior arrangement of old University Hall has been much increased by the discovery of some plans of the building drawn apparently in the year 1882. These plans, unsigned and undated, preserve a correct drawing of the interior architecture of the building before its alteration. Unfortunately the plan of the first floor is missing, although the plans of the basement and the three upper floors remain. Through the kindness of Mr. Norman M. Isham, class of '86, these plans are reproduced to accompany this article, together with a plan of the first floor compiled from the recollections of Mr. Anthony McCabe. It is to be hoped that some graduate may be able to give the name of the person who drew these plans and also the reason for making them.

Old University Hall, as has been noted above, contained fourteen rooms on the lower floor, the numbering beginning with the southwest corner. Rooms 1 to 7, hence, were on the west side of the building, and all west of the long corridor which ran the length of the building. Rooms 8 to 14 were on the east side of the building, on the opposite side of the corridor. The four rooms at the south end, numbers 1, 2, 13 and 14, were used by students until the advent of Lemuel Elliott, as steward and registrar in 1826. They were used by him until the time of his retirement in 1864, and then by his successors William Douglas, 1864-1879, and Francis Wayland Douglas, 1879-1883. During the Douglas administration, room 1 was the parlor, room 2 the library, room 13 a bed-room, and room 14 the sitting-room. The corresponding rooms below in the basement were the laundry, dining-room, "slaves' " dining-room, and kitchen. This section was shut off from the rest of the building by continuing the wall along the cross entrance corridor, although at what time it was thus partitioned the writer does not know.

Room 3 was long used as the president's office, first by Wayland, then by Sears, Caswell and Robinson. At an

earlier date, however, certainly before 1850, President Wayland had his office in 18 Hope College. Room 4 was the large central room in the western portion, occupying both the first and second floors, and used during the early days of the college as the chapel. In 1850 it was converted into recitation rooms, and chapel exercises were removed to Manning Hall. Thereafter the room on the lower floor became the recitation-room of the president of the university. Professors Diman and Chace also held some of their recitations in this room. Room 5 was used as a dormitory until 1842, and afterwards given over to various uses. At the time of the alteration, it was used as a store-room. Rooms 6 and 7 were occupied by students until 1840, and after that date for different purposes. The corner room was at one time Professor Lincoln's recitation-room.

Rooms 8 to 14 were on the eastern side of the long corridor. The corner room was a dormitory until 1835 and at one period later in its history Professor Jewett's recitation-room. The two rooms at the northern end of the building were later converted into a drawing room, and including the corridor, went the whole width of the building. Rooms 9 and 10 were used for students until 1835 and 1823, respectively. In the period of the seventies they were store-rooms. Room 11 was the large central room on the east side used as "commons" until 1850, when this method of supplying board to the students was discontinued, and the room was converted into a recitation-room. It was used by the teachers of modern languages and was occupied by Professor George W. Greene, and later Professors Angell, Hobigand and Williams. August Doering, instructor in German, also held his recitations here for a year. Room 12 was never used for dormitory purposes, at least after 1808. For the longest period of its history, it was occupied as the registrar's office. Rooms 13 and 14 have been noted above in the account of the steward's quarters.

On the second floor of the building the numbering ran from 15 to 28. The southwest corner room, number 15, was a students' room until 1839 and in 1820 was occupied by Samuel Gridley Howe.

It was later used as a professor's room, Professor Lincoln certainly rooming there in the early fifties. This custom of requiring the officers of the institution to occupy a room in the college building during the whole period of the hours appropriated to study was inaugurated by President Wayland in 1827. The rooms of the officers were so distributed that each one had under his special supervision a certain number of students for whose conduct he was considered specially responsible, and whose rooms he was to visit once during the evening and once, at least, during the day.

Continuing northerly, room 16 was used for students until 1868 and then, together with room 15, for the purposes of the registrar, a private stairway having been cut through from his quarters on the floor below. Room 17 was used by the students until 1867, and at one time was occupied by George D. Prentice. Room 18, the large projecting room on the west side, was until 1850, the upper part of the college chapel. After the alteration it became known as Professor Lincoln's recitation room. Room 19, today numbered 40, was occupied by John Hay, when a junior, in the year 1855-56. Few rooms in the old edifice have seen as notable a galaxy of scholars as room 20, occupied for a period of one or more years by William G. Goddard, Zachariah Allen, John Larkin Lincoln, Albert Harkness, Samuel S. Cox and Alonzo Williams. These two rooms were never used for other than dormitory purposes throughout their known history, from 1808 to 1882. Room 21, on the northwest corner, was occupied by students until 1828, and after that year apparently by professors. Professor Caswell certainly roomed there in the fifties, and was followed by Professor Clarke.

On the east side of the building, beginning with the northeast corner, rooms 22, 23 and 24 were always used for dormitory purposes with the exception of the years 1830 to 1840. To what use they were put in this decade the writer does not know. Room 22 was occupied by Alexis Caswell when a student, and room 23 by George Park Fisher and by William W. Keen. Room 15 contained the library of the uni-

versity from the beginning until 1835, when the books were all removed to the lower floor of the new Manning Hall. Later it was occupied as a recitation room for mathematics by Professor Caswell, and after him by Professor Clarke. Next south, room 26 was used, with slight intervals, for dormitory purposes until 1867, and after that year as a consulting room for the professor of mathematics. Rooms 27 and 28, although occupied by students until 1841 and 1832 respectively, were early given over to the uses of the registrar's family.

The rooms on the third floor were numbered in the same way, beginning with no. 29 at the southwest corner. This room was for the longest period of its history used by professors or instructors, but between 1808 and 1815 it was occupied by a number of well-known Providence students—Nicholas Brown, Moses B. Ives, Romeo Elton, Robert H. Ives, Benjamin F. Hallett and John Carter Brown. The two rooms next north were continuously used for dormitory purposes, among the occupants of room 30 being John Brown Francis, Horace Mann and James O. Murray, and of room 31 J. Lewis Diman and T. Whiting Bancroft. Room 32, the recitation room projecting on the west side, was used by Professors Gammell, Dunn and Bancroft at various periods in their teaching careers. Rooms 33 and 34 were always used by the students, the former at one time having been occupied by Robinson P. Dunn and by James Burrill Angell and the latter by Isaac Nelson Ford. Room 35 was always used for dormitory purposes except during the years 1835 to 1864, when it was apparently occupied by members of the faculty. Professor Chace roomed there about 1850.

On the east side of the building, on the third floor, rooms 36, 37 and 38 were generally used by the students throughout their history. The most notable name occurring among the occupants is that of Eli Thayer, who roomed in number 37 in the year 1844. The recitation room in the eastern projection was used for many years by Professor George Ide Chace and later by Professor Harkness. Rooms 40 to 42 were used continuously by students. In number 41, the present number 26,

Job Durfee roomed in 1811-13 and Richard Olney in 1854-56. Benjamin Ide Wheeler occupied room number 42, the present number 27, from 1872 to 1875.

The numbering of the rooms on the fourth floor ran from 43 to 58, beginning as usual with the southwest corner. All the rooms on the west side of the building, except those in the projection, were used almost continuously for dormitory purposes, the numbers being 43, 44, 45, 48, 49 and 50. The large rooms in the centre of the building differed

Rooms 54 and 55 were in the eastern projection. The former was generally used as a dormitory and the latter, although occupied by students from 1808 to 1821, was later used for various purposes. It was a store-room in the sixties.

In the early college catalogues, from 1812 to 1822, there appears a room numbered 59. Whether this was a room temporarily constructed in the attic of the building or whether there was a different system of numbering during this period, there is no means of de-



UNIVERSITY HALL IN 1867

from those on the other floors in that they each were divided into two rooms by a partition. Those on the west side were numbered 46 and 47, and with the exception of the period from 1824 to 1860 were occupied by students. During this intervening period they were apparently used for recitation-rooms. On the east side of the building, rooms 51, 52, 53, 56, 57 and 58 were invariably used for dormitory purposes. In room 52, the present 59, Ezekiel G. Robinson lived in 1834, Thomas Durfee in 1842 and James B. Angell in 1845. Room 56, the present 32, was occupied by Merrick Lyon and Henry S. Frieze, who later became associated as principals of the University Grammar School. It was known as the "bell-room," from the fact that the college bell was rung by the students occupying this room.

termining. The numbering of the rooms from 1 to 5, with 14 rooms on each of the three lower floors and 16 rooms on the upper floor, existed without change as far back as 1835 and apparently as far as 1808, the date of the first printed catalogue. It is very doubtful, however, whether this arrangement was that originally planned by the builders of the structure. As can be seen in the accompanying plans, the partitions of some of the rooms abutted against the middle of the windows. It would seem incredible that the architects of the building so planned it. If there was a different arrangement of the rooms at first, in what year did the change take place, and what was the reason for the alteration? It is possible that these questions may be answered by the search which is at

present being made through the files of early college archives for material bearing upon the building of the structure.

The above description of the rooms in old University Hall has been drawn from varied sources. Undoubtedly there are mistakes and surely there are omissions. It is to be hoped, however, that the publication of this article, accompanied by the plans of the building, will result in many additions and corrections to the sum of our present knowledge. The writer earnestly urges all graduates who have roomed in old University Hall to write to him their recollections of the

ancient structure without fear that any communications will be considered too lengthy or tedious. He especially desires to know where the professors and instructors roomed, as well as taught, for what purposes those rooms not occupied by students were used, and the arrangement of the rooms on the lower floor during the period before 1850. It is only with the aid of the knowledge of the witnesses of these early scenes that we can form a picture of old University Hall, and it behooves us of the present generation to preserve this information before actual reminiscence becomes mere tradition.

BROWN GRADUATES MEET AT ALBANY

President Faunce and Governor Hughes Guests of Honor
at Annual Meeting



RESIDENT Faunce and Governor Hughes were the guests of honor and the principal speakers at the annual meeting of the Brown

Alumni Association of Albany and vicinity held Thursday evening, December 5, 1907, at the Fort Orange Club, Albany. Thirty-two members of the association attended and greeted the guests of the evening. Before the dinner a business meeting was held, at which these officers were elected for the ensuing year: Honorary president, Governor Hughes, '81; president, Rev. E. W. Babcock, '74; vice president, C. M. Graves, '95; secretary, Dr. S. A. McComber, '96; treasurer, Dr. C. A. Green, '02; executive committee, Henry L. Smith, '96, W. S. Seamans, Jr., '02, and Rev. R. N. Jessup, '04.

Charles S. Stedman, '96, the retiring president of the association, acted as toastmaster. President Faunce, "the animator of Brown alumni," was first introduced and gave an outline of recent events in the life of the university, which was received with great enthusiasm. He complimented the Albany association upon its activity and upon the work it had done in the preparatory schools of the vicinity and referred to it as one of the most promising of the younger

alumni associations. He advocated a conference of delegates of every alumni association to be held at Providence, to discuss and advise as to university policies. He urged the alumni to take an active part in the affairs of every-day life and not be among those who sit "warming themselves by the fire."

Governor Hughes was introduced amid great enthusiasm as "the despair of politicians, the hope of the people and the pride of Brown alumni," and spoke in characteristic manner of civic matters and of the present opportunities and duties of college men. He said even if he were not a son of Brown he would wish to have his son educated there because he believed that in no other college were the influences stronger or the opportunities greater. The governor referred in glowing terms to his student life but admonished the alumni that the college is greater today than then and that it must not and does not live in the past. "Much as I love the Brown of the days which will never be forgotten, I want to say that the Brown of today is superior to the Brown of my time and any other time."

C. M. Graves, '95, of Bennington, Vt., spoke in a witty vein and commented on the lasting friendships formed at college as differing from the later

friendships too frequently based upon commercialism. Mr. Graves's stories and anecdotes of student life kept his hearers in a gale of laughter.

William McDonald, an honorary member of the association, was called upon and extended greetings to the association.

The last speaker of the evening was Henry E. Pearsall, '07, who was introduced to speak upon some original historic research which he had made in connection with the life of Barbara Fritchie. Mr. Pearsall, who was president last year at Brown of the Vaudeville Club, recited the well-known poem with gestures and representations of Barbara Fritchie, Stonewall Jackson and the flag, in a way that convulsed the alumni.

The souvenirs of the evening were identification tags for each member, a brown satin ribbon with a letter B in gilt, which were worn by the guests, and a small brown football. The familiar Commencement March was played by the orchestra as the alumni entered the dining room, where an immense Brown flag was hung back of the speakers' table. The toast lists, which were printed in brown ink, included Brown songs, which were sung during the evening, the college cheers and cuts of the Brown bear.

Those present were: President Faunce, '80, Governor Hughes, '81, Rev. Thomas D. Anderson, D. D., '74, secretary of the corporation; Dr. R. S. Morrow, '70, Rev. E. W. Babcock, '74, William McDonald, A. C. Collins, '78, Col. G. C. Treadwell, aide to Governor Hughes; Rev. J. H. Spencer, '82, W. A. Dyer, '86, R. R. Martin, '98, W. G. Ely, Jr., '90, L. B. Wilmarth, '90, J. F. Munger, C. F. Aldrich, '94, George S. Ellis, '94,

J. S. Fox, '94, C. M. Graves, '95, O. F. Bellows, '95, Dr. S. A. McComber, '96, C. S. Stedman, '96, Donald McDonald, A. O. Foster, '97, R. C. Graves, '98, F. E. Gunnison, H. A. Weeks, '99, E. S. Wilkinson, '00, W. S. Seamans, Jr., '02, Dr. C. R. Green, '02,



REV. EDWARD W. BABCOCK, '74

President of Brown Alumni Association of Albany and Vicinity

R. W. Seamans, Jr., '05, F. M. Anderson, '07, H. E. Pearsall, '07.

This was the fifth annual Albany reunion and the largest of the series. A member of the association writes the MONTHLY: "Hughes is growing wonderfully. His secretary tells me he has fourteen invitations to college commencements next June! Also he is receiving invitations to speak in the West and South, California, Oklahoma, etc., etc. It's great to watch!"

SONS OF BROWN AT WORCESTER

A Successful Reunion in the "Heart of the Commonwealth"



WORCESTER county sons of Brown had their annual meeting and a dinner on the evening of December 6 in the State Mutual restaurant, State Mutual building, Worcester, Mass.

The guests of honor were W. H. P. Faunce, '80, president of Brown University, and Professor Courtney Langdon, '91. An informal reception took place at 7 o'clock, and then the business meeting was called to order by Rev.

Charles B. Elder, '77, last year's president of the organization.

The officers elected are: President, George A. Gaskill, '98; vice-president, H. F. Gould, '92; secretary and treasurer, John A. Clough, '99; executive committee, Rev. Charles B. Elder, '77, Charles L. Nichols, '72, Ray W. Greene, '83, Winifred H. Whiting, '02, and H. H. Rockwell, '96,

Two delegates, Dr. Ray W. Greene and John A. Clough, were appointed by the new president to attend the meeting of the Associated Alumni of Brown University.

The resolution passed at the annual meeting of the Associated Alumni bearing on the introduction of alumni in the management of university affairs is as follows:—

"Resolved that there shall be an advisory board of the alumni, to consist of one representative from each local association with 25 members, and two representatives from each association with 100 members, these representatives to be appointed by the presidents of the respective associations; of three members-at-large to be elected at the annual meeting of the Associated Alumni, and the secretary, ex-officio. This board shall hold office for one year and until another is constituted in its place. Its duty shall be to advise with the government of the university in all matters relating to its interest. There shall be an annual meeting of this board at the time of the so-called visiting day. Seven members constitute a quorum.

Dinner was served after the business meeting, followed by speaking, at which Rev. Charles B. Elder presided.

Those who spoke were President Faunce, Professor Courtney Langdon, District Attorney George S. Taft, George A. Gaskill and Clifton S. Anderson.

Those present were: President W. H. P. Faunce, '81, Providence; Professor Courtney Langdon, '91, Providence; Rev. Charles B. Elder, '77, Dr. Charles H. Perry, '59, Joseph Jackson, '69, Dr. Charles L. Nichols, '72, L. H. Torrey, '78, George S. Taft, '82, Dr. Ray W. Greene, '83, J. Fred A. Humes, '88, H. F. Gould, '92, Robert M. Brown, '93, O. P. Durkee, '93, H. E. Summer, '94, H. H. Rockwell, '96, W. W. Clark, '99, George A. Gaskill, '99, John A. Clough,

'99, C. S. Anderson, 1900, H. H. Whitney, '01, L. E. Feingold, '04, all of Worcester; Warren B. Harris, '07, Millbury; Rev. George A. Gordon, '95, Southbridge; Appleton P. Williams, '89, West Upton, and Albert W. Hinds, '87, West Boylston.

President Gaskill writes: "The association unanimously voted to send a message through Professor Langdon to the proper authorities at Brown that it was the desire of the sons of Brown in



GEORGE A. GASKILL, '98

President of Worcester County Brown Alumni Association

Worcester and vicinity that Brown and Dartmouth resume athletic relations. I do not know whether you think it is wise to put this into your account or not. We felt that while severing the relations might have been a wise step at the time, still that by now both colleges must have had time to think the matter over and possibly whatever lesson might have been in it has been learned already since the break, and we felt that Brown and Dartmouth were proper rivals and should resume relations on some fair common ground."

BROWN REUNION AT NEW BEDFORD

President Faunce Relates Interesting Facts About President Manning's Itinerary



EARLY 40 Brown alumni with their friends sat down at the annual dinner in New Bedford, on the evening of December 26. Prior to the dinner the election of officers of the club was held, resulting in the selection of the following: President, Rev. Clarence M. Gallup, '96; first vice president, Allen F. Wood, '69; second vice president, Theodore B. Baylies, '95; secretary and treasurer, Fred W. Greene, Jr., '02. The executive committee elected comprises these officers and Frank A. Gifford, '81; Rufus A. Soule, '99, and William O. De Voll, '07.

Resolutions on the death of the late Major Austin S. Cushman, '49, who died soon after his election as first vice president of the club a year ago, were also adopted.

President Faunce was the first speaker at the dinner, leaving immediately after the conclusion of his speech to return to Providence. The other speakers included Dr. Henry W. Parker, '72, retiring president; Hon. Andrew J. Jennings of Fall River, '72, a member of the university board of trustees; Edward A. Thurston, '93, of Fall River; Lester E. Dodge, '03, of Providence, and Rev. Mr. Gallup. Those present sang Brown songs, led by the Apollo Quartette of Boston.

Dr. Faunce said in part: "The annual round of Brown alumni banquets has begun and my itinerary for the next six weeks is fairly complicated. It is sometimes supposed that in the good old days of long ago the college president stayed at home with his students, and that only in these degenerate years has he surrendered the education of youth for the visitation of his constituency. I will therefore read you a section of the memorandum of James Manning, the first president of Brown University, which I secured from our university librarian.

"Memoranda of ye places and times I am to preach after I set out upon my

journey 18th of September 1773. At Attleborough, 2 o'clock; Medfield, Sabbath; Boston, Monday evening; Wareham, Tuesday; Ipswich, Wednesday to Friday; 4 o'clock at Elder Harriman's; Sabbath, at Haverhill; Monday, 4 o'clock, at Chelmsford; Tuesday, 4 o'clock, at Grafton; Wednesday, 10 o'clock, at Sutton; 4 o'clock, at Charleton; Thursday, 10 o'clock, at Sturbridge; evening, at Brimfield; Friday, 1 o'clock, at Wilbraham; Sabbath, at Springfield; Monday, 10 o'clock, at Enfield; South Brimfield, evening; Tuesday, 2 o'clock, Woodstock; Wednesday, 10 o'clock, at Abington.

"If I practice several years more I may become able to follow afar off the record of my illustrious predecessor.

"It is often asked how far the college may claim credit for the notable careers and achievements of its distinguished alumni. Were they great men because they went to college, or did they go to college because they were by nature ambitious and achieving men? May Yale University claim that it 'produced' Secretary Taft? May Brown University regard itself as the efficient cause of Governor Hughes? Was the extraordinary attainment of President Harper due to little Muskingum College, or would he in any college have begun a dynamic career? And if the college claims credit for all the noble achievements of its alumni, must it also acknowledge responsibility for all their failures and fallings by the wayside?

"Such questions are not easily answered. We are sure that in most human lives the influence of the home is far more potent than that of any school. But we are also sure that any institution which grapples with a young man during the plastic period between his 18th and 22d years, is likely to have profound influence on his ideals and standards—and those are the important things in life. To give ideals and standards is more than to give any information whatever."

THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

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JANUARY, 1908

The Brown Alumni Monthly cannot undertake to return manuscripts sent to it for publication, unless they are accompanied by sufficient postage stamps.

Has the time come for Brown to organize another crew? In reply to a letter from the editor of the MONTHLY on the subject, Mr. Frederick H. Briggs of the class of '89, a former Brown oarsman, has written an interesting communication, which appears in this month's Letter Box. The difficulty in the way of organizing a crew is chiefly financial. Regattas do not bring in money returns, as baseball or football matches do. There is no feasible method for collecting admission tickets from the spectators along the banks of a river course. Yet a comparatively small amount of money would give boating another start at Brown. With a couple of new working boats and a second-hand shell or two, a good beginning would be made, and it has been estimated that a thousand dollars would be enough to revive the sport. How this would best be raised and how ap-

plied are questions for future settlement. Meanwhile the MONTHLY would be glad to receive brief communications on the subject, especially from those who—the sixties, seventies and eighties—sat in Brown boats.

Why suggest a renewal of the sport? Some alumni may ask. Princeton, a college not far, numerically, from Brown's class, has established rowing as a medium of wholesome outdoor exercise, although in order to do so it was necessary to have an artificial lake constructed. Already there is talk of Princeton's going to New London to meet Yale and Harvard, and though several years of preliminary experience may be required for such an entrance into the ranks of the famous contestants on the Thames there can be no doubt of the material prestige attendant on such a policy or of the large amount of pleasure derivable by the college and its graduates from this addition to its athletic activities.

But best of all is the healthful exercise. There is nothing finer than rowing for the development of sound bodies, and (the money problem aside) it would be a great thing for Brown to put a few class or dormitory crews on the Seekonk, if only in working boats. Rowing invests a college with new charm and romance. To be "on the crew" is an ambition that appeals to the average college youth even more, possibly, than to be on the eleven or the nine.

At first Brown could hold a modest class regatta or two. Then we might challenge Princeton to a friendly little race on the Seekonk. (There are few better courses in this part of the United States). And finally we ought to be able to go anywhere and meet anybody, as the Brown oarsmen of a generation since were able to do.

THE LETTER-BOX

THE LAST BROWN CREW

*Mr. Henry R. Palmer,
Editor Brown Alumni Monthly,
Providence, R. I.*

My Dear Mr. Palmer:

In your letter you call me the captain of the last Brown crew. I do not make any claim to the title for the simple reason that that particular crew was never organized. I did, however, have the pleasure in my freshman year of rowing on the last 'varsity crew ever put on the Seekonk. Beattie, '86, of Fall River, was the captain and Gardner Colby, '87, of Orange the manager. We trained hard in the working boat during the spring, hoping to turn the defeat of the previous year into victory, only to find at the end that the racing shell was not sufficiently buoyant to remain afloat when driven at anywhere near racing speed. The bow would duck under and the boat fill with water whenever the crew settled down to business. The rowing association had not sufficient money to buy a new one, and to attempt to race in the heavy working boat would, of course, be suicidal, so the crew never went to Lake Quinsigamond to row in the intercollegiate race held there at that time. The crew broke training on the eve of the freshman baseball game between Harvard and Brown, and our chagrin at the unfortunate outcome of the crew was somewhat lightened by the glorious victory which the baseball team won the next day; the score being six to nothing in favor of Brown.

An the end of the season I had the honor of being chosen captain for the coming year. In those days the college was small and all athletic teams were supported by subscriptions from the undergraduates. Early in the fall of the next year the new business manager showed me the absolute impossibility of raising sufficient funds in the college to support both a baseball nine and a crew, although sufficient money could be raised to support one properly.

As a baseball nine appealed to the undergraduates more than a crew, we decided that for the good of the college it was better to support the ball team properly and let the boating interest go until a favorable opportunity for reviving it should arrive.

If the time has come for the revival of boating, it would seem to me a mistake to put a 'varsity crew on the water until such time as it can be done with a fair chance of Brown being represented by a winning crew. It is unlikely that a winning crew could be turned out until boating had been established for several years, and for that reason it would be better at the start to confine rowing to class crews, and hold a regatta each year on the Seekonk river. By this method the traditions of rowing would be built up, and proper coaches developed, and then when the time finally arrives to enter intercollegiate boating, Brown will have a body of trained oarsmen from whom a 'varsity crew can be selected, thoroughly capable of honorably representing the university in this important branch of athletics.

Very truly yours,

Frederick H. Briggs, '89

Boston, Dec. 7, 1907

AN INTERESTING EXPLANATION

Editor Brown Alumni Monthly:

The letter of "Alumnus" in the November number mentions that "one of the most popular members of the Yale faculty, a Baptist, was fitted for college outside of New Haven, but went to Yale for his undergraduate course in spite of that fact, and in spite of the further fact that his father was a graduate of Brown." The person to whom "Alumnus" evidently alludes was born in New Haven and lived there until nearly ten years old. When the family left the city of Elms, the father, who took his professional course at Yale, had lived there thirty years, and during the young man's freshman year the

entire family returned to New Haven. There the parents continued to reside until the end of their long lives. There the mother's relatives had lived from the founding of the town, her ancestors including several of the original colonists, among them the first governor. The young man graduated at a Connecticut high school and had, by actual count, hundreds of relatives among the

Yale alumni, including his mother's father and three Yale presidents. It was not surprising, then, that he chose Yale, although, during the absence of the family from New Haven, his brothers took a part of their undergraduate course at Brown.

Dryden W. Phelps, '77

Hueneme, Calif., Nov. 12, 1907

TOPICS OF THE MONTH



COPY of the fine bronze statue of the Roman Emperor, Marcus Aurelius which stands on the Capitoline Hill at Rome, will soon be erected at Brown, the gift of the late Moses Brown Ives Goddard of the class of 1854.

The statue was ordered in Italy before Mr. Goddard's death and is practically completed. The stone pedestal has already reached here, coming to New York from Italy. It was sent to Providence in bond and is now at the appraiser's stores of the United States Custom House on West Exchange street, awaiting the arrival of the bronze portion.

The firm of Hoppin & Field, architects, will have charge of the work of designing a suitable base for the statue and putting in a proper condition for its erection. It will be located on the site lying due east of Sayles Hall, where excavations for the foundation have already been commenced.

Marcus Aurelius succeeded to the throne of Rome in the year 161, and died in 180. His statue during the Middle Ages stood near the Lateran, and was removed in the year 1538 to its present commanding position on Capitoline Hill. Its preservation is believed to be due to the fact that it was popularly supposed to be the statue of Constantine, the first Christian Emperor of Rome. The present pedestal is the work of Michaelangelo, and was cut from a column of the temple of Castor and Pollux.

The statue and pedestal combined measuring over 20 feet in height, the

equestrian figure and rider measuring about 13 feet and the pedestal seven and a half feet. The ground dimensions of the pedestal are 12x6 feet.

The donor of this copy also gave to Brown the bronze statue of Caesar Augustus which stands in front of Rhode Island Hall.



Plans for Hay Library

Mr. Koopman, the university librarian, has spent much time during December visiting and inspecting, in company with Mr. Charles C. Soule, the library expert of Boston, many important libraries in the East for the purpose of acquiring suggestions for the John Hay Library at Brown. The tour has been fruitful not only in new ideas but in warnings. No library building thus far constructed, it need hardly be said, is perfect, but excellent features can be found in all or most of them, while the unfortunate features are useful as marking pitfalls to be avoided.

The problem at Brown is peculiar, in that the selected site is on the side of a precipitous hill. At Cornell a similar problem has been treated, however, with considerable success. Presumably the book stacks at Brown will occupy in some way the sharp declivity west of Prospect street.

No announcement has yet been made of the architect or the probable date on which a beginning will be made in the construction of the building, but the authorities are proceeding earnestly and continuously and the foundation will be laid as soon as the preliminaries are thoroughly and satisfactorily arranged.

Co-operative College Club for New York

The suggestion was made last winter that the alumni associations of certain of the New England colleges should co-operate in erecting a building which would afford to their alumni adequate club accommodations in New York city. The matter was brought before the alumni associations of Amherst, Brown, Dartmouth, Technology, Wesleyan and Williams, and committees were appointed to consider the feasibility of such a plan. Representatives from these committees have held frequent meetings during the past few months to discuss the proposition, and formulate a plan to present to their respective associations. It is the opinion of this committee that it is financially practicable, and should be put into operation as soon as possible. A circular is being sent to the alumni of all the colleges represented at the conference, in order to obtain a general expression of opinion before bringing the matter before the various associations.

The primary object of a college club in New York is to bring together the younger graduates each year, and to provide a place where they may live with reasonable economy, meet the older alumni, and keep alive their college interest and spirit. Few of these men can afford, for some years after graduation, to join one of the larger New York clubs, and even when they can afford to do so, they must, with the best clubs, wait several years before election.

The benefits to their universities of the Yale, Harvard and Princeton clubs are too apparent to require extended comment, but the cost of building and maintaining a club house with thorough, up-to-date equipment is too great for any of the alumni associations of these New England colleges at present to undertake separately.

Various substitutes have been tried by several of the colleges interested in the present plan. Brown and Dartmouth maintain club quarters where monthly meetings are held and the college periodicals are kept on file, and all the colleges have alumni associations holding annual meetings and giving several dinners and smokers

during the winter. The only college which maintains a club house is Technology, which rents a brownstone residence, slightly altered for club purposes. The club is financially very successful and is supported loyally by the alumni, but because of its inability to furnish facilities equal to those offered by the larger New York clubs, it has been found that the use of the club is confined to comparatively few men, whereas with a larger club the attendance would be increased and the usefulness of the club enlarged.

It is now proposed that the alumni of the six colleges named unite in purchasing a site in the club district north of Forty-second street, and erecting a suitably equipped and modern club house, the building to be nine stories in height, with a frontage of not less than fifty feet, and with its general arrangements as follows:

On the two lower floors are to be located the office, dining room, cafe, billiard and card rooms, and in the basement squash courts, kitchen, the mechanical plant and laundry.

On each of the next six floors are to be a general club room and from fifteen to twenty living rooms, these to be known as club floors; the top story to contain sleeping rooms for the use of non-resident members.

The building is to be built and owned by a holding corporation to be organized for this purpose, about sixty to sixty-five per cent. of its cost to be carried on a permanent first mortgage, and the balance raised by the sale of second mortgage bonds, issued in small denominations, and sold to the alumni of all the colleges, of whom there are about five thousand living in New York and vicinity.

It is then proposed that each of the six colleges represented form separate clubs, and that each club shall lease one of these club floors for its exclusive use, reserving the club room for the general use of its members, and renting the sleeping rooms to those who wish to live at the club. The lower rooms are to be used by all the clubs in common, the dining room to be arranged, if desired, with large tables for each club and smaller tables for general use.

Arrangements could be made by which the dining room on certain evenings could be reserved exclusively for one of the colleges for its smokers and dinners.

The general management of the building would be in the hands of a joint committee representing all the clubs.

The six colleges already have strong alumni associations, with membership lists ranging from four to eight hundred, and assuming that only one-half of the men now in the alumni associations would join their respective clubs, the combined resident membership list at the start should not fall below fifteen hundred and with the advantages offered by such a building, each club should have little difficulty in adding a large number of non-residents. With fourteen hundred resident and twelve hundred non-resident members, the Yale club now maintains the most financially successful college club in the city.

It should be noted that under the proposed plan each college club will maintain its own individuality and be complete in itself. Each one will have an entire floor of the building, where it can have its club room, containing its library, college papers, pictures, trophies, &c., and a sufficient number of living rooms for rental to enable it to keep its rate as low as those of the other college clubs, with a special rate during the first four years after graduation.

The following committee has the matter in charge: Albert H. Walker, Amherst; A. B. Meacham, Brown, '96, 59 Wall street, New York; A. B. Clark, Dartmouth; Allston Sargent, Technology; Horace D. Byrnes, Wesleyan; Henry R. Conger, Williams.



Statistics Of Graduates

Upon the addition to the alumni list of the names of those who received degrees at commencement, 1907, the total enrollment from the beginning was 6,526, or a gain of 151 over the previous year. Of these, 5,762 had taken the first degree; 95, exclusive of those just mentioned, had taken advanced degrees; 69, the degree of doctor of medicine; and 615, honorary de-

grees. Of the total number of graduates, 3,575, or 54 per cent. are living.



Football Elections

The annual election of football captain resulted in the choice of John Wesley Mayhew, '09, of Edgartown, Mass., who has played a brilliant game at half-back during the last two seasons. Mr. Mayhew is one of the most brilliant backs in the country, but whether his election to the captaincy will detract



ALBERT HARKNESS POLAND, '09
Manager Brown Football Team

from his star work is a question that only the future can answer. However, Captain Pryor has more than maintained his playing reputation during his leadership of the eleven and it is not too much to hope that Captain Mayhew will find it possible to combine his old individual efficiency with the successful discharge of the responsibilities of his new position.

The new manager is Albert Harkness Poland, '09, of Providence, grandson of Professor Albert Harkness, '42, and son of Professor William Carey Poland, '68. Mr. Poland has had a useful experience as assistant manager during the past season, and comes to his managerial duties well equipped.

**Brown
Basketball
Schedule** Saturday, Jan. 4—Tufts at Providence.
Saturday, Jan. 11—Norwich University at

Providence.

Wednesday, Jan. 15—Tufts at Medford.

Thursday, Jan. 16—Princeton at Providence.

Saturday, Jan. 18—M. I. T. at Providence.

Friday, Jan. 24—Harvard at Cambridge.

Saturday, Jan. 25—Wesleyan at Providence.

Wednesday, Jan. 29—Colgate at Providence.

Friday, Jan. 31—Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.

Saturday, Feb. 1—Fordham at New York.

Wednesday, Feb. 5—Wesleyan at Middletown.

Saturday, Feb. 8—Andover at Providence.

Wednesday, Feb. 12—Manhattan at Providence.

Saturday, Feb. 15—Harvard at Providence.

Tuesday, Feb. 18—Syracuse at Providence.

Friday, Feb. 21—Troy Polytechnical at Troy.

Saturday, Feb. 22—Williams at Williamstown.

Saturday, Feb. 29—Trinity at Providence.

Wednesday, March 4—Williams at Providence.



**Brown
"Must
Not
Feel
Slighted"** "The arrangements which the gossips are making between Harvard, Princeton and Yale, include also boating and field and track sports," says the Waterbury American. "Princeton is to be admitted to the Thames rowing party as soon as she feels able to make a good appearance. This will be a select athletic group, with enough to do in entertaining each other, and with use for outsiders only to practice on. The big outsiders, like Pennsylvania, Cornell, Columbia, Brown, etc., mustn't feel slighted if the arrangement is made. There are plenty of other worlds to con-

quer, and this exclusive combination will break at intervals. It may not even hold together long enough to begin."



**Triangular
Chess
League** The Triangular College Chess League, composed of Brown, Cornell and Pennsylvania, held its annual meet in New York, Dec. 26, 27, 28, and 30, Cornell winning and Brown finishing last, with $2\frac{1}{2}$ games won and $4\frac{1}{2}$ lost. During the meet the league was, as usual, the guest of the president, Professor Isaac L. Rice, and the games were played at his residence on Riverside drive. Each college was represented by two men, each of whom played one game with each man from the other colleges.

In 1904 Brown was represented by Burton and Van Arsdale, in 1905 by Van Arsdale and Sweet, and in 1906 by Sweet and McCoy. The standing of the colleges for the last three years has been as follows:

	1904	Won	Lost
Pennsylvania	5	3	
Cornell	4 1-2	3 1-2	
Brown	2 1-2	5 1-2	
	1905		
Pennsylvania	5	3	
Brown	4 1-2	3 1-2	
Cornell	2 1-2	5 1-2	
	1906		
Brown	5	3	
Pennsylvania	5	3	
Cornell	2	6	

The men who represented Brown this year are O. R. McCoy, '09, captain, and R. W. Burgess, '09. The former, who "made good" in the meet last year, was expected to do even better after a year's experience. Burgess, although a new man on the league team, in all his matches and tournament games has proved to be a strong player.



**Proposed
Charter
Revision** A graduate of Brown writes to the ALUMNI MONTHLY:

"If the alumni of Brown University are to vote intelligently on the question of charter revision, the friends of reform should suggest a definite substitute for this venerable document. They complain that the provisions of the present charter are outworn. They neg-

lect to state what conditions shall hereafter govern election to the corporation if their proposed amendment is adopted. It seems hardly profitable for us to abandon a method well tried and efficient for something not yet clearly outlined in detail."

The MONTHLY has been furnished with the following statement of the clauses of the university charter which it is proposed shall be changed. The portions in Roman type are those to be retained; those in italics are proposed for excision:

"And that the Number of the Trustees shall, and may be Thirty-six: *of which Twenty-two shall forever be elected of the Denomination called Baptists, or Antipaedobaptists: Five shall forever be elected of the Denomination called Friends or Quakers, Four shall forever be elected of the Denomination called Congregationalists, and Five shall forever be elected of the Denomination called Episcopalians: And that the Succession in this Branch shall be forever chosen and filled up from the respective Denominations in this Proportion and according to these Numbers, which are hereby fixed, and shall remain to Perpetuity inscrutably the same. . . .* And that the number of the Fellows, inclusive of the President (who shall always be a fellow) shall and may be Twelve: *of which Eight shall be forever elected of the Denomination called Baptists, or Antipaedobaptists; and the rest indifferently of any or all Denominations. And that . . . or such, or so many of them as shall qualify themselves as aforesaid, shall be, and they are hereby declared the first and present Fellows and Fellowship, to whom the President, when hereafter elected, (who shall forever be of the Denomination called Baptists or Antipaedobaptists) shall be Joined to compleat the Number.*

AND FURTHERMORE, It is Declared and Ordained, That the Succession in both Branches, shall at all Times hereafter, be filled up and supplied according to these Numbers, *and this established and invariable Proportion from the respective Denominations*, by the separate Election of both Branches of this Corporation, which shall at all Times sit and act by separate and distinct Powers:

AND FURTHERMORE, It is Enacted, Ordained and Declared, That this

Corporation, at any of their Meetings, regularly convened as aforesaid, shall and may elect and appoint the President and Professor of Languages, and the several parts of Literature . . . and them or any of them, at their Discretion to remove and substitute others in their Places. *And in case any President, Trustee or Fellow shall see Cause to change his religious Denomination, the Corporation is hereby empowered to declare his or their Place or Places vacant, and may proceed to fill up it or them accordingly, as before directed, otherwise each Trustee or Fellow, not an Officer of Instruction, shall continue in his Office during Life, or until Resignation. And further, in Case either of the religious Denominations should decline taking a Part in this Catholic, comprehensive and liberal Institution, the Trustees and Fellows shall and may compleat their Number, by electing from their respective Proportions hereinbefore prescribed and determined . . .* And that the Places of President, Trustees, Fellows,* Professors, Tutors, and all other Officers, *the President alone excepted*, shall be free and open for all Denominations of Protestants.

* These three words "President, Trustees, Fellows" are the only new words proposed to be inserted.

Extension Notes

The extension work at the university has reached, it is believed, a solid basis.

The number enrolled last year—534—could not be permanent. As a college officer writes the MONTHLY; "Many wanted a *taste*, and were satisfied." This year over 300 are enrolled, a fact that indicates a genuine and continuous demand; and, what is especially gratifying, they are well distributed in the various courses.

Faculty Notes

Professors Manning and Slocum attended the recent meetings of the Association of Mathematical Teachers of New England held in Boston. The subject of the meeting was "College Entrance Examinations in Mathematics."

Professor William Kirk is planning a book on the development of Providence.

Mr. Frost's Gift to the Library The university library has received a gift of 250 books and pamphlets from Edwin C. Frost of the class of 1890, many of which will prove valuable additions. Perhaps the most important feature of the gift is a set of 16 scrap-books, containing play bills of all the plays presented at the New York theatres for about ten years. There are also five volumes of the "Anecdota Oxoniensia," consisting of texts, documents, and extracts from manuscripts in the Bodleian and other of the Oxford libraries. Among some of the other important works are the following: A series of standard French plays, a set of volumes on American plays, both early and recent, fifteen volumes of the Dunlap Society publications and several volumes on "The State of Man Subsequent to Christianity."



After the Refectory—What? In a short time the refectory in the former presidential mansion at the corner of College and

Prospect streets will have to give way to the John Hay Library. What, then, will take its place in supplying the creature wants of the considerable body of undergraduates now dependent upon it for their three meals a day? The question is one of real seriousness at Brown and one that deserves the careful attention of the authorities and alumni. Is a new commons hall feasible? If so, where should it be placed, how many should it accommodate, what would be the cost and how would it be paid for?



Faculty Circle at Brown Much has been done in recent years to solidify the feeling of community among the officers of instruction and administration at Brown. The faculty has now been so largely concentrated on the east side of the city that, so far as the 1906-07 catalogue shows, only one member now has his home on the west side. This of course increases the facility with which the social life of the faculty circle can be promoted, besides bringing its

members into more effective relations for the discussion and treatment of educational and administrative problems.

Many new houses have been erected by members of the faculty in the neighborhood of the college, informal receptions to new members have been given, memorial services in honor of deceased teachers like Professors Harkness and Packard have been held, a successful effort has been made to keep in touch with those who have left Brown for other fields of work, (among them Professors Lamont, Jameson and Bumpus), a series of faculty socials have been maintained at the Art Club each winter, and the Manning Club has been formed, an organization to which only faculty members of full professorial rank are eligible.



Brown Notes From Boston

The weekly lunches of the Brown Alumni Association of Boston, held every Monday from 12:30 to 2:00 P. M., in the rathskeller of the American House, are very pleasant social occasions. Every alumnus who can avail himself of this opportunity of meeting other Brown men will not only enjoy a good time, but will incidentally help his college. If alumni living in New England, who have graduated within the last two years, and others who have changed their residences, within the last year, will send their address to C. E. Clift, 22 Tremont Row, Boston, they will be kept notified of arrangements being made for the annual dinner of the Sons of Brown living in Boston and vicinity.



College Interest in Missions

There has been a quite unusual interest in foreign missions at Brown this year. A mission band of thirteen have volunteered to go to the foreign field when their course of study is ended, and are meeting constantly, encouraging one another in their purpose. It is recalled that Adoniram Judson the great missionary was graduated from Brown in 1807, just one hundred years ago.

BRUNONIANS FAR AND NEAR

The Alumni

PROVIDENCE AND WORCESTER OFFICERS

Walter F. Angell, '80, of Providence, was elected president of the Providence and Worcester Railroad Company, at the annual meeting, December 11. Among the directors are Samuel S. Durfee, '80, and Frank W. Matteson, '92, both of Providence.

1858

Dr. A. W. Nelson of New London, who was an assistant surgeon of the eighteenth regiment, Massachusetts volunteers, during the civil war, was the special guest of the Harbour club of New London, on the evening of December 12, and furnished an interesting fund of reminiscences of one of the bloodiest of the battles of the great war—that of Gaines Mills, Virginia, which was participated in by a portion of the troops with which he was connected. The New London Day says: "Following Dr. Nelson's talk, Capt. Daniel R. Loosley, who was a captain in the Fourth infantry of the same army corps, gave a brief talk on the feelings of a soldier while in a battle. The combination of experiences furnished one of the most interesting entertainments the Harbour club has yet provided.

1861

The Hartford, Conn., Courant, prints a picture of Hon. Charles E. Mitchell, ex-United States commissioner of patents, in connection with a Sunday observance crusade in New Britain, in which Mr. Mitchell and his son, the local prosecuting attorney, have taken part.

1864

The last scientific paper of Dr. Clarence T. Gardner, on "Auto-Intoxication," was read by Dr. W. L. Munro, '79, at the recent meeting of the Rhode Island Medical Society, on December 6.

1864, 1897, 1898

At the annual meeting of the Rhode Island Bar Association, December 2, Hon. Oscar Lapham, '64, was elected a vice president; Howard B. Gorham, '98, secretary, and Arthur M. Allen, '97, a member of the executive committee.

1872

Rev. Orson P. Bestor has recently entered upon his duties as pastor of the Baptist Church at La Moille, Ill.

1875

President Benjamin Ide Wheeler of the University of California, while making a friendly call on President Roosevelt lately, is said to have shown him a cartoon which represented various financial interests standing as gladiators before the imperial personage

while they saluted thus: "We, who are about to bust, salute thee." Whereupon Mr. Roosevelt laughed and replied: "Abusus non tollit usum," the English translation of which is: "Abuse does not do away with use." But it will not make the president any more deeply beloved by the 'gladiators' because he is able to drop into Latin when he discusses them with the same ease with which he uses cowboy vernacular or the language of Brer Rabbit.—*Indianapolis Star*.

1876

At the recent conference of the National Municipal League, at Brown University, Dr. Charles Value Chapin spoke on "Sanitary Conditions in Providence."

1877

Judge Frederick Rueckert was unanimously re-elected chairman of the Providence school committee, December 3.

1878

Harold C. Child is teaching in the high school at Malden, Mass. He retains, however, his Swampscott address.

1883

Gov. Hoch of Kansas has offered to make Rev. Charles M. Sheldon of Topeka, superintendent of the Hutchinson reformatory, but it is said that this well-known clergyman, whose appeal for the Christ-like standard of living is familiar, is not likely to leave the ministry, remarks the Springfield Republican. The Kansas City Star is moved to say that "the spectacle of a Topeka man refusing a state job is to be witnessed only once in a lifetime."

On December 2, Hon. Franklin E. Brooks, in response to a request signed by a large number of representative citizens of Colorado Springs, announced his candidacy for the United States senatorship from Colorado, to succeed Senator Henry M. Teller, whose term expires in 1909. Mr. Brooks has served as a representative in congress for two terms but in 1906 declined a re-election. Of the petitioners (130 in number, headed by Gen. William J. Palmer, the well-known developer of Colorado enterprises) the Colorado Springs Gazette says: "A large majority of them are men who have not been known as actively in politics, although, of course, like all good citizens, they take enough interest in matters political to try to secure good men for public office. They know Mr. Brooks—most of them have known him for a dozen years or more; they have seen his career as a representative in Congress; they respect his character, and they believe he is the sort of man who ought to be elected to represent this state in the senate. On the ground of his character and past services, not only to the party but to the

state in general, they practically present him to the people of the state as a man whom they heartily indorse for this high office."

1885

Dr. J. C. Monaghan, professor of political economy at Notre Dame (Indiana) University, addressed the Pittsburg chapter of the American Institute of Banking, December 10, on "Empire Building." The Pittsburg Post says: "Dr. Monaghan traced the history of Germany and Japan in the last century and ascribed their present position to their educational methods. He is an enthusiastic indorser of industrial and technical schools."

1887

Louis Franklin Snow, Ph. D., has recently published a book entitled "The College Curriculum in the United States." "Dr. Snow," says a reviewer, "gives in convenient compass an interesting and valuable account of the development of the college curriculum. He treats the matter historically with an abundance of references. The great changes that have taken place, he says, are a growth, not an accident. Yet there are those who question if the ideal of aliberal education is in every respect as high now as it was in the days when the humanities were more exclusively cultivated. Dr. Snow is not an extremist on either side of the old debate; he has simply set forth the facts with accuracy and candor."

1889

Professor Vernon P. Squires of the University of North Dakota, is scheduled for the president's address, at the twenty-first annual meeting of the North Dakota Educational Association, at Grand Forks, January 1.

Walter Perley Hall of Fitchburg was nominated on December 11 as railroad commissioner by Governor Guild of Massachusetts in place of James F. Jackson of Fall River, resigned. In making the appointment of Mr. Hall, Governor Guild designated him as chairman of the board, a position formerly occupied by Mr. Jackson. Mr. Hall has been a resident of Fitchburg for many years. He was a student at Brown University from 1885 to 1888 and graduated from the Harvard Law School, and served as city solicitor of Fitchburg, assistant district attorney of Middlesex county, and assistant attorney general, which latter position he has until now occupied. He is a member of the legal firm of Baker & Hall of Fitchburg. He is married and has three children. The Massachusetts board of railroad commissioners was created in 1869, and some of the ablest men in the state have served on it. The present commissioners, in addition to Chairman Hall, are Clinton White of Boston and George W. Bishop of Newton.

1890

Rev. F. W. Sandford is rector of St. Andrew's Episcopal church, Phenix, R. I.

Professor Dealey spoke before the Y. M. C. A. of Providence, on the evening of December 6. His subject was "The Need of Constitutional Reform in Rhode Island."

Edwin Collins Frost of Providence, with Mrs. Frost, sails from New York on the *Caronia*, January 4, for an indefinite stay in Europe, first in the vicinity of Naples.

Judge Thomas E. Brown, Jr., of the Canal Zone, Isthmus of Panama, has been serving as prosecuting attorney for three months, in the absence of the regular official, but returned to his judicial duties in December. Mrs. Brown has recently joined him at Christobal, where he makes his headquarters.

1891

Colonel Robert W. Taft of Providence has been re-elected to the directory of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad.

1892

Theodore S. Brown is overseer of the spinning and twisting, at the Peace Dale Manufacturing Co. mills, Peace Dale, R. I.

James C. Collins, Jr., has resigned his position as assistant attorney general of the state of Rhode Island.

Jelaud H. Littlefield of Mamaroneck, N. Y., sailed last month, with Mrs. Littlefield, for Europe.

1893 advanced

Professor Herbert E. Walter, Ph. D., on December 10, gave an interesting lecture before the Providence Franklin Society, on "The Theory of Bird Migration."

1894

Mr. H. Anthony Dyer's annual exhibition at the Tilden-Thurber galleries in Providence is now on, and lovers of his charming water-colors will not be disappointed, but will find new stimulus in his paintings of the sea, which mark a distinct departure from his former work, says the Boston Transcript. The glow and color of autumn is not wanting in the few landscapes exhibited, but the exhibition is devoted chiefly to the marines which were painted at Newport last summer. The artist has succeeded in depicting the sea under almost every aspect, but the sum and substance of what he has been trying to do is perhaps best shown in the little painting entitled "The Lonesome Sea." There is a stretch of sullen sea creeping up on the beach, a sullen sky above, with clouds casting their leaden shadows on the waves. The picture is subtly painted, and imbued with the sentiment of the ocean.

On December 8, Rev. George Robinson Hazard entered upon his duties as rector of Grace Episcopal Church, Manchester, N. H. Since Mr. Hazard's graduation from the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, in 1898, with the degree of D. B., he has served as curate of St. George's Church, New York City, from 1898 to 1900, as vicar of St. Mark's Church, Southboro, Mass., from 1900 to 1905; and as rector of the Church of the Holy Spirit of Mattapan, Boston, from 1905 until the present time.

Professor Frederick Slocum, Ph. D., at the meeting of the New England Mathematical Society, at Brown University, read a paper on

"The Use of the History of Mathematics in Teaching." He has also recently given a stereopticon lecture on "Mars," at the Union for Christian Work, of Providence.

1897

Wilbur A. Scott, Esq., treasurer of the Brown Union, was the Republican candidate for state senator from the town of Cumberland, November 5.

Howard Harris Utley was in July last appointed superintendent of the American Zinc Extraction Co., at Leadville, Colo., the largest electric zinc plant in the United States. Mr. Utley after leaving Brown entered the Colorado State School of Mines, receiving the degree of M. E., in 1900.

Rev. J. C. Robbins was the speaker at the monthly missionary concert at the Union Baptist Church, Providence, on December 5. Mr. Robbins, with Mrs. Robbins, is about to return to the Philippine Islands, where he is engaged in missionary work.

1897 honorary

Secretary Oscar S. Straus of the United States department of commerce and labor recommends in his annual report "a full and fair reconsideration of Chinese immigration and a recasting of the laws upon a juster basis."

Ex-1898

Dr. Henry T. Summersgill is with the United States Sanitary Corps in the Canal Zone, Isthmus of Panama.

1899

John W. Dows has been re-elected superintendent of schools in East Providence.

William M. Cotton, Jr., formerly of Providence, is division engineer of the Joplin division of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, with headquarters at Nevada, Missouri (pronounced Nevayda, to distinguish it from the state of the same name.) Two of Mr. Cotton's roadmasters have just received first and second premiums, respectively, for the best condition of line and surface at the time of the annual inspection, a condition reflecting credit not only upon them but upon their superior officer, Mr. Cotton, also. There are six divisions on the road, so that in carrying off two out of the three prizes offered, the Joplin division receives the lion's share.

1900

Dr. Charles K. Stillman has located at 123 East 26th street, New York city, for the practice of medicine.

1901

Dr. Charles S. Turner completed his term of service at the Long Island Hospital, Boston, last July, and has located for the practice of medicine, at 532 Prairie avenue, Providence.

1902

J. H. Cady is with Howells and Stokes, architects, New York city.

The address of Lorraine T. Peck is 141 South street, Morristown, N. J.

1904

Edmund Kingsley Arnold is teaching Latin in Oahu College, Honolulu, Hawaii. He will also coach the baseball team.

William D. Appleton is assistant superintendent of the Guanajuato Power and Electric Co., operating near Zamona, Michoacan, Mexico.

1905

The Allston, Mass., address of Ralph B. Woodsum is 68 Gardner street.

Paul Weiss is principal of the high school at Marion, La.

W. J. Lamkie is engaged in religious work for the Naval Y. M. C. A., at the New York Navy Yard.

George D. Allison received the degree of master of arts at Columbia University last June under Professor F. H. Giddings of the department of sociology. Mr. Allison is also pursuing his theological studies at Union Theological Seminary.

Charles Z. Alexander has recently been admitted to the Rhode Island bar.

F. S. Doughty has been appointed superintendent of the Olneyville Boys' Club.

A. E. Durkee is engaged in the fountain business in Taunton, Mass.

T. W. Gordon is constructive engineer for the Makonikay Fire Brick Co., of Vineyard Haven, Mass.

C. Hadlai Hull has entered his father's law office, at New London, Conn.

William A. Read is working for his doctor's degree at Harvard University.

E. A. Hopkins, Jr., is a broker at 212 Union street, room 604, Providence, dealing in real estate, mortgages, insurance and loans.

1906

The class of 1906 are to have a reunion and smoker on the evening of Saturday, February 8. The details of the reunion will be announced to the members of the class later.

1907

The memorial address delivered by President Faunce at the funeral of Preston Day Jones, at the First Baptist Church, in Providence, on July 29, has been printed in a pamphlet, which contains also the photograph of the deceased, and has been sent by the secretary, Claude R. Branch, who succeeds Mr. Jones in that office, to every member of the class.

The address of A. Lloyd Briggs is 8 Steuben street, Ithaca, N. Y.

Leon F. Payne is with the Western Electric Company at Hawthorne, Ill.

E. C. Carder and M. L. Streeter are studying at Rochester Theological Seminary.

William Partridge, Jr., is teaching at Troy Conference Academy, of Poultny, Vt.

The Alumnae

1896

Miss Florence J. Whiting has resigned her position as teacher in the English High School, Providence, to accept a position as teacher of science at Miss Dow's school, Briar Cliff Manor, N. Y.

1900

Martha Wilbur Watt has resigned her position at Hampton Institute and is teaching in the Chace-Fielden School of Providence.

Dr. Alice May Ballou has recently returned from a year in Europe, and will open an office at 157 Benefit street, Providence, about January first. While in Europe, Dr. Ballou visited hospitals in Vienna, Berlin and Paris, and was present at a number of clinics. After graduating in 1900, Dr. Ballou continued her studies at Brown, receiving the master's degree in 1901. The following autumn she entered Johns Hopkins University, graduating in 1905, with the degree of M. D. After a year of hospital service, she went abroad for travel and further study. Her home address is 61 Congdon street, Providence.

Marriages

Adolph Conrad Ely, '94, and Miss Betsy Hughes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Broadhead Pike of Salisbury, Mass., were married at Salisbury, Saturday, December 21. Mr. and Mrs. Ely will be at home at 14 Washburn street, Watertown, Mass., after February 1. Mr. Ely was a member of Phi Delta Theta at Brown.

A. Rome, N. Y., on Tuesday, December 17, 1907, at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Cyrus D. Prescott, First Lieutenant George Allen Taylor, '01, Coast Artillery Corps, U. S. A., was married to Miss Mabelle Todd Prescott. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Ruth Palmer Prescott, as maid of honor. The best man was Captain Harry James Watson U. S. A. After February 1, Lieutenant and Mrs. Taylor will be at home at Fort Andrews, Mass.

Births

Born on August 22, 1907, to Rev. Charles M. Angle, '96, and Mrs. Angle, a daughter.

Deaths

REV. ALBERT HALE PLUMB, D. D., 1855

Rev. Albert Hale Plumb of the class of 1855, for thirty-five years pastor of the Walnut Avenue Congregational Church of Boston, died at his home in Roxbury, Mass., on December 4, 1907, aged 78 years, 3 months and 11 days. He was the son of Joseph and Caroline Robbins Hale Plumb, and was born in Gowanda, Erie County, N. Y., August 23, 1829. He prepared for college in the Oberlin Preparatory School and at the University Grammar School, Providence. Entering Brown University, he graduated in 1855 with the degree of A. B. He then went to Andover Seminary, where he completed his course in 1858, and on November 10, 1858, was ordained pastor of the First Congregational Church of Chelsea, Mass., where he remained until 1872, when he accepted the call to The Walnut Avenue Congregational Church, Boston, which church he had continued to serve until its recent union with the Immanuel Church, a period of thirty-five years.

Dr. Plumb was a corporate member of the

American Board of Foreign Missions from 1881 until his death, and for twenty-one years was a member of its prudential committee, serving three years as chairman of the committee. He served as trustee of Wheaton Seminary, Norton, Mass., for over forty years, and for many years was its president. He was a life member of the Evangelistic Association of New England.

On October 27, 1858, he married Miss Harriet Eliza Dart of Buffalo, N. Y. They had three sons, Joseph Dart Plumb, Rev. Albert Hale Plumb, Jr., and Frederick Denison Plumb, deceased.

In 1872 Brown University conferred upon him the degree of D. D.

REV. CHARLES ABRAHAM GARDNER THURSTON
A. M., 1866

Rev. Charles Abraham Gardner Thurston of the class of 1866 died in Boston, October 21, 1907, aged 66 years, 2 months and 28 days. He was the son of Abraham Gardner Thurston and Catharine Borden Allen, and was born in Fall River, Mass., July 23, 1841. He prepared for college in the Fall River high school, and in 1862 entered Brown University, graduating in 1866 with the degree of A. B., and receiving, three years later, the degree of A. M., in course. He then entered Andover Theological Seminary, and, upon the completion of his course in 1869, engaged for several years in home missionary service: in Bradford, N. H., 1869-70; in Danbury, Conn., 1870-72; in Greenwood and Wakefield, Mass., 1872-75; and in North Raynham, Mass., 1875-77. He was ordained to the ministry of the Congregational Church in 1877 and from 1877 to 1881 was pastor of the church at North Raynham; from 1881 to 1889 at Laconia, N. H. Since 1900 he had been superintendent of the ministerial department of the Evangelistic Association of New England.

On December 5, 1872, he married Miss Julia Anna Moore. They had three children, Frederick Harris Thurston, '01, Arthur Dyer Thurston, and Everett Sprague Thurston.

ALVAN ALDEN KEMPTON, A. B., 1896

Alvan Alden Kempton of the class of 1896 died at Saxton's River, Vermont, December 7, 1907, aged 35 years, 2 months, and 29 days. He was the son of Elisha M. Kempton and Louisa E. Alden, and was born in Newport, N. H., September 8, 1872. He prepared for college at Colby Academy and entered Brown, graduating with the degree of A. B., in 1896. He became a teacher, and served as an assistant in the high school at Weymouth, Mass., as principal of the high school at Kingston, Mass., from 1901 to 1903; as principal of the high school, Warren, R. I., from 1903 to 1904; and as principal of Brigham Academy, Bakersfield, Vt., from 1904 until last June, when he resigned to accept the position of assistant principal of Vermont Academy. Mr. Kempton was treasurer of the Vermont Teachers' Association and an officer of the American Institute of Instruction.

On June 30, 1897, he married Miss Mabel A. George, who with one daughter, Miriam Louise Kempton, survives him.

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VOL. VIII

FEBRUARY, 1908

NO. 7

BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY



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THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

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No. 7

RECENT DISCOVERIES IN HEREDITY AND THEIR EFFECT UPON EVOLUTION AND DARWINISM

By Professor Albert D. Mead of Brown University

TO understand the general import of the new discoveries in biology, and particularly their effect upon the doctrine of evolution and the theories of Darwin, it is necessary to have in mind the distinction between organic evolution and Darwinism.

Darwin presented the theory of evolution to explain how the different kinds of animals and plants originated. His main contention was the same as that of Lamarck, made fifty years before, that species are not fixed entities, as had been almost universally, and sometimes very strenuously, maintained, but are mutable; that, in brief, the alleged "first members" of any species had ancestors and were not "specially created." Darwin's distinctive work, however, lay in marshalling facts and in suggesting *how* species might naturally be so modified as to become in fact new species. His name, therefore, while properly associated with the general doctrine of evolution which he was the first to make convincing, is identified with a particular method of evolution, namely, the origin of species by means of the natural selection of differences which occur among offspring. The distinction between evolution and Darwinism is and has long been sharply defined. In a recent address Oscar Hertwig, the eminent German embryologist, said, "we may say with Huxley, 'If the Darwinian hypothesis were swept away, evolution would still stand where it was.'"

A difference of opinion has arisen among biologists over the efficiency of natural selection in the origin of new

species and concerning the origin, size and character of those individual variations upon which natural selection is supposed to act. It is only fair to say that on both points Darwin has been out-Darwined; for some of his disciples have claimed that natural selection (acting on given variations) is the all-efficient factor in the origin of species and some have seen in minute fortuitous variations the sole material for selection. Those who have favored either or both of these ideas are spoken of as Darwinians, and Darwinism in either sense has many worthy opponents—besides some less worthy. If the truth should be shown to be with the opponents, "evolution will stand where it was" and "Darwinism" will to a greater or less degree be proved erroneous, or inadequate to explain the *modus operandi* of evolution.

The debate between the Neo-Darwinians and their opponents does not tend to discredit organic evolution. Rather it is based upon it, for it is out of the very concept of evolution that the two questions naturally and inevitably arise: What makes the offspring differ from their parents, and what makes these differences become so great as to constitute the characters of a new species?

Lamarck and Darwin tried to answer these questions each in his own way—and, since Darwin's time, the same questions have been the background of the familiar discussions, already referred to, between the two schools of evolutionists represented conspicuously by Weismann and Spencer. Spencer for the Neo-Lamarckians maintained, what most people probably believe, that the

parental characters, whether acquired or native, may be passed on to the offspring which, in succeeding generations, transmit what they have thus received plus what they themselves acquire. Thus the slight individual modifications roll up into specific differences. This answers both questions at once, "what makes the offspring differ" and "what makes the differences accumulate?" But Weismann, going further than Darwin, denies that acquired characters are ever inherited and maintains, on the contrary, that variations due to a different cause are conserved by natural selection until, after many generations, they amount to specific differences. The main point at issue in the present problem of evolution is, therefore, the nature of heredity and of variation, and as Bateson says "somewhere hidden among the phenomena denoted by these terms there must be principles which in ways untraced are ordering the destinies of living things."

With the present century we have entered upon a new epoch in biology as a result of systematic and laborious observations and experiments upon heredity. New facts, worked out along independent lines of research, have so greatly changed the concept of heredity that it would hardly be recognized by those familiar only with its earlier aspects. *These facts relate to the mechanism of heredity, the phenomena of mutation and the phenomena of Mendelism.*

The vehicle of heredity, in all animals and plants, male or female, is, no longer conceived to be an indefinite "concoction," of vague and doubtful origin but rather a definite mechanism contained always within the compass of a single cell. This cell, visible, tangible and organized, is formed always as a cleavage product of another cell which was in like manner derived from still another, *omnis cellula e cellula*. It follows that the particular germ cells of any individual trace back their direct lineage to those germ cells from which the individual arose. The germ cells are related to other cells of the body which contains them as cousins are related to one another; *they are not derived from them*. In sexual generation two germ cells unite before developing into the individual; in the comparatively

uncommon asexual generation such union is dispensed with. In any case the germ-cell—ovum or spermatozoon—carries with it the hereditary characters, "signed, sealed and delivered," to the next individual.

Where does the minute germ cell get the qualities which make it develop into an individual like the parent? This question is not as easy as it was formerly supposed to be. That we inherit characters which our parents manifest, or at least because they manifest them, seems at first a truism too obvious to doubt, but it has been squarely denied by Weismann and the denial seems to rest on good grounds. Weismann and his supporters maintain that the germ cell of an individual gets its characters from the cells from which it is derived by successive cell divisions namely, the fertilized egg, just as the body gets its characters also from the fertilized egg. A developing egg, therefore, furnishes characters both to the new germ and to the body.

The essential idea in this conception of heredity may be illustrated by an analogy taken from the artificial culture of bacteria. In the ordinary culture-plates or tubes a single bacterium forms, by its growth and multiplication, a colony composed often of many millions of bacteria. The colony, sometimes an inch or more in diameter, has a shape, color, texture and many other features so characteristic for that species that these characters, rather than those of the single bacterium, are the best and sometimes the only criteria for the diagnosis of the species. If one of the bacteria of a pure culture is given suitable conditions, it will develop another colony like the first. The crucial question now is, does the bacterium derived from the first culture get its potential characters or not? Probably not; at least, the supposition is obviously unnecessary, for it is enough that this bacterium, like the rest, is a lineal descendant of the bacterium which started colony number one. Again, if, in culture number one, we could conceivably modify the bacteria in certain parts of the colony as we can modify, by training or exposure, the nervous mechanism, the muscles, or the skin in man, would this cause a bacterium taken from a remote part of

the culture to develop into a colony which would show similar modifications? This question can also, probably, be answered in the negative. The analogy between this case and that of the development of plants and animals is close. If the modifications of the brain, hand, or ear due to training and education, or the modifications of the skin, due to tanning by a tropical sun, are transmitted to the next generation, it must be because the brain, skin, etc., in some unknown way can impress the germ cells, for they do not contribute to their origin.

It has been urged, as an insuperable objection to Weisman's sweeping denial of the inheritance of acquired characters, that only by means of such inheritance can the variations necessary for progressive evolution be accounted for. This objection is cleared away by the recognition of *mutation*, the second of those general phenomena which are readjusting our ideas of heredity.

Mutation is the phenomenon of heredity wherein the offspring "inherits" certain characters distinct and different from those possessed by either parent. Isolated cases have long been known, but they have been lightly passed over as abnormal and curious "freaks" or sports. The recent systematic study of mutations, however, has already demonstrated that they are of rather common occurrence in many different kinds of animals and plants and that they include a large variety of widely different kinds of characters such as form, size, color, or toughness of texture. They also include the absence or the duplication of certain features. e. g., absence of horns in cattle and extra toes in guinea pigs and other animals. The mutations may be large and striking, or small and inconspicuous.

The cause of the mutation is to be sought apparently in the direct *modification or reorganization* of the germ itself. Consistently with this supposition, the new character is distinctly heritable; it is passed on to the next generation through the medium of the new germ cell. Mutations are in fact singularly persistent in heredity and are even declared by several recent writers to be the only variations which, even with the aid of selection, may become permanent

possessions of the race. If, as seems certain, such variations are due originally to modifications in the organization of the germ cell, we may confidently expect that experiments will show what some of the causes of these modifications are. Such experiments are already under way and have begun to yield results.

The character of germinal organization has become the cardinal biological problem of today. Direct observation upon the visible internal structure of germ cells, upon the origin of these structures, upon their unique and complex permutations in the final phases of germ formation and in the union of germs in fertilization, has already yielded results of which a generation of cytologists may justly be proud. Meanwhile the brilliant and now more or less familiar experiments of Gregor Mendel have been brought to light confirming and greatly extending the work of the cytologists. The Mendelian cross-breeding experiments consist essentially in uniting germs which bear different characters and observing the effects in the adults of the following generations when interbred.

The gist of the Mendelian inheritance can be most briefly given by the use of a single example; that of the blue Andalusian fowl. Blackness is a constant quality of a certain strain of Andalusian fowls and whiteness of another. The two characters (black and white) of the same kind (color) are therefore transmitted from generation to generation by the germ. When a black bearing and a white bearing germ are united the resulting embryo develops always into a bird with a "blue" color, that is, a "blue Andalusian." An apparent synthesis or mixing of two color characters here expresses itself in the blueness. But of the germ cells of the blue Andalusian fowl not one conveys the blue character. One half of them carry white and one half carry black, as can be shown experimentally. When, therefore, these germs unite at random with equal chances of the union of similar and of dissimilar germ cells, as is the case when the blue fowls breed together, the chicks are all three possible kinds, approximately in the proportion of 25 per cent. black, 50 per cent. blue,

and 25 per cent. white. The black bearing or white bearing quality of the germ cells was not affected by their residence among the body cells of the blue fowl; they received only the qualities which the previous germ cells possessed. The units of germ organization were combined and then separated again, like atoms in a molecule, without losing their identity. They were not dissolved, nor absorbed, nor "swamped" nor permanently blended.

The essential principle of Mendelian inheritance, here illustrated, is, as expressed by Mendel, that with respect to every unit character the gametes (germ cells male or female) of hybrids are pure. That is, while in the body the characters may be mixed, in the germ cells they are not. The significance of this comes out more clearly when several pairs of characters are under observation. When a gamete having the unit characters A.B. unites with one having a.b. the body of all the resulting individuals contain the characters A.a. B.b., yet none of the germ cells which these individuals produce contains all four characters A.a. B.b., but only two of them. These two may be, however, any two different characters which are mathematically possible, A.B., A.b., a.B., or a.b. When, two by two, these germs unite in developing an individual of the next generation there may be, among them all, new combinations formed in some of the individuals which lack entirely some of the characters present in both parent individuals. For example a definite proportion of the offspring will have the unit characters A.A.b.b. and lack utterly B. and a. The germs from such individuals will lack also B. and b. From the viewpoint of one of the grandparents, A.A.B.B., some of the posterity have entirely eliminated the character B and permanently acquired the character b in its place.

This sudden total elimination and corresponding acquisition of definite characters in definite mathematical proportion is a phenomenon new to the science of heredity. But for several years the mechanism within the germ cells which seems now to be the structural basis of the phenomenon has been known to cytologists.

The number of kinds of things which are known to behave as unit characters is rapidly increasing with the progress of new experiments and observations. The general inference which is of the greatest theoretical and practical value in this epoch-making discovery is that the germ cells seem to contain definite units of organization corresponding to definite characters in the body: that these units go in and out of most varied combinations, often, perhaps always, unaffected by the associations in which they are temporarily placed.

As far as the Mendelian inheritance is concerned, the hen comes from the egg, but the egg does not come from the hen; it comes from the previous egg.

The discovery of the mechanism of heredity and of the phenomena of mutation and Mendelism have profoundly modified and clarified our previous ideas of the causes and nature of heredity and consequently of the modus operandi of evolution, although they have of course opened up new problems. The new knowledge of heredity has already given man a *constructive* control over living nature such as no other discovery has done. The power of arbitrarily taking desirable qualities for example, from two or more different kinds of wheat and uniting them quickly and surely into any desired stable and permanent new varieties may alone increase the food production of this country as much as would the addition of a very large and fertile territory.

The increasingly convincing evidence that modifications of the characters of the individual due to training, education, habit or adaptation to various conditions of environment are not transmissible by heredity, and the practical certainty of this in case of the rapidly growing list of Mendelian unit characters, must be taken into account by everyone "who has daily occasion to make and to act on assumptions as to heredity;" by the naturalist, the breeder, the agriculturalist, the horticulturalist, and not less immediately by the educator, the philanthropist, the sociologist, the diplomat and also by those who are choosing the ancestors of their posterity.

THE MARCUS AURELIUS STATUE AND ITS PLACE IN THE HISTORY OF ART

By Henry Robinson Palmer, '90



ONE of the most famous works of ancient art is the equestrian statue of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius, which stands on the Capitoline Hill at Rome. A copy of this striking

production of an unknown artist is to find a permanent location on Lincoln Field at Brown University, thanks to the generosity and taste of the late Moses Brown Ives Goddard of the class of 1854, to whom the university is in-



MARCUS AURELIUS STATUE AT ROME

A copy of which is to be erected east of Sayles Hall on the Campus

debted also for the copy of the statue of Caesar Augustus, erected in front of Rhode Island Hall not long ago.

The statue of Marcus Aurelius is said to be the only equestrian work that has

Marcus Aurelius, who was born and educated in the home of the Annii, close by. This means that it occupied a single site from the second century of the present era to the year 1538, when the city council voted an appropriation for the "setting up of the equestrian statue of M. Antonius (sic), according to the design of Master Michelangelo, sculptor." Therefore it was transferred to the square of the capitol, where it has ever since remained, an ancient bronze upon a Renaissance base which the great master filched from the temple of Castor and Pcllux—(we do not use the word in an opprobrious sense, except as opprobrium attaches to all those, the greatest and the least, who had a hand in the destruction of the old monuments).



DONATELLO'S HORSE AND RIDER
Statue of Gattamelata at Padua

survived the repeated sacks of Rome. It stands upon a base designed by Michelangelo and is a spirited composition, from which Donatello and Verrocchio derived the inspiration for their own familiar equestrian works.

We are able to trace the history of the statue of Marcus Aurelius from the year 966, when Peter, the prefect of Rome, was executed for rebelling against Pope John XIII. He was hung by the hair from the horse, it is said; and at its feet was flung the corpse of the Anti-Pope Boniface, son of Ferruccio, in the year 974. In 1347, during the festivities attending the election of Rienzi to the tribuneship, for nearly an entire day wine was made to flow from one nostril of the horse and water from the other.

The old tradition was that the statue was removed from the Forum to the Lateran, where it stood during the Middle Ages, but Lanciani, from whom the picturesque facts just cited have been taken, is of the opinion that it belonged to the Lateran from the time of



VERROCCHIO'S STATUE
Monument to Colleoni at Venice

It is interesting to study this ancient statue in comparison with Donatello and Verrocchio's works—the two great equestrian statues of the Renaissance. Donatello's stands at Padua, Verrocchio's in Venice. They are of the same century—the fifteenth, but Donatello's is the earlier and thus becomes the first important equestrian monument since the Marcus Aurelius.

As Niccola Pisano received an impulse to higher achievements from a study of the classical sculptures of Pisa, finding his way by means of them to a more naturalistic art as well as a more artistic naturalism, so Donatello (1386-1466) discovered in the equestrian statue on the Capitoline Hill the model of his future Gattamelata at Padua. The link thus forged between the Roman sculpture of the imperial epoch and the Renaissance sculpture of the fifteenth century is direct and incontestable. In 1402, Donatello, then a youth of sixteen, went to Rome, it is said, in company with his friend Brunelleschi. Vasari's story of their journey from Florence is familiar. Ghiberti had defeated the future builder of the great dome in the contest for the baptistery gates; and Brunelleschi, honestly admitting his rival's superiority, resolved thenceforth to be a sculptor no more. With Donatello he betook himself to Rome, and there, according to the sixteenth century chronicle, the two friends delved and marvelled amid the ruins of antiquity until their money was gone and they were forced back into their original trade of goldsmith. M. Marcel Raymond scorns the tale; Donatello, he prefers to believe, did not see the eternal city until 1433; yet as Hope Rea says: "If this be so, it becomes very difficult to account for much that we find in the master's work during the years 1406-16; while a closer touch with antiquity, such as a visit to Rome would have given, offers a key to those peculiar qualities." The journey to Rome in 1433, when Donatello's patron, Cosimo de' Medici, was an exile from Florence, is undisputed, and there is no reason to doubt his occasional visits in the intervening years. Indeed, why should we not hold fast the old Vasari tradition? Mr. J. A. Symonds, indorsing Mr. Ruskin's "eloquent tirade"

against latter-day skeptics, shrewdly says: "I regard the present tendency to mistrust tradition, only because it is tradition, as in the highest sense uncritical."

However, it is enough for us to know that Donatello saw, at some time or other, the Marcus Aurelius in its bronze and marble majesty on the Capitoline Hill, and that he transcribed this quality into his own great statue at Padua, the commission for which was given him in 1451.* He bridged the centuries with this epoch-making soldier and his steed. From the high days of the empire there had been no bronze equestrian statue cast; and now, when the great stoic had been mouldering thirteen hundred years a Tuscan sculptor revived the art to celebrate the obscure captain of a provincial commune. Donatello's Gattamelata is a dignified gentleman of the old Paduan school; his horse is plain, straightforward and substantial. If the animal lacks spirit, at least he is thoroughly respectable. His hind legs are not "convincing," but he is an intelligent and friendly beast. The wonder is that Donatello, who was sixty-five in 1451, could mold so good a horse at the first attempt, and with only one ancient prototype and the riderless horses of Venice to guide him.

The second and only other important equestrian statue of the Renaissance was the one designed at Venice by Andrea Verrocchio, Donatello's most distinguished pupil. Donatello's statue, we have seen, was erected about the middle of the fifteenth century; Verrocchio perpetuated the fame of Bartolommeo Colleoni, who died a quarter-century later, in 1475. Verrocchio, like his master, was a goldsmith by trade, but like him he became, after the usual fashion of of the Renaissance, an accomplished eclectic. Symonds says he was fitted with "limited powers, a meagre manner and a prosaic mind," yet his equestrian statue at Venice marks a decided advance on Donatello's at Padua. This is due in part to Verrocchio's Florentine training and in part to the Venetian fire

*This date is used by J. A. Symonds. Hope Rea says: "Begun in 1446, this great labour was set up in 1453." Donatello was at Padua from 1444 to 1454, according to L. J. Freeman.

of his successor in the design of the work, Alessandro Leopardi. The horse and rider are instinct with vitality, and it is a cause for great regret that their undoubted influence on Verrocchio's friend Leonardo da Vinci is not visible today in a work by that master such as he contemplated. Leonardo constructed detailed designs and two models for this statue, which was to show Francesco Sforza of Milan trampling a prostrate enemy beneath his horse's feet. But all that remains to us of this priceless enterprise is Rubens's transcript from the Battle of the Standard, a mere suggestion of Leonardo's genius as applied to mounted horsemen.

If Leonardo had constructed his monument to the glory of the House of Sforza, we should have had a third great Renaissance equestrian statue,

overtopping those of his two forerunners at Padua and Venice. As it is, we may be grateful for the works we possess, isolated triumphs of their kind amid a thronging galaxy of sculptural and architectural masterpieces. Italy in the fifteenth century flowered in brick and bronze and marble. Her pulpits, domes and towers are still the pride and wonder of the race. But, strangely enough, the Tuscan genius was not turned, except in these infrequent instances, to the perpetuation of the mounted horseman in art.

Brown University should prize and cherish its copy of the Marcus Aurelius statue, the classic inspirer and guide for Donatello and Verrocchio, and through them the source and origin of equestrian memorials down to the present day.

BRUNONIA!

I

God bless our university!
Fair Freedom's fairest daughter she.
Our pledge to-day and e'er shall be:
Brunonia!

II

Where they who fled Oppression's hand
Brought skiff and shallop safe to land,
For Love and Light forever stand,
Brunonia!

III

Shall Learning be the slave of pride,
Or race or creed or aught beside?
No, not by Narragansett's tide.
Brunonia!

IV

Here may the future seasons find
The Cambridge of the free and kind,
The Oxford of the open mind,
Brunonia!

V

For what are books, unless they teach
A broader law than parties preach:
'T is "Each for all, and all for each,"
Brunonia!

THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

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By the Brown Alumni Magazine Co.

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*The Brown Alumni Monthly cannot under-
take to return manuscripts sent to it for publi-
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postage stamps.*

SCHOLARSHIPS AND SCHOLAR- SHIP

Scarcely two generations ago scholar-
ships were founded with such stipula-
tions as to morals and ability in their
beneficiaries that no man ever lived who
could honestly present himself as quali-
fied to receive one. But these scholar-
ships were nevertheless awarded an-
nually, for common sense governed
their assignment, as it would have done
if the founder himself had personally
superintended their award. The condi-
tions were interpreted rather as hopes
than as restrictions.

Scholarships were presumably de-
signed in the beginning to promote the
thing named and incidentally to make
education possible for youth of scanty
means. In most colleges today the sec-
ondary purpose is fully realized, but few
would prefer to be satisfied with their

profess

attainment of the chief purpose of the
aid thus bestowed, the promotion of
scholarship itself. Scholarships are too
often conferred and received as personal
benefits involving the primary obliga-
tion of a loan, neither party seeming
to realize that such aid is essentially an
impersonal contribution to the advance-
ment of learning for the benefit of
society.

For ourselves we should like to see a
scholarship founded with the require-
ment that an express statement be made
to each annual recipient that the one
return expected of him for the aid thus
rendered is *scholarship*,—not necessarily
rank, but academic attainments. He
should agree to devote himself while
holding the scholarship to the pursuit of
the intellectual life,—not to work for a
living (at least beyond a specified small
amount of time each day), not to make
money, not to take an absorbing part in
sport or social activities, even religious
activities, but to treat his college oppor-
tunity as a sacred intellectual trust.

We should like to see our scholarships
at Brown, as far as possible, put on this
basis, assigned distinctly as aids to
promising young men in the pursuit of
learning; and we should like to see the
names of the recipients printed each
year in the catalogue with the names of
the scholarships. There would be no
stigma involved in this, for the
emphasis would be placed upon merit
and promise and not upon pecuniary
need. On the contrary, we believe the
list would come to be regarded as one of
the university's rolls of honor. Is not
the experiment worth making?

RHODE ISLAND MEN AT BROWN

Some figures collected by a writer for
the Providence Sunday Journal should
prove of interest to Brown alumni in

all parts of the country. To what extent do Rhode Island students come to Brown? We believe no such exhaustive summary of the subject has ever been made, the writer in this instance having examined the catalogues of a large number of colleges and universities in order to reach the conclusions he announces.

He finds that approximately 65 per cent. of all the Rhode Island men who attend college anywhere are at Brown, while 62 per cent. of the college women are at Pembroke. The statistics on which he bases his findings are not complete, but as he has examined the catalogues of all the colleges that draw most heavily from Rhode Island, his figures are probably very near the facts.

Forty-six per cent. of Brown's male undergraduates come from this state, and 72 per cent. of the young women at Brown are from Rhode Island. The total number of undergraduate men

from Rhode Island is 303, while 160 come from Massachusetts. In order to compare these figures with those that show how other colleges are supported by their home constituencies, the following table will be found interesting:

New Hampshire contributes 18 per cent. of Dartmouth's students.
Massachusetts contributes 20 per cent. of Williams's students.
Massachusetts contributes 30 per cent. of Amherst's students.
New York contributes 54 per cent. of Cornell's students.
Pennsylvania contributes 71 per cent. of the Univ. of Pennsylvania's students.

The trend of those Rhode Island students who do not go to Brown is at present in the direction of Harvard and Yale. At Harvard there are 38, at Yale 19, at Amherst and Dartmouth each 7, at the University of Pennsylvania 6, at Bowdoin 3 and at Williams 2.

On the whole it seems to us that Brown has a right to be proud of the proportion it secures of the whole number of Rhode Island college students.

ON THE DEATH OF LORD KELVIN

By William Adams Slade, '98

That unseen light, known by the spectroscope,
Which sweeps beyond its red and violet rays,
Salutes his larger vision! Deathless days
Are his which with no darkness ever cope.
Yet hath he left us not in vain to grope
Along great Nature's shadowy surfaced ways
Who saw in shadows Nature's surface plays,
And gave to man a heritage of hope.
Co-laborer with Truth through life's brief night,
With humble heart, with single end and aim,
He grasped her sacred sword of seething flame
And clove the darkness, hewing paths of light,
Then took the steep ascent in her pure name,
To those high places closed to mortal sight.

TOPICS OF THE MONTH

CONSPICUOUS if not chief among the immediate needs of Brown is a new refectory or commons. In a few months the old presidential mansion on the corner of College and Prospect streets will be razed to make way for the John Hay Memorial Library, and the destruction of this building will deprive about 120 undergraduates of their regular eating place. What is the university to substitute for it?

♦ ♦ ♦

Perhaps a College Inn Perhaps a college inn would furnish the best solution of the pressing problem; President Faunce is inclined to think so. It need not be called an inn, though the NICHOLAS BROWN INN has been suggested as a taking and appropriate designation. At any rate, a building capable of accommodating 250 students is highly desirable. Two sites have been suggested one of them directly east of the Colgate Hoyt swimming pool on Lincoln Field, the other east of the Psi Upsilon chapter-house, on Manning street. The first named is more central, but the other has some advantages.

♦ ♦ ♦

In the Meantime What Shall We Do? Whatever is finally done, there is the immediate necessity of providing for the 120 students who are to be turned out from their eating place next fall. It is doubtful if the proposed new building could be erected before that time, and therefore something must be devised for the accommodation of the exiles, unless they are to be encouraged to scatter to the various boarding-houses of the neighborhood or go down town to the restaurants.

President Faunce strongly believes, and the ALUMNI MONTHLY thoroughly agrees with him, that it would be unfortunate for either of these things to

happen. The undergraduates should be kept more rather than less together. They should have a greater consciousness of their communal relations. Perhaps a nearby house can be rented for a year or two, but property-owners are naturally loth to let their property for such a purpose and for so short a time. And the problem will never be satisfactorily settled, of course, till a new commons is built.

♦ ♦ ♦

Probable Cost Of a College Inn

If a college inn is erected it should be in the colonial style, to which a majority of the college buildings more or less closely conform. The president has in mind a two-story red brick structure, with dining rooms on both floors, to cost, equipped, not far from fifty thousand dollars. This is not a good time to raise money, but the university's need is so great and so obvious that it seems as if a long pull and a strong pull and a pull all together would be of some effect. Dr. Faunce inclines to think that the requirement for this new institution approaches in importance the need of a new library building. He does not underrate the demand for the latter, but he has resolved that the undergraduate digestion must and shall be preserved.

There are not wanting those who frankly say that Brown would have been first instead of second at the New England intercollegiate meet last spring if two of her athletes had not been improperly nourished. The habit of going down town and taking a "quick lunch," and a cold one, at odd and irregular hours is not conducive to any one's physical welfare.

The Brown Union has done much to afford a wholesome outlet for the student's desire for indoor pastimes. He does not have to descend the hill in order to play billiards, pool or cards, or to smoke. Now it becomes necessary to provide a suitable and attractive place on the campus for him to take his meals.

The proposed inn would be a new rallying place for him and his comrades, and would go far toward making Brown more homelike and sociable.

Well, how shall we raise the money?



Praise for Brown Buildings Warm praise for the college and the city, architecturally considered, comes from a committee appointed by the Pittsburg chamber of commerce to attend the joint convention in Providence last fall of the National Municipal League and American Civic Association. The university was the headquarters for the sessions of the convention, and the courtesy of the college authorities, it will now be seen, has borne abundant fruit. Doubtless the sentiment of this committee is shared by many other visitors to Brown. The committee in the course of its report to the chamber of commerce says:—

"The city of Providence has been the first of American cities to achieve great results in imposing architectural effects by the grouping method and the securing of favorable locations for its most notable buildings. Stimulated, no doubt, by the success of Brown University in the fine group of buildings upon its spacious campus, Providence took advantage of an opportunity and set aside for itself land valued at \$3,000,000 for creating a civic centre, the possession of which any city in the world might envy."



Brown Dinner in Boston In order to insure the presence of Governor Charles E. Hughes, '81, of New York, the annual midwinter dinner of the Brown alumni of Boston and vicinity, which was to have been held in Boston, January 29, has been postponed to March 10. It is expected that 400 or 500 sons of Brown will be present to renew college memories and greet Governor Hughes. The secretary of the Boston association is Charles E. Clift, '97, 22 Tremont row.



GAMES PLAYED

Brown Basketball Schedule. Saturday, Jan. 4—Brown, 16; Tufts, 26, at Providence.
Saturday, Jan. 11—Brown, 39; Norwich University, 20, at Providence.

Wednesday, Jan. 15—Brown, 17; Tufts, 20, at Medford.

Thursday, Jan. 16—Brown, 9; Princeton, 27, at Providence.

Saturday, Jan. 18—Brown, 35; M. I. T., 20, at Providence.

Friday, Jan. 24—Brown, 15; Harvard, 10, at Cambridge.

Saturday, Jan. 25—Brown, 25; Wesleyan, 19, at Providence.

Wednesday, Jan. 29—Brown, 28; Colgate, 21, at Providence.

Friday, Jan. 31—Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.

GAMES TO BE PLAYED

Saturday, Feb. 1—Fordham at New York.

Wednesday, Feb. 5—Wesleyan at Middletown.

Saturday, Feb. 8—Andover at Providence.

Wednesday, Feb. 12—Manhattan at Providence.

Saturday, Feb. 15—Harvard at Providence.

Tuesday, Feb. 18—Syracuse at Providence.

Friday, Feb. 21—Troy Polytechnic at Troy.

Saturday, Feb. 22—Williams at Williamstown.

Saturday, Feb. 29—Trinity at Providence.

Wednesday, March 4—Williams at Providence.



Forward Pass Play Altered The intercollegiate football committee in session at New York, January 25, ruled as follows regarding the much-discussed forward pass:

A forward pass illegally touched goes to the opponents on the spot from which the pass was made.

Of the passer's side only the man who first legally touches the ball may thereafter recover it until it has been touched by an opponent.

If the forward pass is legally touched and then is free upon the ground and is touched by another player of the passer's side, the ball goes to the opponents on the spot where he improperly touches it.

Another restriction was made, prohibiting the defending players from holding the players of the side trying to

make the pass, as was done by Princeton in breaking up the Carlisle "Indians' " passes, and also defining the rights of the passing side in using their hands. These instructions were:

While a forward pass is in the air the players on the defensive side may not use their hands or arms on their opponents except to push them out of the way in order to get at the ball themselves.

The players of the side making the forward pass and who are eligible to receive the pass may use their hands and arms just as the players may when going down under a kick.



Other Changes in Football Rules

The committee took cognizance of Yale's failure to appear on time for the second half against Princeton. Hereafter:

The intermission shall be fifteen minutes between the halves. Three minutes before the expiration of that time the referee shall cause each team to be notified of the time. At the end of fifteen minutes he shall blow his whistle in the centre of the field. If a team fails to appear within two minutes thereafter the offended side shall put the ball in play as a first down on the offending side's 30-yard line.

A Yale-Harvard incident that occasioned a change of rule was the question that arose over the penalization of Harvard for asking the call of time in excess of the number of times allowed a team. Harvard was penalized two yards, but the rules requires that the distance to be gained and the number of the downs shall remain the same. The marking lines were moved, and it was a question whether Yale gained the required distance. As a touchdown resulted the question was a serious one. It is now decided that in such an instance the sticks shall not be moved, but the ball shall be moved either forward or back two yards, according to the side offending, and the attacking team shall have to gain to a point either two yards in front of, or two yards back of, the further stick. It was also decided that all penalties inflicted by the umpire except disqualification may be declined.

The rule referring to batting the ball forward, breach of which gave Princeton

a touchdown against the Indians, was changed. The penalty hereafter for batting the ball forward shall be the loss of the ball on the spot to the offended side, instead of the old distance penalty of twenty-five yards.



Architects Chosen For Hay Library

Following a long and careful study by Mr. Koopman, the college librarian, and Mr. Charles C. Soule of Boston, the well known library expert, of all the conditions attendant upon the proposed erection of the John Hay Memorial Library at Brown, the decision has been reached to award the contract for the design of the building to Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge of Boston, instead of instituting an open competition.

It was the original intention of the corporation's committee having the matter in charge to establish a competition among the leading architects of the country, and it had gone so far as to place the subject before prominent architects in Providence, Boston and New York. Most of the architects expressed themselves as unwilling to present competitive plans without proper remuneration, and several were opposed to any selection of architects for any public building by the method of competition.

Mr. Soule, also, regarded the competitive method as degrading to the profession, and sure to produce inferior results. He urged that plans for the interior should first be determined upon, after detailed conferences with the librarian, and that the exterior should then be planned in logical sequence. This plan has been adopted and the structure will accordingly be first of all a practical working library building. It is believed that this method of working from the interior outward, so to speak, will not interfere with the creation of satisfactory facades.



Who The Library Architects Are

Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge are the official architects for the University of Chicago and are preparing plans for the great library which is to stand as a lasting memorial to President Harper. The

firm has just completed the new library of the Harvard Law School, and at its last commencement Harvard honored Mr. Coolidge by conferring upon him the unusual degree of doctor of arts. His most conspicuous work is the Harvard Medical School in Longwood.



Fall River Alumni Meeting The annual gathering of Brown alumni and guests took place in the Quequechan Club on Friday evening, January 3, with a good number present. A departure was made from the customary formal dinner, and a lunch was served informally, followed by the addresses, selections by members of the Brown Glee Club and the reader, Mr. Burbank, and general singing. The change was in the nature of an experiment, tried this year under difficulties, but to many, if not all those present, it proved decidedly pleasing in promoting greater freedom and sociability. The singing was good and the large number that stayed till the end seemed to be en-

joying themselves thoroughly. The name of Governor Hughes of New York was frequently mentioned during the evening, and a toast was drunk to him with the hope that he may yet fill a higher office.

At the annual business meeting, held early in the evening, officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:

President—Edward A. Thurston.

Vice-President—John P. Gage.

Secretary—J. Augustus Wood.

Executive Committee—The foregoing, Jefferson Borden, A. H. Hood and Joseph W. Mackenzie.

In the absence of the president, Dr. A. I. Connell, who is recovering from an attack of pneumonia, Hon. David F. Slade presided. President Faunce was the first speaker, and there were remarks by President Wilbur of the local Harvard club, Rev. Dr. Jutten in behalf of Colgate, A. H. Wood, Hon. Andrew J. Jennings, Everett B. Durfee, Milton Reed and F. W. Greene of New Bedford.

RAH! RAH! YALE! BROWN!



THIS CARTOON GIVES THE BOSTON HERALD'S IDEA OF THE PRESENT
REPUBLICAN SITUATION

**Rocky
Mountain
Brown
Alumni**

The new year was appropriately inaugurated by the annual reunion and dinner of the Colorado

Sons of Brown, January 2, within the hospitable home of the University Club of Denver. The event witnessed the largest assembly this mile high organization has ever had. Fourteen members convened to renew allegiance to Alma Mater and to honor the popular representative of the university, Professor Nathaniel French Davis, '70.

There was an absence of Brown songs and cheers, but the five hours around the dinner table hardly sufficed for the expression by the men assembled of their veneration for old Brown, their confidence in the new Brown and the anticipated Brown of the future. Former Congressman Franklin E. Brooks, '83, the representative of the board of trustees, presided. Professor Davis, in a speech all too brief for his intensely interested hearers, outlined the present curriculum, touched upon some of the perplexing questions of administration and undergraduate policies, and gave much valuable information not suggested by any university publication. E. T. Alling, '51, spoke eloquently of the strong men who composed the faculty during his student days. Each alumnus contributed, in his individual vein, an expression of affection for Brown.

After the many Brown talks, an election of officers for 1908 resulted in the following selection: Hon. Franklin E. Brooks, '83, of Colorado Springs, president; Charles P. Bennett, '79, of Colorado Springs, secretary; C. Henry Smith, '99, of Denver, treasurer. Subjects of particular significance to the Colorado association were discussed, and steps were taken to increase its usefulness. The Brown men gathered to greet Professor Davis, in addition to those already mentioned, included: James C. Starkweather, '80, of Denver; Prof. M. C. Gile, '83, of Colorado Springs; Wm. Harris, '83, of Denver; Rev. H. W. Pinkham, '88, of Denver; Rev. James MacLaughlin, '90, of Littleton; Rev. H. E. Purinton, '94, of Denver; Professor L. F. Paull, '97, of Fort Collins; J. H. Lewis, '97, of Den-

ver; L. J. Kavanaugh, '98, of Denver, and C. A. Tarbell, '05, of Denver.

**University
Extension
Courses**

Brown is doing a notable extension work, offering eight courses of 10 lectures each in widely differing subjects. All the courses begin, at the university, in the week of February 3, the subjects, lectures, days and hours being as follows:

The Solar System.....	Mondays at 4:45
Professor Upton.	
Birds.....	Tuesdays at 4:45
Study of Specimens—Field Excursions.	
Professor Walter.	
English Composition.....	Tuesdays at 8:00
Types of Composition.	
Professor Benedict.	
Shakespeare.....	Wednesdays at 8:00
Romeo and Juliet, Henry V, Hamlet.	
Professor Crosby.	
German—Elementary Course.....	
.....	Thursdays at 8:00
Professor Crowell.	
American History.....	Wednesdays at 4:45
The Confederation and the Constitution.	
Professor MacDonald.	
Roman Life.....	Mondays at 8:00
Society Under the Empire.	
Professor Greene.	
Physical Training.....	Fridays at 8:00
In Sayles Gymnasium.	
Helen Wilbur Paine.	

Tickets for each course, \$3.50, may be obtained at the registrar's office or will be sent by mail.

For circulars or information or tickets address Professor Walter Ballou Jacobs, Brown University. Under proper conditions the work may count towards a degree. Registration for credit, \$1.50 in addition.

**Faculty
Notes**

Professor Blanchard, representing Brown at the 58th annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science held at the University of Chicago in December, read a paper before Section D. (Engineering) on "Experiments with Tar and Oil on the Highways of Rhode Island." He also attended the annual meeting of the American Society of Civil Engineers held in New York January 15 and 16.

The MONTHLY has received from

Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. a copy of "The Bailey-Manley Spelling Book," by Eliza R. Bailey, wife of Professor Bailey, and Professor John M. Manly, formerly of Brown. The work appears to be a successful attempt at grading and grouping words for purposes of instruction in spelling. Interspersed with the tables are extremely attractive literary selections, which serve not only as material for spelling, but also as entering wedges of literature into the pupil's mind.



An Echo Of 1840

In a letter written by Francis Wayland to his father, recently presented to the university, there occurs the following sentence: "We have removed to our new house and are beginning to feel settled." Since the letter is dated at Providence, May 11, 1840, this fixes the time when the president's house, at the corner of College and Prospect streets, was first occupied. It was in this same year that the old president's house, which stood exactly opposite, on the front campus, was removed to College street, below Benefit street, where it now forms part of the row of old wooden buildings, opposite the court house.



Of Interest To Delta Phi

The housewarming of the St. Elmo Club, an organization of Delta Phi fraternity men, was celebrated January 11, in the recently completed clubhouse, at 105 West Forty-third street, New York. More than 200 members of the new club were present.

The club house is a four-story brown-stone building. The interior furnishings are marked by a comfortable simplicity. The entrance hall is white, with floor and stair coverings and hangings of deep red. The lounging room, on the main floor, is fitted in brown and green. In the rear of this is the dining room, the decorations carried out in a somewhat lighter green. On the walls here are many interesting original drawings, caricatures, prints, and the like.

The floor above contains a large library, and in the rear of it a cardroom.

The library is in red, with red hangings, any suggestion of glare being obviated by a subdued lighting. Black and blue, without an ulterior suggestion, is the decorative scheme of the cardroom. Above this floor are the five sleeping rooms, each treated in a way to harmonize with the character of the furniture, and the large, low-ceiled billiard room.

The officers of the club are: L. Lafflin Kellogg, Rutgers, '70, president; Edward McVickar, Yale, '92, and James Duane Livingston, Columbia, '80, vice-presidents; Morris Douw Ferris, Columbia, '03, treasurer, and Guernsey Price, Cornell, '01, and Dr. B. Wallace Hamilton, University of Pennsylvania, secretaries.



Prizes For the German Department

Thanks to the generosity of Mr. Hermann Possner, the German department of Brown University is in the position this year to offer two prizes (of fifteen and ten dollars respectively) corresponding to the "president's premiums" for Greek, Latin and French, to those members of the freshman class who upon special examination are found to have attained the highest excellence in German.

A beginning has been made towards raising a fund for the purchase of photographs and plaster casts illustrating German works of art, churches and other famous buildings, in order to facilitate the student's comprehension of the meaning of German culture.

A German club has been organized among all interested in German, both in the university and among the friends of the university in the city. Weekly meetings have been held with informal talks on German life and literature, as well as evening meetings in which German lectures were delivered. Among the latter are: "German Arts and Crafts," by Mr. Frederick Kohlhausen of this city; "Arnold Boecklin," by Professor Hermann Kraeger, of the Academy of Fine Arts, Duesseldorf, Germany; "Goethe's Faust, Second Part," by Professor Eugen Kuhne-mann of the University of Breslau, Germany, at the time exchange professor in Harvard University.

Rhodes Scholarship Notes The whole number of Rhodes Scholars at the University of Oxford at the beginning of the October term, 1907, was 160. Of these 157 were in actual residence; three were temporarily absent on account of illness, or for purposes of special study. They are distributed among the colleges of the university as follows: Fourteen at Balliol, fourteen at Christ Church, twelve at Queen's, eleven each at New College and St. John's, ten each at Exeter, Worcester and Merton, nine at Oriel, eight at Magdalen, seven each at Hertford, University, Wadham and Trinity, six each at Brasenose and Lincoln, five at Pembroke, two each at Corpus and Jesus, one each at Keble and St. Edmund Hall.

Twenty-eight new scholars were elected and entered into residence in October, 1906. Of these, six were from Australia, eight from Canada, five from South Africa, one each from Bermuda, Jamaica, Newfoundland and New Zealand, and five from Germany. No scholars from the United States were elected for 1906.

For 1907 seventy-three scholars were elected, forty-five of whom were from the United States, eight from Canada, six from Australia, five from South Africa, five from Germany, and one each from Bermuda, Jamaica, Newfoundland and New Zealand. Three states of the American Union failed to supply qualified candidates. The three scholarships provided for Rhodesia were not taken up.

The last qualifying examination for candidates occurred on Tuesday, the 21st, and Wednesday, the 22nd of January, 1908, and was held at all centres throughout the United States, including Brown University, and in all the colonies where qualification is not obtained through the affiliation of the local universities with the University of Oxford, or by special arrangements made in the case of tropical colonies. The election of scholars is to be completed and the names of successful competitors notified to the trust before the 15th of April. Steps will then be taken by the representative of the trust at Oxford to distribute the elected scholars among the various colleges.

Each scholar is asked to furnish the trust with a list of colleges at which he wishes to enter, in the order of his preference. The authorities of each college then select from the applicants for admission those whose scholastic record and credentials seem to them most satisfactory. The number accepted by any single college is strictly limited.

Elected scholars are to present themselves at Oxford for the opening of the term in October, 1908.



Coming Brown Dinners

So far as reported, Brown alumni dinners will be held as follows: Newport, Feb. 1; Springfield, Feb. 4; Woonsocket, Feb. 7; Washington, Feb. 10; Philadelphia, Feb. 13; New York, Feb. 25; Boston, March 10.



BRUNONIANIANS FAR AND NEAR

The Alumni

AMONG THE TENNIS LEADERS

The national lawn tennis authorities announced a few days ago the American rankings for the season of 1907. J. D. E. Jones, '93, of Providence, stands thirteenth, and E. Tudor Gross, '01, of Providence, twentieth.

1858

Col. and Mrs. Robert H. I. Goddard will sail for Naples on February 18 on the Caronia for a few months abroad, a part of which will be spent with their daughter, the Marquise d'Audigne, at her home in France.

The address of Rev. L. C. Manchester has been changed from 223 Parkview avenue to 10 Parkview avenue, Lowell, Mass.

1862

Of "Christ and Buddha," by Josiah Nelson Cushing, the Watchman says: "We have no hesitation in pronouncing this the best exposition of the likenesses and contrasts of Christianity and Buddhism for the ordinary reader. Dr. Cushing is fair to Buddhism and recognizes its merits, but is clear though kind in pointing out its defects. He claims that Buddhism in a strict sense is not a religion but a pessimistic philosophy. It has no God and teaches no dependence on God or gods, but only on self. Shintoism in Japan has definitely abandoned its claim to be classed as a religion, and Confucianism, Taoism and Buddhism are also systems of philosophy and morals and not religions. Accepting this classification, the religions of mankind are reduced to Christianity, Mohammedanism, Judaism, Hinduism, Parseeism and the animistic or nature religions. Dr. Cushing was a missionary in Burma for forty years, and the eulogy by Dr. Henry M. King, printed as an introduction to this book, is discriminating and deserved."

1870

To John Brown Francis Herreshoff of New York has been awarded the Perkin medal for important scientific discovery. This is the first time the medal has been bestowed upon an American. Among Mr. Herreshoff's best known inventions are a furnace for oxidizing pyrites and a contact process for the manufacture of sulphuric acid.

1876

Eugene Pride King, M. D., has issued a brilliant one-act farce entitled "A Brother in Intellect."

1879

Dr. Samuel Le N. Caldwell has been elected president of the Town and Gown Club of Colorado Springs.

1882

Professor Walter B. Jacobs delivered an address on the old rhyme "My Book and

Heart Shall Never Part" at the annual meeting of the Rhode Island Library Association in Auburn, December 27.

1883

Professor Moses Clement Gile, head of the department of classical languages and literature of Colorado College, and in charge of Cutler Academy, the preparatory department of the college, is on leave of absence for a year, and started early in January for a trip to Palestine and the shores of the Mediterranean. After his return he will confine himself entirely to college work.

Governor E. C. Stokes of New Jersey retired from office in January after a successful three years' term, the state constitution forbidding a governor's immediate re-election. The newspaper comment on Mr. Stokes is highly favorable. The Philadelphia Press says: "Governor Stokes's final message recapitulates many of the wise suggestions of his previous messages and shows what progress has been already made in giving them effect. He makes many recommendations, but he leaves to his successor to present the vital issues which were uppermost in the late campaign. The state has manifestly been in good hands during Governor Stokes's administration, and, like the faithful servant in the parable, whose example he cites, he has multiplied the talent given to his care."

The Jersey City Journal says of Governor Stoke's message that it "is a statesmanlike document that will command a high place among our State papers. It is worthy of a Governor whose administration has been a pronounced success."

1884

Manton B. Metcalf, president of the Essex County Country Club, has been appointed a member of the board of police commissioners at Orange, N. J. His term is to run for four years. Mr. Metcalf is a brother of Stephen O. Metcalf, '78, and Jesse H. Metcalf of Providence, and formerly lived in this city. The appointment, which was made by Mayor Shoenthal, was unanimously confirmed by the common council at its organization meeting.

1885

Norman S. Dike, county judge of Kings County, Brooklyn, N. Y., has closed his law office in Montague street, Brooklyn. His address in future will be County Court, County Court House, Brooklyn.

1887

Representative Joseph Walker of Brookline has announced his candidacy for the position of speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives next year. The Boston Globe says: "Representative Walker and his friends are very much in earnest. The Brookline man said yesterday afternoon that the contest, if there was to be one, and he assumed there was, was on in every sense of

the word. 'My friends and myself have been active, as former candidates have been. I have the signed promises of support of more than 100 members of the house,' he said. 'and there are 15 or 20 others who have given me their verbal promise of support. These did not care to sign anything like a pledge of support.'"

Hon. Frank Sigel Dietrich has just been confirmed as judge of the United States Court in Idaho and will take up his residence in Boise City.

1889

Herbert A. Rice of Pawtucket has joined the legal staff of the Rhode Island Company as special counsel.

1890

The foreign address of Edwin Collins Frost will be care Banca Commerciale Italiano, Naples, Italy.

J. Geoffrey McMurray is now practicing law in Reno, Nev.

1891

It is now Sir Thomas F. I. McDonnell—at least in Sweden. For courtesies shown in entertaining Prince Wilhelm and Baron Lagercrantz, envoy extraordinary from the court of

hood upon Mr. McDonnell was one of the last official acts performed by King Oscar. One other American, Mr. Melville E. Stone, president of the Associated Press, has been similarly honored, as have four Americans of Swedish blood. Sir Thomas was a member of the Brown 'varsity nine while in college, and has practiced law in Providence for a number of years.

A movement is on foot among the alumni and students of the University of Iowa to request the board of regents to retain Professor Elmer A. Wilcox of the college of law at an increased salary. Professor Wilcox tendered his resignation last summer, but at the solicitation of the regents he consented to remain this year. The sentiment among graduates and undergraduates is said to be unanimous that the college of law cannot afford to lose him.

Rev. Gerald Birney Smith, professor of systematic theology in the University of Chicago, was the speaker at the vesper services at Brown on the afternoon of January 15. The subject of his sermon was "The New Theology," the text being from I Peter 2: 16, "As free and not using your liberty for a cloak of maliciousness, but as the servants of God." On Thursday afternoon he lectured before the Providence Biblical Institute on "Significant Tendencies in Modern Religious Thought."

1891, 1892 and 1901

At the annual meeting of Adelphi Lodge, No. 33, A. F. and A. M., E. Tudor Gross, '01, was elected master; James A. Pirce, '92, senior warden; and Frank D. Lisle, '91, junior warden.

1893

At a special meeting of the Des Moines Fire Insurance company, held recently, George G. Hunter was elected president. Mr. Hunter for the greater part of the present year has been in charge of the loss and loan departments of the company's business. Prior to his connection with the Des Moines Fire Insurance company he was manager and chief owner of the Northwestern Banker of Des Moines, a successful financial journal of the Northwest. He has also been interested in several Iowa banks, and for several years was business manager of the Underwriters' Review, in which capacity he became acquainted with insurance men and insurance interests.

Professor Frederic P. Gorham has been elected by the senate as a member of the commission of the Rhode Island State Sanatorium.

1894

Frank E. Lakey has resigned his position as assistant in the English high school of Providence to accept a position in the English high school, Boston. He spoke before the National Business Teachers' Association on the evening of December 28, on "What shall we do with the students who come to us without sufficient previous education?"

At the opening of the city council, Providence, Edwin Knowles assumed his duties as member of the city government.



T. F. I. McDONNELL, '91

Sweden, last summer, while they were in Rhode Island, Thomas F. I. McDonnell of Providence has been knighted by order of the late King Oscar. The decoration of the Order of Vasa was conferred upon Mr. McDonnell late in January by B. G. A. Rosentwist, Swedish vice consul for New England. The order of Vasa of which Sir Thomas is now a Knight, is an order of Swedish royalty established a hundred years or more ago by the Vasa family. The conferring of knight-

1896

Frank E. Smith ("Big Smith" of football fame) is now with the corporation counsel of the city of New York, in the Hall of Records.

Arthur Deerin Call, principal of one of the Hartford, Conn., schools is giving an interesting course of ten lectures before the Second North School District of Hartford, on the "Various Leaders of the World." The series includes lectures on Buddha, Socrates, Charlemagne, St. Francis of Assisi, Leonardo de Vinci, Giordano Bruno, Goethe, Lincoln, Darwin and Emerson.

J. F. Smith, after seven years service at the Rangoon Baptist College, Rangoon, Burma, is now in this country on furlough, and pursuing courses in Sanskrit and Anglo Saxon at Yale. His address is Silver Lane, Conn.

John S. Murdock has been appointed a member of the commission to revise the state banking laws of Rhode Island. Mr. Murdock's home address is now 89 Keene street, Providence.

1897

William H. Thornley, Jr., has been appointed a member of the commission to revise the Rhode Island state banking laws.

John Harrington Cox, professor in English philology in West Virginia University, has issued a prospectus of his lectures for institutes, chataquas and commencements. The list includes lectures on literature in the primary and grammar grades, language, pedagogy, nature as tuition, literature and the meaning of life, and a number of individual lectures.

Professor Cox received his master's degree from Harvard in 1900, and after a year as professor at the University of North Dakota, in 1902, he went to the West Virginia University as instructor in English philology. The following year he was made associate professor and in 1904 professor.

J. H. Lewis is with the Denver office of the Colorado and Southern railroad company.

1898

Luke J. Kavanaugh, while a member of the staff of the Denver Republican, has taken a law course at the University of Denver. He will take the next Colorado examinations for admission to the bar.

William Lauder, who coached the Williams baseball team last year, has been re-engaged for the coming season. Mr. Lauder played third base on the Brown team and since leaving college has played on the Philadelphia and New York National league nines.

1899

At the opening of the city government, Providence, Irving O. Hunt assumed his duties as a member of the common council.

Rev. Ralph E. Story resigned his pastorate of the Baptist church in Holden, Mass., to accept that of the church in Pendleton, Ore., where he assumed his duties in December.

Several of the more important college football games played in Colorado during the autumn were refereed by C. Henry Smith.

1900

Earl A. Smith, admitted to the bar in 1900, is in the legal department of the Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, New York. His house address is the Burnside, 510 West 152d street.

H. J. Hall on December 11 entered upon his duties as superintendent of schools at Sanford, Me.

1901

Franklin H. Arnold is in the banking department of the Brooklyn office of the Title Guarantee and Trust company, Montague street, Brooklyn.

Berton L. Maxfield, after returning from teaching in the Philippines, studied law in Brooklyn and last June was admitted to the New York bar. He is now practicing law in the office of Gilbert Elliott, at 44 Court street, Brooklyn. His home residence is 1442 Pacific street.

Irving L. Woodman is engaged in the practice of law in the office of Edward M. Grout and Paul Grout at 111 Broadway, New York city. For the past two years Mr. Woodman has been instructor in mathematics at Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn. In June, 1906, he completed his law studies at the New York Law School and was admitted to the bar, but he did not enter upon the practice of law until October, 1907. Mr. Woodman has conducted Camp Wildmere, a camp for boys for a number of years, and last year moved it to Long Lake, Harrison, Me., where he has purchased land, erected buildings and located the camp permanently.

Earl N. Manchester of the university library has been elected secretary of the Rhode Island Library Association.

Howard A. Coffin is with the Cement and Construction Company, and is located at Alsen, N. Y.

1902

The business address of Howard D. Briggs is 7 Central avenue, Newark, N. J.

1903

James L. Gartland, associate editor of the Motor Field, has been selected to write a critical review of the 1907 football season in the Rocky Mountain region for the Official Guide.

Frederick M. Kinsley is assistant superintendent of the National Screw and Tack company of Cleveland, Ohio, of which Roy H. Smith, '01, is superintendent.

1904

The address of Arthur L. Young is Uxbridge, Mass.

1904

Charles Fowler Fields was graduated from Rochester Theological Seminary last May with the degree of D. B., and was ordained pastor of the First Baptist church of Hoboken, N. J., on September 24. His address is 1038 Garden street, Hoboken, N. J.

Alpha F. Leonard is principal of the Me-gunticook high school, Camden, Me. For

two years Mr. Leonard was sub-master in the high school at Weymouth, Mass., and for one year principal of the Union high school of Bath, Me.

L. W. Jutten is a member of the Los Angeles law firm of Lawler, Allen, Van Dyke and Jutten. In the recent prosecution of the Santa Fe railroad for retarding in which a fine of \$330,000 was imposed, he assisted his partner Mr. Lawler, who is United States attorney in California.

Allen W. Milliken graduated from Harvard Law School last June, and is practising law with his father in New Bedford, Mass.

William Hoffman is a member of the staff of the Providence Sunday Tribune.

1905

The following members of the class of 1905 were present at an informal supper held at the Hotel Vesuvio, on December 28: Hutchison, Kettner, Wells, C. L. Robinson, Meader, Camfield, Palmer, Lewis, Butler, Waters, Mahoney, Doughty, A. A. Howard, McGough, Drohan, Spicer, Broomhead, Barney, Brooks, Howlett, F. E. Marble, Towne, Pouliot, Gessner, Walker, Townsend, Douglass, Millard, Davidson. Toastmaster Spicer called upon McGough, Hutchison, Meader, Lewis and Butler, for toasts. Considerable enthusiasm was shown at the prospects for the triennial celebration in June, most of those named having pledged themselves to be present on commencement day. Ralph D. Kettner of the triennial celebration committee arranged for the supper.

Edward Everett Harkness is with the New York Telephone Co., at 25 Dey street, New York city. His address is 122 State street, Brooklyn.

The home address of Frank C. Hulse is 839 Union street, Schenectady, N. Y.

A three years' scholarship, which will include study at the American Academy of Architecture in Rome, with all travelling expenses paid, in that country and in Greece, and an annual income of \$1,000, has been awarded to Ernest Farnum Lewis. Mr. Lewis is a native of Providence, and studied art at the Rhode Island School of Design and under his cousin, Cyrus Farrum of Providence. After graduation from Brown he entered the architectural department of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, graduating last June with the highest honors. The scholarship awarded him is a new one established by the American Institute of Architects, with headquarters in New York, and is considered one of the most valuable of American scholarships. A thesis which he prepared upon graduation at M. I. T., upon the subject, "A Design For a Casino at a Fashionable Watering Place" is the one piece of work, more than any other, which secured the scholarship for him. Mr. Lewis sailed on January 11 for the Mediterranean.

1906

Oscar Rackle, captain of the Brown '06 Basketball Team, is to have charge of the basketball team which will represent Providence

in the new professional basketball league.

Charles Sawyer Shinn, who received his master's degree last June, is instructor in English at the Episcopal Academy, Philadelphia, Penn.

William W. Burton is with the Saylesville Bleacheries, Saylesville, R. I.

Chester L. Hayward is with the Brooklyn Subway Construction Co. His address is 122 State street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Rhys Powell is teaching at Mount Pleasant Academy, Ossining, N. Y.

John Harrison Joyce in October resigned his position with the Providence branch of the Standard Oil Co., and has removed to Riverside, Cal., where he is associated with the California Citrus Union.

Percy Shires is taking graduate work at the university and at the same time is with the Providence Tribune, engaged in reportorial work.

Horace E. Chandler is at present instructor in mechanics and structural design at Cornell University. His address is 209 Huestis street, Ithaca, N. Y.

1907

The address of Archie D. Brown is 2413 83d street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

William O. Devoll is a reporter for the New Bedford Standard. His home address is 549 County street, New Bedford, Mass.

Leonard Simmons Little is chemist for the United States Finishing Co. of Apponaug, R. I. His home address is 16 Oak street, Providence.

William P. Burnham is with Hapgoods, in their New York office.

Dwight W. Robinson is with Luce's Press Clipping Bureau, Boston. He lives at 36 Hewes street, Dorchester, Mass.

It is announced that Raymond F. Tift will be retained by the New York American baseball team.

The Alumnae

1896

The home address of Mrs. John S. Murdock has been changed to 89 Keene street, Providence.

1902

Myrtis Alida Milliken has accepted a position as private secretary to Rev. E. A. Hanley, recently installed as pastor of the First Baptist church of Providence.

The address of Mrs. Howard Aldridge Coffin is Aiken, N. Y.

Engagements

The engagement of Joseph Waite Ince, '02, to Miss Martha Louise Welch of Montreal has been announced.

The engagement of William Granville Meader, '05, to Miss Zerrie Fitz Randolph Huntsman, '07, has recently been announced.

The engagement of Charles Sawyer Shinn, '06, to Miss Leslie W. Torrey of Lakehurst, N. J., has recently been announced.

Marriages

At Devonbrink, Tarrytown, N. Y., the home of the bride's parents, occurred the marriage of Dr. Alfred S. Taylor, '91, to Miss Lucy E. Weeks. The bride was attended by Mrs. Katharine Pitcher, as matron of honor, and by Miss McGregor of Utica, Miss Katharine Wells of Cambridge, and Miss Edith Jackson of Providence as bridesmaids. The best man was W. Stanton Howard and the ushers were Thomas H. Rothwell, Dr. F. S. Meara, Dr. W. R. Williams, and John Hazen. Dr. and Mrs. Taylor will reside at 157 West 57th St., New York City.

On Wednesday, December 25, 1907, at Gloversville, N. Y., occurred the marriage of Frank Clifton Hulse, '05, to Miss Clemence Whitney. Mr. and Mrs. Hulse will be at home after January 20, at 839 Union street, Schenectady, N. Y.

Births

Born at Providence on December 15, 1907, to Merrick Lyon Goff, '91, and Alice Luther Goff, a daughter, Virginia Goff.

Born at Columbia, Mo., on December 23, 1907, to Helen Louise Bliss Emerson, '00, and Frederick V. Emerson, a daughter, Mary Carpenter Emerson.

Born at Providence on Monday, December 30, 1907, to Dr. Augustus Woodbury Calder, '91, and Sarah Senter Allen Calder, a son, Augustus Woodbury Calder, Jr.

Born at Oregon City, Ore., on Friday, January 3, 1908, to Rev. John M. Linden, '01, and Mrs. Linden, a daughter.

Born at Cleveland, Ohio, on January 4, 1908, to Roy Harmon Smith, '01, and Jessie Munro Smith, a daughter, Martha Barret Smith.

Born on January 12, 1908, to Ralph B. Harris, '97, and Mrs. Harris, a daughter.

Born at Providence, on Wednesday, January 15, 1908, to Professor Edmund Burke Delabarre, ex.'87, and Dorothy Cotton Delabarre, ex.'08, a daughter, Maria Elizabeth Delabarre.

Deaths

EDWARD HICKS MAGILL, LL. D., 1852.

Edward Hicks Magill, formerly president of Swarthmore College, and a member of the class of 1852, died at his home in New York City on December 10, 1907, aged eighty-two years, two months and fifteen days. He was the son of Jonathan P. and Mary W. Magill and was born in Solebury, Bucks Co., Penn., September 24, 1825. Dr. Magill had little opportunity to gain a classical education but by hard work and perseverance he was finally able to complete his preparation for college, attending Westtown Boarding School and Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Mass. In 1850 he entered Yale College but the following year came to Brown attracted by Dr. Way-

land's reputation for broad scholarship and advanced educational ideas, and in 1852 was graduated with the degree of A. B. In 1855, after three years of graduate study, he received the degree of A. M.

Upon his graduation from Brown he was made principal of the classical department of the Providence High School. This position he held until 1859, when he became sub-master of the Boston Latin School, where he taught until 1867. From 1869 to 1871 he was principal of the preparatory department of Swarthmore College and in 1871 was made president of Swarthmore College holding this office until 1889. After this he continued his connection with the college as professor of French



EDWARD HICKS MAGILL, LL. D., 1852

Language and Literature until 1901 when he was made professor *emeritus*.

Dr. Magill is the author of several publications: "First Lessons in French," "French Grammar," "Key to French Grammar," "Introductory French Reader," "French Prose and Poetry," "Reading French Grammar," "Modern French Series," 4 vols., "Coeducation of the Sexes," "Method of Teaching Modern Languages," "History of Education in the Religious Society of Friends" and "Sixty-five Years in the Life of a Teacher," published in 1905 and now in its second edition. Dr. Magill had also been engaged in compiling biographical data for a general catalogue of Swarthmore College.

In 1852 he married Miss Ann Beans by whom he had five children: Helen Magill, wife of former ambassador Andrew J. White, Eudora Magill, Beatrice Magill, Gertrude B. Magill and Marian Magill Jenkins. In 1902 he married Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth (Sutton) Garder, who survives him.

In 1884 Haverford College conferred upon him the degree of LL. D.

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VOL. VIII

MARCH, 1908

NO. 8

BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY.



THE FRONT CAMPUS

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THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

VOL. VIII

PROVIDENCE, R. I., MARCH, 1908

No. 8

WHY SHOULD THE CHARTER BE CHANGED?

A Fair Answer to a Fair Question

*The beckoning light from freedom's guiding star
Leads on where new horizons stretch afar*

By Robert P. Brown, '71

WHEN a change is proposed in the charter limitations of a university, it must be conceded that the burden of proof lies with the advocates of such a change, to indicate its probable utility and beneficial results and to show by a fair preponderance of evi-

dence and of convincing argument that the sought for change is both desirable and desired. It may be well to consider first the two objections to a change of Brown's charter which have some weight. The first of these is the "laissez faire" feeling of those who say that the charter is an ancient and valuable



THE FRONT CAMPUS

asset of the university, too revered to be altered and too precious to be tampered with. In reply to this, is it not fair to ask, is it more ancient or revered or important than the constitution of these United States, and yet this constitution has been amended some fifteen times and doubtless will be amended again whenever the people demand it. This inviolability of Brown's charter loses force when it is recalled that public opinion wrought its amendment in 1863, so that a professor in the college might not hold houses and lands and vast estates and violate public obligations and social requirements by not paying any tax upon it. The charter like the constitution can and should be amended whenever the best interests of all may be surely served thereby.

The second objection is that the proposed elimination of sectarian tests in the charter of Brown may alienate the support of certain prominent Baptists and possibly endanger further financial aid from one or more of them. To this it may be answered that no prejudice against the Baptists is brought into play in the proposed abolition of the charter tests. They will still hold an overwhelming overweight in the control of the university and if any denomination is to predominate in the corporation in the future, all feel that it is best it should be the traditional Baptist. Much is due to the Baptists in the past and much will be awarded to them in the future, but let no sectarian bigotry enter into the settlement of this question and if the progress of the university be tied up to any interest, it is best that the golden cord be loosed in order that the breath of freedom may enter in.

It is asked by many a fair-minded alumnus, what are the benefits to be expected from the proposed change in the charter? In reply it may be said that the object of this effort is certainly not to call a great throng of students to Brown nor to make a bid for outside financial help. It is not sought to increase her stature one cubit, but to amplify her soul up to the full limit of the stature.

The practical benefits then are to be considered, namely, what may come from the alumni body, what from the state, and what from the nation, to make

an ideal and beloved alma mater? It is perfectly safe to say that, among the graduates of Brown, the doing away with all religious tests in the governing and teaching forces of the university would make the most profound impression; it would energize their dormant interest and enlist their most enthusiastic and active support. The complaint that they do not have that absolute loyalty that other institutions find in their alumni would be no more heard, for the rallying call of a new ideal, the broader, freer government of their university, would stir them to their best and send grudge and whim and complaint to the clarifying winds. The respect, the affection and the softened memories of their alma mater would spring from ashy embers into a leaping flame of admiration and support. Instead of the effervescent hilarity of commencement quickly dying out, we should have that everyday thinking and doing for the university among our alumni which she needs for her permanent support. They would be eager to send the best young men of their acquaintance to Brown, for there would no longer be need to argue that Brown is not a Baptist college, leaving the hearer still unconvinced, but only to urge that it is a cultured seat of learning, where honor and probity and gentlemen prevail, where a flunk is honorable beside a dastard lie and where defeat is acceptable beside a mucker trick. Those who sit so high in authority that they cannot quite get their ear close to the prophetic whispering from the ground do not perhaps wholly appreciate the feelings of a large part of the alumni so well as some who humbly serve as groundlings. The clearing winds of modern thought are bearing us towards academic freedom, and no university has suffered loss from the removal of its sectarian fetters. The removal of ancient restrictions is a powerful stimulant to American student bodies, who have a passionate love of liberty, rising even to the sentiment of the poet:

"I love the wind when it spurns control
For it suits my own bond-hating soul."

Perhaps the most apparent and effective result of the change, among the alumni, will be that it gives to them the

open door. Remove the sectarian tests from the charter and every position at Brown from president down is open to their competing effort. The corporation can then say, prove your ability, your character and loyalty and an unimpeded way stands open before you to every place, high or low, that the university can give.

If the proposed broadening of the charter will produce among the alumni a more complete unity, an enhanced respect, a more ardent affection, the stimulus of opportunity and a pride in their enfranchisement, who can gainsay the great and enduring benefit to our alma mater?

With regard to the state of Rhode Island, Brown is its only university and should have its united and earnest support. Do you find this to be the case? Now and again crops out that feeling of cold criticism or of suspicion that the university is a sectarian institution and its management too little representative; a low note of estrangement from the active workers of the state is often discerned. What does this mean? It indicates that the position of Brown in the state is somewhat equivocal. Whatever may be our inside knowledge and belief, the only way to prove convincingly to the people of Rhode Island that Brown is unsectarian is to make it so; they are disinclined to accept theories, they want facts. When the educational compact of Brown stands on the same high platform as the social compact of Rhode Island's founder, then the people will follow her lead and she may in the future be able to say, "L'Etat c'est moi."

The beneficent efforts of freeing Brown from compulsory denominationalism when announced throughout the country would be apparent to anyone. Especially in the great western region of state universities where sectarianism is non-existent the view that Brown is dominated by any one interest or sect would no longer be tenable, and men of varying beliefs would be attracted by the new beacon light of freedom shining over Narragansett bay. Certainly the approbation and applause of the broad-minded and enlightened men and women of this country would be an untold benefit to Brown and would send many

notable students, both Baptist and otherwise, "as pilgrims devout to the shrine of old Brown."

VOX ALUMNORUM

The following circular letter was recently sent to a few representative graduates of the university without regard to their sectarian affiliations, and in many or most cases without knowledge of these affiliations:

DEAR SIR:

The Brown Alumni Monthly is addressing a few representative graduates of the university for the purpose of obtaining their views on the proposed amendment to the charter, the purpose of which amendment is to eliminate all sectarian requirements in connection with the university government.

Will you kindly give us your views in regard to the advantages and disadvantages which may naturally be expected from amending the charter in this manner? Would Brown's best interests be served by the change? We ask you to write us briefly your ideas on the subject, in order that all the various opinions thus collected may be laid before the alumni and every phase of the question intelligently considered.

We enclose a stamped and addressed envelope for your reply. Thanking you in advance, we remain

Yours sincerely,

THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY.

The purpose of the letter was to elicit a discussion of all phases of the question for and against the proposed charter amendment, and with the idea in mind of canvassing the whole alumni body later.

Of 43 replies thus far received, 6 oppose a change, 4 are non-committal or indecisive and 33 are in favor of a change.

It should be understood that all members of the corporation were omitted from the list of those to whom the circular was sent, because they are the jury upon whom the final decision rests. An attempt was made to select the list impartially, so as to secure opinions from well-known alumni in all walks of life.

Whether or not the replies as here printed are regarded as typical or authoritative, at least they will prove interesting to every graduate and friend of Brown.

AGAINST A CHANGE

Rev. G. H. Miner, '68, Baptist minister,
Mystic, Conn.

"I have no convictions on the question. I have an opinion that nothing would be gained by a change, and that there is no demand for elimination."

Rev. J. K. Wilson, '73, editor *Zion's Advocate*,
Portland, Maine.

"To demand the surrender of denominational control of the college at this stage of its history is virtually to rob the denomination with which it has stood affiliated of the prestige of its honored past and the glory of its broadening future. The circumstances under which the demand is made are of such nature as inevitably to suggest the thought of pecuniary reward for compliance therewith. It would be exceedingly difficult to convince the world that the change was wholly disinterested. The dignity of Brown University suffers at even the suggestion that it yield principles for which it has stood in even the slightest degree, for the sake of gain. If the university is ever to leave its present fields and go out into broader pastures, it must not go out through Treasury Gates."

A. L. Abbott, '84, attorney at law, St. Louis,
Mo.

"I do not believe that Brown's best interests would be served by the proposed change. I believe that the natural inference would be that the change had been made solely and entirely for the purpose of enabling the members of the faculty to participate in the benefits of the Carnegie fund."

Hon. E. C. Stokes, '83, ex-governor of New
Jersey, Trenton.

"I am entirely satisfied with the old

Brown charter as now constituted so far as any sectarianism is concerned. The institution has done magnificent work and I never heard that the sectarian provisions in her charter ever proved a detriment to her advancement or to the scholarship of her students. 'Innovation is not always reform.' I see no reason for the change."

Crawford Hill, '85, president Denver Republican Publishing Co.

"If the intent of such a proposed change is to secure larger bequests or endowments, I would unhesitatingly pronounce against it, and I suppose that is the actuating motive. So far as I know, the selection of a college is not dependent upon its religious professions to any great extent, but upon other considerations. Brown is a sectarian college and has prospered, and is looked upon with pride by the whole Baptist denomination. By secularizing it the enthusiasm of that large body may be diminished or estranged, with no compensating advantages. I think the proposed change is undesirable and without merit."

Professor C. H. Forbes, '90, Andover Academy

"I trust that Brown University will continue to sail under its time-honored colors and its well baptised masters, with its hospitable cabins filled with emigrants from every religious land, and bound for its old but enlarging port of culture. I do not care what my teachers believe, provided they believe something and do not insist on my believing it. And when a corporation acts on this opinion, as ours does and must, it is good enough for me. It is one of the rare sort that has a soul. Let it keep it."

IN FAVOR OF A CHANGE

Hon. S. C. Eastman, '57, Concord, N. H.,
ex-president of the Associated Alumni.

"The charter would not now be drawn as it was when it was granted. Conditions have greatly changed. The Quakers

have practically disappeared and other denominations of importance have gained a prominent place in our community. It would be more in accord with the spirit of the times if the re-

strictions which have ceased to be in harmony therewith should be removed. The present charter compels the trustees to ignore the spirit and perhaps the letter of the charter even when they attempt to comply with its terms. This burden should not be placed upon them. The predominance of the Baptists can be kept up as long as they desire it, even if the charter is amended as proposed. In fact there would be nothing to prevent all the trustees being Baptists if they so desired it. Therefore no injustice will be done to that religious body by an amendment. I approve of the proposed change."

Rev. J. DeW. Perry, '60, rector Calvary (Episcopal) Church, Germantown, Penn.

"I rejoice in the present tendency to minimize denominational differences and distinctions and to extend and emphasize the common ground on which all Christians can meet and stand together. To my mind denominationalism implies limitation. Accordingly both for the interests of liberal education and for the furtherance of Christian unity and cooperation, I would welcome the elimination of denominational restrictions from the charter and administration of the university."

Rear Admiral T. T. Caswell, '61, U. S. A. retired, (son of President Caswell of Brown.)

"For some time past this subject has been a matter of consideration with me, and I have come to the conclusion that this change should be made. I could hardly be the son of my father and not hold in the highest regard the men who laid the foundations of this institution and who by their wisdom and zeal carried it through its early struggles. At that time its close affiliation to the denomination which then needed an educational centre under its own control was doubtless necessary. But in my judgment that day has passed and Brown University should take its stand with the large universities of our time unfettered by any sectarian influences. Several times when I have been urging friends or acquaintances of my own to send their sons to Brown, assuring them that no better education with which to commence life's work could be obtained. I have been practically silenced by the rejoinder—'Oh! but that is a strictly

Baptist college'—and no explanation on my part of the freedom of religious thought there could remove their belief to the contrary. I trust that I have not made my reply too long, and assure you of my deep interest in all that pertains to the growth and honor of our Alma Mater."

Hon. E. O. Brown, '67, justice appellate court, Chicago, Ill.

"I am very much in favor of the proposed amendment. I was one of those who tried unsuccessfully thirty years or more ago to get the associated alumni to recommend and urge it. My view of the matter is that at the time the college was founded, the idea of an institution of learning the government of which should be entirely disjoined from religious bodies was unknown. The nearest approach to making it an 'unsectarian' institution thought to be possible, was the plan adopted of dividing its government among the different religious bodies in Rhode Island in proportion to their then existing strength. The general idea can be better carried out now by making its government undenominational and secular—abolishing all ecclesiastical tests and discriminations. I think the university would gain in breadth, strength and influence if other courses were adopted."

Rev. W. H. Lyon, '68, minister First (Unitarian) Church, Brookline, Mass.

"I am strongly in favor of the proposed amendment to the charter eliminating all sectarian requirements in connection with the university government. First, because the sectarian college is no longer needed. It did a good work when it was the only kind of college to be had, and was useful as a nursery for the divinity schools which it was supposed to feed. The furnishing of ministers is now a very small part of the work of any college and it seems an anachronism to base the college organization upon such a purpose. Secondly, because Brown is not getting even the benefit of being a sectarian college, since it is not the ward of any one religious body, but, of four denominations, neither of which feels, therefore, a special responsibility for its welfare. Thirdly, because, by being thus neither the ward of a single sect nor in the

care of its alumni, it loses the opportunity it might otherwise have in the fact that it is the only college in a small but wealthy state and located in a city which is said to be the richest per capita in the country, a community of culture and enterprise, and abounding in alumni."

Francis Lawton, '69, attorney, New York.

"Times change and we change with them. The enormous growth of Brown's particular community and of the country generally has made a vast alteration in the relations of the college and the denomination. In my class of 1869, out of forty-four students, 26 at one time or the other contemplated entering the Baptist ministry. It is safe to say that so large a proportion could not now be found in any class. From a purely business point of view, the argument seems all in favor of the change. I have, myself, known a number of men who seem to be exactly fitted for trustees of Brown and full of zeal and enthusiasm for the work who were barred by the fact that that there were few or no places in the board of trustees allotted to the denomination to which they belonged. Anything that bars good men from the service of the college harms it. Professor Lincoln was fond of applying to a college the lines:

"What constitutes a state? (that is a college)
Men, high minded men,
With powers as far above dull brutes endued
In forest, brake or den
As beasts excel cold rocks and brambles rude.
Men who their duties know, but know their
rights
And knowing, dare maintain."

"Good men, he would say, are what we want. Good men for officers; good men for students. No one would claim that the Baptist denomination contains twenty-two thirty-sixths of all the right kind of men for trustees there are in the world, and the Methodists and Unitarians, for instance, not any. There would seem to be about as much reason in restricting the majority of the trustees to one denomination as there was in the position of a clergyman who, after the Johnstown flood, wrote to the committee in charge of the arrangements that his church would take charge of and bring up three of the little children who were left fatherless and motherless by the

disaster, but after expressing in his letter the deep sympathy of himself and his congregation for the bereft ones, he added, 'Let them be Baptist orphans.'

"And yet, though the logic of the argument appears to be all on one side, still the most careful deliberation is needed, for the question is a large and important one. It is to be remembered that education has never had any allies so valuable as religious organizations, either in the dark ages or since."

J. M. Duane, '72, banker, New York city.

"So far as I can judge, there has been but little, if any, sectarian bias in the college for many years past. I therefore think the charter could with consistency be so amended (due regard being paid to the sensibilities of members of the denomination with which Brown has been long historically associated) as to square with the facts. The restrictions in the selection of a president are, it seems to me, of real detriment to the welfare of the college and should be removed or modified."

Rev. C. B. Elder, '72, minister Church of the Unity, Worcester, Mass.

"I believe Brown's best interests will be served by so amending the charter that all sectarian tests will be abolished.

(1) It will put Brown in accord with the age which, as illustrated in such institutions as Harvard, Yale and Princeton, forbids any doctrinal test to determine fitness for teaching.

(2) It will bring Brown under the conditions which permits her professors and teachers to share in the Carnegie fund. I find no reason in a sentimental objection to a change coming from this very consideration. Why should not her worthy professors and teachers, who have given the best years of their lives to the service of the college and so of the state, be placed in such a situation that they may share in this noble benefaction? If this be mercenary, then I am not ashamed of it.

(3) It will tend directly to intellectual and moral honesty."

Rev. E. W. Babcock, '74, rector Holy Cross (Episcopal) Church, Troy, N. Y., and president Brown Alumni Association of Albany and Vicinity.

"My earnest hope is that, in the early future, Brown will become less of a

denominational college, and more of a national (unsectarian) university; thus lengthening her cords, as well as strengthening her stakes in the field of education."

F. L. Young, '74, manufacturer, Boston.

"By all means change. The old conditions are a detriment to the welfare of the college. Let us have the college strictly non-sectarian and have the best man available for president or any other position without this old hide-bound condition. Let the grand old institution get into line with modern conditions."

W. C. Joslin, '76, teacher, Bethlehem (Penn.) Preparatory School.

"I believe in the proposed amendment. It will not lessen the loyalty of the Baptists. It will recognize the zeal and friendship of that great body, not Baptists, who have done so much for Brown in the past and who are ready to do still more. It will appeal to a still wider constituency."

Hon. Elon R. Brown, '78, ex-state senator, Watertown, N. Y.

"I am convinced that it is the duty in this day of the university springing from the inspiration of Roger Williams's time to lay aside all the evidences of narrowness and sectarianism—so greatly checked by his career—clinging to this masterpiece of liberality. The world, both religious and secular, in which this charter was framed is not the world of today and it is difficult to conceive of the enactment of similar provisions at the inception at this time of a university destined to be at a future period so catholic as Brown University now is. I should look upon the proposed change as an evolution to a higher development without expecting the time should ever come when those who love Brown University would not point with as great pride to the original wording of our charter as to the later amendment."

S. H. Ordway, '80, attorney, New York.

"I am in favor of amending the charter of Brown University so as to eliminate all sectarian requirements in connection with its government. I believe Brown's best interests would be served by such a change. It would give a wider field of choice in securing good

men to govern the university, and would also do away with a widespread belief that Brown is really a sectarian institution. Of course, we who know Brown know that it is not really sectarian, but I believe that is not understood by the public at large, and that the general belief is injurious to Brown's best interests.

"I am not aware of any good reason why such a change should not be made. The charter is a noble monument of ancient liberality and broad mindedness, coming down to us from a time when those qualities were rare. It seems to me that appreciation of that fact should give continuing and permanent effect to that spirit by keeping abreast of modern developments and seeing to it that the charter at all times represents not merely ancient but present liberality and broad-mindedness. So only shall we give present effect to the ancient intent of the creators of the university."

N. Blaisdell, '83, architect, San Francisco, Cal.

"In reply to your courteous inquiry I would advocate abolishing 'sectarian requirements in connection with the government of Brown University.' Men first, sects afterwards. Rhode Island, founded on the principle of religious freedom, might extend the idea to its college with excellent results."

Dr. Frank L. Day '85, Providence.

(Dr. Day says the time is coming when it will be impossible to fulfill the provisions of the charter. He advocates a change, but would wait "until any idea that we are aiming at the Carnegie fund dies out." He thinks any movement for a change should originate with the Baptists, and believes it would be best for the initiative to come from within rather than without the corporation, with which body the final decision rests. He adds:)

"As to the advantage to the college: that there should be no denominational discrimination as to members of the faculty is too obvious to require discussion. The same does not hold to the same extent as to trustees, yet I cannot help feeling it would be better to have no sectarian qualification. I do not feel certain whether the abolition of sectarian lines may turn from Brown the large body of Baptist patronage from

the entire country, which has been in the past, and is now, a main support. I favor ultimate amendment of the charter, but advise deliberation and conciliation."

Hon. Norman S. Dike, '85, judge county court, Brooklyn, N. Y.

"My own feeling is that the best interests of Brown in its great upward and onward movement would be served by eliminating those requirements within reasonable limits, so as not to antagonize the old foundation Baptist elements whose interests must always be conserved. I should, therefore, be in favor of eliminating the sectarian requirements within the limits indicated."

Hon. J. C. Monaghan, '85, professor Notre Dame University.

"I firmly believe that the best interests of Brown would be served by such a step. I fail to find any disturbing disadvantages, unless it be the liability to suspicion that it is done to get money. Even if it was, a great university, and Brown has grown great, has to have money. Taking a careful view of all sides, I would say 'go ahead'—get Brown out of the rut of religious sectarianism—lift it into the loftier altitudes of religious liberalism compatible with all that is best in the American life of the present."

Rev. J. B. Diman, '85 principal St. George's School, Middletown, R. I.

"I should say that in the past the connection of Brown University with the Baptist denomination has been a source of strength to it. I doubt if such will be the case in the future, and so I am inclined to feel that it would be better to adopt a policy looking to the modification of the present denominational tests for filling important positions in the government of the university."

Professor Dana C. Munro, '87, University of Wisconsin.

"Now that attention has been so prominently directed to the limitations of the charter, it is necessary to amend it by eliminating all sectarian requirements. If this is not done, it will seem that Brown has fallen under illiberal control. Moreover, if after a public discussion the forces favoring the pres-

ent restrictions should triumph, Brown would inevitably become less liberal than it now is or than it would have been if there had been no discussion. In such conflicts this is always the result when the sectarian spirit prevails. The present tendency is to emphasize as the watchword of the universities, 'service to the state and to the nation.' In order to perform this service in the broadest possible manner it must be absolutely free from all domination, whether individual, party or sectarian. It must be able to select its governing board, pre-ident and faculty, from the best men and women, without any restriction."

W. G. Elv, '90, General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

"It has been my experience that throughout the country Brown is looked upon as a Baptist institution, that this opinion is held in a narrow, disadvantageous sense, and that it is difficult for outsiders to understand the liberality which actually exists in sectarian matters, when it is known that the majority of the board of trustees and the president of the university must be selected from the Baptist denomination. I am heartily in favor of the purpose of the proposed amendment to the charter."

E. C. Myrick, '90, manufacturer, New York City.

"I believe that a non-sectarian government would tend to broaden the policy of the university, the result of which would be shown in an increase of the number of students eventually."

Professor S. S. Colvin, '91, University of Illinois.

"I do not believe that the denominational support will be a very large factor in the future, and it seems to me quite possible that the fact that the institution is denominational may act against it in certain quarters. The support of the university must depend more and more upon the loyalty of its alumni, and I do not believe that this loyalty is in any way increased because of the denominational character of the institution. The whole sectarian requirement is purely formal and external, but it does hamper the selection of members of the corporation, and worst of all, it greatly restricts the

possibility of securing a president. This restriction, I believe, is very unwise, and must be in the long run injurious to the best interests of Brown. I certainly hope that the charter will be amended."

H. H. Rice '92, Indianapolis, Ind.

"It is desirable that the corporation shall be able to select the best available men for the purpose and shall not be hampered by the fact that the vacancy at the time calls for the election of a man from one particular denomination. Such a change might cause some loss in students from a distance, which would perhaps be offset by gain from near at hand, but I am glad to think that there will be little perceptible change from this cause. I am glad to believe also that the Baptist influence at the college would dominate the university for years to come—in fact just so long as the Baptist influence remains strong in Rhode Island and so long as the traditions be remembered which connect the college with that church which was 'built to hold commencements in.'"

H. A. Barker, '93, vice-president American Civic Association, Providence.

"I most sincerely hope that the amendment will be adopted. Avowed partisanship or sectarianism is as contrary to the enlightened breadth of twentieth-century view in a college as it is in a newspaper. Whatever possible approval the denominational restriction may win for Brown in the eyes of any Baptist must bring prejudice in the same degree to the mind of the non-Baptist. It does not help the argument to insist that Brown has put its sectarianism in the background, that though nominally Baptist, it avoids all partisanship or sectarian atmosphere. If that is true, and I think it is largely so, it simply means that Brown no longer promotes the purposes of its founders. If it is to be a real Baptist college with the sectarian influence which the makers of its charter certainly intended should be there, let it be sincerely and completely just what its charter calls for, but if it believes that our modern purposes demand an institution that is not bound to any one religion but offering an impartial judgment upon all, let the charter avow what is the fact, and reflect the change that

has taken place in its intention. I believe that is the only course consistent with sincerity."

Rev. W. A. Brady, '94, Baptist minister, Narragansett Pier.

"The removal of the 'sectarian clause' from the charter of Brown University would be to the advantage of the institution:

"() In filling vacancies occurring in the corporation the names of able men, now not eligible would be available.

"(2) The benefit of the Carnegie fund might keep our able men with us, in spite of the flattering calls elsewhere.

"(3) On the other hand, bright men when called to us, might not as now decline, because we are shut out from the benefit of the Carnegie fund."

L. A. Waterman, '94, attorney, Providence.

(Mr. Waterman believes that all sectarian requirements should be eliminated, and that Brown should be at liberty to get the very best men that are available, without regard to their religious belief, for president and members of the corporation. He says that "with non-sectarianism each alumnus would have equal opportunities for serving his alma mater and an equal voice in her government. He would thereby be made to feel a deeper interest in all that pertains to her welfare, and the university and its graduates would be more closely welded together." Mr. Waterman adds:)

"How exasperating it is to think that Brown cannot avail herself of the services of so many of her most distinguished alumni on account of the provisions of an ancient charter! How ridiculous it is to be deprived of the influence and ability of one because there was no vacancy in his denomination in the corporation! But it is said that Baptists endowed the college and we have no right to take it from them. At times the executive committee of the corporation has been controlled by men of other denominations. For years the chancellor of the university has not been a Baptist. If then the present corporation can surrender all this power and still be true to the founders and the benefactors of the university, I feel safe to say that they can go the whole way and do away with all sectarian require-

ments whatsoever. The Carnegie pension fund, which is equivalent to an increased endowment, would be open to the university. Without the benefit of this fund, in order to compete with other colleges, Brown must either pay her professors a larger salary or provide a pension fund of her own for the benefit of the superannuated or the disabled. Not that Brown should make the change for mercenary motives only, but being essentially an eleemosynary institution, she has no right to reject an increased endowment or its equivalent without very good cause. The alumni of Brown should work energetically so that in the near future sectarianism may be eliminated from the university government and Brown placed in this respect on a par with most of the other colleges of the country."

Professor W. G. Cady, '95, Wesleyan University.

"I believe that the real and lasting advantages so far outweigh the dangers as to make the proposed change very desirable. Last year the Wesleyan University charter was changed in the direction of making the college less sectarian. The change was made with little friction, being recognized as inevitable and in line with modern university tendencies. The conditions were, however, different from those at Brown in that the original charter was practically non-sectarian. The opponents of the measure were at least consoled with the thought that the change was not a complete innovation here. It is of course too early to say what effect the change will have upon Wesleyan, but it may be remarked that all hopes of favorable recognition from the trustees of the Carnegie fund were frustrated by the fact that certain relations with the Methodist conferences are still retained."

Charles McCarthy, '96, legislative reference librarian, Madison, Wis.

"I hope that this reform will go forward. The present form is archaic and confusing. Our trustees would be a stronger set of men if this reform went through. We could have a broader list to choose from. I have been connected with a great state college for nine years and every year I feel the advantage of

a non-sectarian board of regents. It is the best reform you could possibly make."

Rev. H. E. Starr, '97, minister Congregational Church, Mt. Carmel, Conn.

(Mr. Starr believes that the highest efficiency of the college demands a change. Many of Brown's ablest alumni are outside the prescribed bounds. "It recently happened that a well-known alumnus who would have added unique strength to the board of trustees was not available because ineligible." The proposed change "would secure for the college a more general and enthusiastic support." Mr. Starr continues:)

"Brown has been officially and publicly classed as sectarian. The question whether she shall remain such is definitely raised. While her alumni can be depended upon to support her under all conditions, they can hardly be expected to exhibit the same pride in their college and ardor in her behalf, if she is to remain a sectarian institution, from official connection with which a large body of them are barred; while the general public must not be blamed, if they turn to colleges of more modern and liberal policies. Such a change will also result in a distinct moral gain.

It is admitted that the charter is now being stretched just as far as the law will allow. Men have been elected trustees whose connection with the denominations they are supposed to represent is so superficial that they themselves make it a matter of joke. While technically observing the requirements of the charter, the college is practically disregarding them. We have too shameful exhibitions of this sort of thing in the business world to tolerate it in an institution that is supposed to enthroned truth and establish ideals. Such conditions are in themselves a confession that the charter is not fitted for present needs. Why not be honest and rescue the college from a position that many nearer its administration than I am feel is disgraceful?"

W. A. Slade, '98, Congressional Library, Washington, D. C.

"At some time in the future, in 1950, or in 2050, if you prefer, it becomes necessary to choose a new president of Brown University. Among the alumni

of Brown there is a man preeminent as an educator. He is, too, a man of great, rugged personality. He is a man fitted in all ways to be a leader of men. Of his capacity for administering the affairs of Brown there is no doubt. He has all the requirements of a college president. But, behold! he has not the requirements to be president of Brown. He is not a Baptist, gentlemen. Before this contingency arises let us change the charter. Religion will not suffer; education will not suffer; Brown University will not suffer if we do. And they may suffer if we do not."

G. D. Church, '99, headmaster Abbott School, Farmington, Me.

"Though every Brown man appreciates the interest taken in his alma mater by the Baptist denomination in years gone by, the majority of them recognize no strong tie binding the college of such character, and seldom think of Brown as a Baptist institution. If the charter may be amended without strong protest from the Baptists I would certainly favor such amendment. However, I would regret extremely to offend

in any way that denomination, and would hope that the position of the university could be made so definite that it could not be misunderstood, and that a strong affiliation of the denomination with Brown might continue to exist. To many an alumnus Brown's brightest future lies in a cosmopolitan university with high standards of admission and retention."

Colgate Hoyt, Jr., '05, New York city.

"In my opinion the university government should be as broad and liberal as possible and, to best gain this, narrow sectarian lines and restrictions should be done away. I think that the charter of the university at the time of its granting was very liberal and quite as much so as those granted the other old colleges, and that a university requires some denomination back of it for which it can more or less stand and from which it can enjoy patronage and support. At the present time, however, I think its government should be broad and not controlled by one sect, and anything that would enable it to fulfil the needs of all classes and conditions of men should be encouraged."

CHURCH AFFILIATIONS OF BROWN UNDERGRADUATES

By William A. Spinney, Jr., '07, General Secretary of the Brown Christian Association

FOLLOWING is a statement regarding the church affiliations of the students of Brown University, for the college year, 1907-8. No claim is made that these figures are absolutely accurate, for they are not, but they will serve to give a comparative idea of the different denominations represented. According to the latest catalogue, December, 1907, the total enrollment of undergraduate men is 661. According to the figures given below account is made of only 654. This difference of seven occurs because the writer was unable to secure from the men omitted the necessary information.

CHURCH MEMBERSHIP IN BROWN UNIVERSITY			
Baptist.....	123	Friends.....	2
Roman Catholic..	77	Universalist.....	2
Episcopal.....	66	Church of the...	
Congregational..	56	Christian.....	
Methodist.....	30	Connection....	1
Presbyterian ...	17	Interdenom- ...	
Hebrew.....	13	inational.....	1
Unitarian.....	7	Mennonite.....	1
Lutheran.....	5	Seventh Day...	
Christian.....		Baptist.....	1
Church.....	4	Swedenborgian..	1
Disciples.....	2		
Dutch Reformed..	2	Total.....	411

In the above table it will be seen a the Roman Catholic and Episcopal figures are larger than those of the Congregationalists, although in the next

Continued on page 169

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LIMITING ATHLETIC CONTESTS

The Williams College authorities have determined that, on and after the first of next January, no athlete representing that institution shall compete at a distance of more than two hundred miles from Williamstown. This is an interesting attempt to solve the problem presented by the modern multiplicity of athletic contests. It admits the evils attendant upon a policy of unrestricted competitions, but does not go as far as President Eliot of Harvard, presumably, would like to go. The Williams athletic committee says:

"The tendencies thus agitating the educators of New England have developed at Williams College during the last eight years as follows: Four hundred and fifty-six inter-collegiate contests have been waged, a yearly average of 57, or more than one for each week of the college year, of which not more than one-half were conducted in Williamstown. Of 221 contests outside of Williamstown, 105 were elsewhere in Massachusetts,

58 elsewhere in New England, 47 in New York State and 11 in other states, including the West and South. From 1898 to 1907 the total expenditures exceeded \$94,000, provided out of receipts exceeding \$105,000, or about \$10,000 a year. The average annual distribution of contests was 23 in baseball, 18 in basketball, 11 in football and 5 in track athletics; and in the eight classes 1900-'07 the average annual number of contestants was twenty-three, including fourteen wearers of the W. The number of contestants has been insignificant in comparison with the number of students in attendance to witness the contests and to cheer their champions; and as much time and attention have been given to preparation and review as to the several events."

There is an element in every college, both graduate and undergraduate, that rejoices in proportion to the ambitiousness of the athletic programme undertaken. Probably there are Brown men, alumni and students, who would be glad to see the university baseball team make a trans-continental trip this spring to meet the nines of Michigan, Chicago, Wisconsin, Stanford and California on their own grounds. Such a trip would "advertise" Brown and so preserve it in some degree from the danger of becoming merely a "provincial" college. But what permanent benefit would accrue, either to the college or to sport?

Williams College has persistently set its face against the expansion theory. It prefers to remain a college instead of blossoming into a university. It aims to keep the number of its students within a certain limit, even if at some other institutions the stress is laid upon numerical progress. Why should we think so highly of numbers, anyway? If we are actuated by an altruistic desire to secure a college education for the largest possible group of individuals, well and good; but if we merely wish to maintain our numerical place in the procession, our ambition is less worthy. Harvard has more than six thousand students, of one kind or another, but what of it?

Her problems are commensurately increased, her expenses are multiplied, but is her fame any the greater?

We do not wish to be understood as deprecating a large attendance either at Brown or anywhere else. But we do say that mere numerical expansion, like mere athletic aggrandizement, ought not to be a college's first and greatest purpose.

UNDERGRADUATE RELIGIOUS PREFERENCES

Some very interesting statistics of undergraduate religious preferences have been gathered by Mr. William A. Spinney, Jr., general secretary of the Brown Christian Association, for the MONTHLY and are printed elsewhere in this issue. They show a remarkably close canvass of the undergraduate men, all but 7 out of a total of 661 having been reached; and they present, therefore, a more complete and authentic survey of the sectarian affiliations of the student body than has ever before appeared in print.

We have no wish to comment upon them further than to point out the wide denominational dispersion of the Brown

constituency of the present day. No one branch of the Church has a preponderating proportion of the whole number of undergraduates. No one branch, indeed, can muster even a third. It seems to us that this condition of affairs is at once desirable and significant. It is desirable, because it makes for a broader theological and intellectual view; it is significant, because it means that we are developing a non-sectarian alumni body. And to this alumni body the university must look for its future support.

Mr. Spinney's figures show these approximate results:

UNDERGRADUATE MEN			
	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
Baptists,	28.9	Roman Catholics,	12.0
Congregationalists,		Methodists,	7.0
	15.9	Others,	21.7
Episcopalians,	14.5		

It is an interesting fact that in the right-hand column above are included 80 per cent. of the total number of male undergraduates.

And here is another point worth noting: Those who are not included within the denomination into whose control the charter gives the university comprise 71.1 per cent. of the total.

(Continued from page 167)

table and the final summary the latter stand second. All baptized persons are considered members of the Church in the Roman Catholic and Episcopal bodies, although the official figures given out in the latter case are usually those who by confirmation have "confirmed" the vows taken in their name by their sponsors in baptism and become communicants.

CHURCH PREFERENCES IN BROWN UNIVERSITY			
Baptist.....	65	Hebrew.....	6
Congrega-.....		Roman Catholic.....	3
tional.....	48	Dutch Reformed.....	3
Episcopal.....	29	Orthodox.....	1
Unitarian.....	16	Christian.....	
Methodist.....	15	Science.....	1
Universalist.....	10		
Presbyterian.....	7	Total.....	204

There are 39 men in college who are not church members and have no church preference.

SUMMARY

The following table shows the total number of students in the leading denominations on the basis of membership, affiliation and preference:

Baptist.....	188	Methodist.....	45
Congrega-.....		Presbyterian.....	24
tional.....	104	Unitarian.....	23
Episcopal.....	95	Hebrew.....	19
Roman Catholic.....	80		

A canvass of the graduate department and Women's college might show further interesting and important results.

TOPICS OF THE MONTH



SEVERAL years ago at President Faunce's suggestion a committee under the chairmanship of Professor Walter C. Bronson undertook to collect for publication reminiscences of Brown from a large number of alumni. Prominent graduates in many parts of the country were asked to contribute their most picturesque and entertaining memories, and as a result a good nucleus for a valuable volume was obtained. Meanwhile Mr. Anthony McCabe, whom graduates of the seventies, eighties and nineties will remember as a university employe and who is now on the staff of the Rhode Island Historical Society, has gathered together a substantial addition to the Bronson committee's collection and has still further increased the material on hand by a large body of his own recollections. These cover some thirty years and are not the least interesting and valuable of the lot.

"Memories of Brown"

Accumulations from other sources have so enriched the matter available for publication that it has come to be a question merely of how much can be printed. The mass on hand would twice fill a moderate volume, so that a careful pruning will have to be resorted to. In collecting such a mass of reminiscences, however, there are necessarily duplications from different sources, and it is believed that the matter can be reduced to the required limits without serious sacrifice.

It is now proposed to issue the volume, probably with the name "Memories of Brown," under the auspices of the ALUMNI MONTHLY, not as a money-making proposition, but for the good of the college, the preservation of a large amount of history and tradition that would otherwise be lost, and the entertainment and enjoyment of the graduates of Brown. The book will be profusely illustrated and printed in first class style. The price will be \$2.50 and it is expected that the volume will be on sale by com-

mencement time. It will be absolutely unique among Brown publications, covering personal recollections of the graduates from the thirties to the present time and being redolent of those tender and humorous associations that give the characteristic atmosphere to college life.

The MONTHLY would be glad to receive orders, with or without money, at once. The edition will be gauged by the number of orders received and there is no likelihood of a reprint.

If any graduate of Brown wants to read and to have on his library shelf the best extant accounts of the water procession, the painting of the president's cow, the hoisting of bossy to the top story of Hope, the hundred and one class room jests and campus pranks that have become classic but have never before been brought together in print, he should get this book of four hundred pages of pictures, chat and fun.



Boston Dinner

As the MONTHLY goes to press the outlook is good for an attendance at the Boston alumni dinner, on the evening of March 10, larger than any in the past at any place or on any occasion outside of commencement day at Providence. With 500 seats engaged to date, it seems likely that the final number will be much in excess of that. Among the speakers will be Governor Hughes and President Faunce. The dinner will be at the American House.



Brown Dinner in Washington

The annual alumni reunion in Washington occurred at the Highlands in that city on the evening of February 10. In attendance, in enthusiasm and in eloquence it was a notable event in the annals of the Washington alumni. The after-dinner exercises were presided over by Professor William A. Wilbur, '88, dean of Columbian College in George Washington University. The theme of the evening was civic responsibility, and the speakers were President

Faunce, Dr. E. S. Brown, United States commissioner of education, Hon. Henry Kirke Porter, '60, of the board of fellows, Dr. J. Franklin Jameson, director of the department of historical research in the Carnegie Institution, A. M. Quick, '87, and A. P. Williams, '89. Those present at the dinner included, in addition, Isaac P. Noyes, '70, J. H. Johnson, '84, E. C. Burnett, '90, H. E. Day, '93, G. B. McClellan, '95, Haven Metcalf, '96, William Adams Slade, '98, R. L. Brown, '03, M. X. Sullivan, hon. '03. At the business meeting preceding the dinner the following officers were elected: President, William A. Wilbur, '88, vice president, M. W. Lyon, '97, secretary and treasurer, W. A. Slade, '98; executive committee, Haven Metcalf, '96, Dr. J. H. Lindsey, '92, and Hon. H. K. Porter, '60.



New York Dinner The Brown alumni dinner in New York will take place on the evening of March 6, at the Knickerbocker hotel. The speakers will include Governor Hughes, '81, President Faunce, '80, J. B. F. Hennessey, '70, and President White, '87, of Colby College.



Baseball Prospects Brown will have a harder proposition this year than the past four or five in turning out a fast baseball team. Only four of last year's best men are eligible. Captain Raymond and Nourse, a battery that did good work last season, will be out again this year. Budlong, who played at third base last year, will again take that position, and Dennie will be found in his usual place in the field. Buss, a second-string pitcher, will probably make the team. With the exception of these men, the entire team will be composed of new men. Regnier, Hennessey, Bliss and McCurdy of last year's freshman nine are promising candidates. For several weeks the candidates have been practicing in the cage, and some good material has been developed. McCurdy and Regnier are showing up well for shortstop and second base, respectively, having played those positions on the freshman team last year. Mansur and Sturdy, both of 1908, are out for first base, and making good in cage

work. The schedule has not yet been completed, but will include Harvard, Yale, Pennsylvania, Williams and Amherst. West Point is also on the list for a game if it can be arranged.



Newport Dinner

There was a good attendance at the annual Brown alumni dinner in Newport, February 1. Dean Meiklejohn represented the college, and the following officers were elected, all being the former officials with one exception:

President—Alan R. Wheeler.

Vice Presidents—William R. Harvey, William P. Buffum.

Secretary and Treasurer—Clarence A. Carr.

Executive Committee—Fred M. Hammond, et al. Benjamin F. Thurston, Dr. John A. Young.

The dinner was at the Miantonomi Club, the table being decorated with flowering azaleas, with carnations for boutonnières.

The list of those present follows:

A. R. Wheeler, '01	F. C. Hicks, '07
E. H. Porter, '66	Dean Meiklejohn, '93
C. F. Barker, '75	A. S. Roberts, Dartmouth
A. G. Langley, '76	O. F. Moore, Williams
W. P. Sheffield, '77	E. O. Sherman, Harvard
W. P. Buffum, '79	W. A. Estes, Harvard
F. M. Hammett, '80	W. N. McKeloy, U.
B. F. Thurston, '80	S. M. C. (Major)
J. B. Dman, '85	Raphael Pumpelly, Jr
C. A. Carr, '87	Douglass Hazard
W. R. Harvey, '01	A. L. Latham
J. A. Young, '00	C. H. Ward, '09
B. L. Henin, U. of San Francisco, '90	



GAMES PLAYED

Brown Basketball Schedule Saturday, Jan. 4—Brown 16; Tufts, 26, at Providence.

Saturday, Jan. 11—Brown, 39; Norwich University, 20, at Providence.

Wednesday, Jan. 15—Brown, 17; Tufts, 20, at Medford.

Thursday, Jan. 16—Brown, 9; Princeton, 27, at Providence.

Saturday, Jan. 18—Brown, 35; M. I. T., 20, at Providence.

Friday, Jan. 24—Brown, 15; Harvard, 10, at Cambridge.

Saturday, Jan. 25—Brown, 25; Wesleyan, 19, at Providence.

Wednesday, Jan. 29—Brown, 28; Colgate, 21, at Providence.

Friday, Jan. 31—Brown, 9; Pennsylvania 22, at Philadelphia.

Saturday, Feb. 1—Brown, 18; Fordham, 22, at New York.

Wednesday, Feb. 5—Brown, 14; Wesleyan, 39, at Middletown.

Saturday, Feb. 8—Brown, 29; Andover, 22, at Providence.

Wednesday Feb 12—Brown, 57; Manhattan, 8, at Providence.

Saturday, Feb. 15—Brown, 29; Harvard, 15, at Providence.

Tuesday, Feb. 18—Brown, 32; Syracuse, 17, at Providence.

Friday, Feb. 21—Brown, 30; Rensselaer, 23, at Troy.

Saturday, Feb. 22—Brown, 19; Williams, 27, at Williamstown.

Saturday, Feb. 29—Trinity at Providence.

Wednesday, March 4—Williams at Providence.



University Registration The new catalogue gives the following statistics:

Undergraduate Men		
	1907-8	1906-7
Seniors	124	122
Juniors	137	133
Sophomores	138	158
Freshmen	221	162
Special Students	41	35

Total 661 630

Undergraduate Women		
	1907-8	1906-7
Seniors	36	41
Juniors	40	32
Sophomores	30	39
Freshmen	43	44
Special Students	18	29

Total 167 185

General Summary		
	1907-8	1906-7
Graduates	102	107
Undergraduate Men	661	630
Undergraduate Women	167	185
	930	922

Deduct for names counted twice 6 7

Total 924 915

This shows that the undergraduate men number 31 more than last year almost wholly because of the large entering class. The Women's College has decreased its enrollment by 18, this being due chiefly to the diminution of special students brought about by draw-

ing the lines more closely than last year. The graduate department fluctuates slightly from year to year, but always includes over 10 per cent. of the whole student body. The total enrollment of men and women is 9 more than last year.



Brown and Kingston Following considerable discussion of the partial duplication of educational effort by Brown University and Rhode Island College, the presidents and certain members of the faculties of the two institutions held a conference, February 20, in the Brown administration building.

While no definite action was taken at the meeting, the position of each institution was clearly set forth and a better understanding of the situation was arrived at. Out of the meeting and others to follow the conferees hope that a harmonious effort toward solving the educational problems of the state in so far as they relate to the two colleges will develop.

Early in March a second conference will be held. In the meantime the conferees will digest the main points brought out and prepare a preliminary series of questions covering the general situation.



Six Candidates Try for Oxford Six candidates took the Rhodes scholarship examinations at Brown this year, as follows: R. P.

Boas, '08, S. J. Howe, '08, R. W. Burgess, '09, D. G. Clark, '09, R. D. Allen, '10, and B. P. House, of Harvard.

These examinations have been sent to Oxford to be corrected, and before March is past the Rhode Island state committee will be notified of the candidates that successfully passed the examinations. From those candidates the committee, which is composed of President Faunce, chairman; Professor A. G. Harkness, Professor W. C. Bronson, W. T. Peck, the principal of the Classical High School of this city; E. S. Hosmer, the principal of the Pawtucket High School and A. A. Holden, the principal of the Woonsocket High School, will

choose the candidate to be sent to Oxford, having full regard for all the requirements specified by Mr. Rhodes.



Lincoln Day At the annual dinner of the Union League Club of Brooklyn, N. Y., February 12, Governor Hughes and

President Faunce were among the speakers. The governor spoke on "The Empire State: The worth of a state, in the long run, is the worth of the individuals composing it;" and under this toast and the speaker's picture on the toast-list were printed these lines:

"An Iceberg—for each crank and every grafter,
You see him glittering,
Like seals and polar bears, in silent laughter
Our scorn at cold we fling
'All hail Macbeth, that shall be king here-
after,'
The witches seem to sing!"

President Faunce spoke on: "The Place of the Individual in History: He is wise who can instruct us and assist us in the business of daily virtuous living." Beneath Dr. Faunce's portrait was this effusion:

"When President Faunce was a soph at old Brown,
They did up the freshies, and kept them all down;
But freshies from fame get their ultimate dues;
And one of those freshies was Governor Hughes;
For Faunce was in '80 when wonders were done,
And Hughes learned his meekness in crushed '81."

We print this without guaranteeing its historical accuracy. What has '81 to say to it?



Notes of College Life The Sock and Buskin Society is rehearsing a three-act comedy, "Jane."

At the B. A. A. meet in Boston, February 1, Brown was beaten by inches in the relay race with Amherst. It is charged that the last Amherst runner won the race by fouling his Brown competitor.

The first Hicks prize in debate has been awarded to Donald Leroy Stone, '09, of Indianapolis, Ind., and the second to Chauncey Earle Wheeler of Plainville, Mass.

An 18th fraternity has been established at Brown.

President Frost of the senior class has appointed, in accordance with the vote of a recent "senior smoker," a committee of five to be known as the "Hughes boom committee." George A. Townsend, '08, is the chairman.

Dr. Frank J. Sexton, ex-'93, is again the university baseball coach, having been secured for a fifth season.

Albert Harkness, '09, has been elected assistant manager of the university baseball team. He is the son of Professor Albert Granger Harkness.

Winthrop Adams, ex-'09, 'varsity fullback and pitcher, has returned to college and is now registered in the class of 1910.

The annual gymnasium ball, January 28, was one of the best in the history of this social function.

Visiting day brought a large number of alumni and friends to the campus, February 26.



Faculty Items

President Faunce addressed the English High School, February 3.

Professor Wilson discussed the Pacific battleship cruise before the Pawtucket Business Men's Association, February 3.

Professor Gorham has been appointed a member of the Rhode Island tuberculosis sanatorium commission.

At the annual ladies' night of the Fourth Baptist Men's Club of Providence, on the evening of January 13, Professor John Francis Green, made the address of the evening. His subject was, "The Past and the Present Around the Gulf of Naples."

On Tuesday evening, March 3, Professor Frederic Poole Gorham will deliver at Rhode Island Hall an illustrated lecture before the Brown University Society of Civil Engineers on "The Biology of Sewage Disposal."

OBITUARIES

JEREMIAH GARDNER PECKHAM, A. M., 1855

Jeremiah Gardner Peckham of the class of 1855 died at his home in Kingston, R. I., on Sunday, February 16, 1906, aged 81 years and two months. He was the son of Nathaniel C. and Ann Brown Peckham and was born in South Kingstown, R. I., December 16, 1826. He received his early education at Lapham Institute in North Scituate and at Mowry and Goff's School, Providence. Entering Brown University, he was graduated in 1855 with the degree of A. M.

Immediately after his graduation he was appointed county inspector of schools and founded the high school at Wakefield, R. I., where he served as principal for one year, 1855 to 1856. Later for a number of years he was engaged in the coal and lumber business at Narragansett Pier, where he was also owner and for sometime proprietor of the Hadwen House, which formerly stood on the site of the present Gladstone Hotel. About forty years ago he removed to Kingston, where he engaged in general farming.

For many years Mr. Peckham was prominently identified with the management of the Landholders' National and the Kingston Savings banks, serving on the boards of management, and for nearly twenty years past has served as president of the two institutions. These were merged into the Kingston Trust Company about two years ago and Mr. Peckham continued as its president until his death.

Mr. Peckham had held various town offices and served as a member of the South Kingstown school committee and as superintendent of schools. He assisted in the organization of the Farmers Club of South Kingstown, the forerunner of the Washington County Agricultural Society, of which he was one of the oldest active members. He was also one of the organizers of the Rhode Island State Grange and from 1887 to 1891 served as first master of the order.

Mr. Peckham was twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth Hadwen, who died in 1874. Two daughters by this marriage survive, Miss

Sarah E., a teacher in the public schools of Providence, and Miss Anna B., a member of the faculty of Denison University, Granville, O. His second wife, Mary A., daughter of Sarah J. and the late Azel Noyes, of South Kingstown, died about three years ago, leaving a son, Arthur N., now in Phoenix, Ariz.

FRANK HARRIS, A. M., 1878

Frank Harris of the class of 1878 died in Boston, on February 10, 1908, aged 52 years, 9 months and 28 days. He was the son of Abraham Wilkinson and Hannah Bucknell Harris, and was born in Centreville, Cal., April 12, 1855. He prepared for college in the schools at Wrentham, Mass., and entered Brown University, from which he was graduated in 1878 with the degree of A. B., receiving that of A. M., in course, in 1889. After leaving college Mr. Harris engaged in business in Providence as a cotton broker, and in 1881 the firm of Fisher and Harris was formed. Mr. Fisher retired after three years and a new partnership was formed with Mr. Charles P. Tarbell. The firm shortly afterwards purchased the Hamlet Cotton Mills at Woonsocket. Mr. Tarbell sold his interest not long afterward and Mr. Harris was sole owner of the mills until the late nineties, when the mills were closed. Since that time Mr. Harris had been engaged in the stock commission business in Boston.

While in Woonsocket Mr. Harris served as a member of the board of aldermen and as president of the common council, and from 1891 to 1893 was colonel and aide de-camp on the governor's staff. He was a member of the Cumberland Golf Club, and the Woonsocket Sons of Brown, a director of the Woonsocket Gas Co., and of the First National Bank of Woonsocket, and a member of the Woonsocket Business Men's Club, the Calumet and Slater Clubs, the New England Manufacturers' Association and the Providence Press Club.

On October 20, 1886, he married Miss Ellen Reynolds, of Lancaster, Penn., who survives him. They had no children.

BRUNONIANS FAR AND NEAR

The Alumni

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OFFICERS

At the annual meeting of the Rhode Island Historical Society, Wilfred H. Munro, '70, was re-elected president, R. H. I. Goddard, '58, vice-president, Amasa M. Eaton '61, secretary, Robert P. Brown, '71, treasurer, and Clarence H. Brigham, '99, librarian.

1852

EDWARD H. MAGILL (BROWN, '52,) EX-PRESIDENT OF SWARTHMORE COLLEGE

The kind old man, so venerable and benign,

So cheerful-hearted and so young of soul,
Still planning new schemes of philanthropy—
He seemed a Quaker of the olden time,
Steadfast and gentle, honorable and true,
Grounded in virtue and integrity,
And guided ever by an inner light;
Yet no stern and unyielding puritan;—
We knew him genial, friendly, meekly wise,
Childlike in his simplicity, naive
And quaintly humorous—such a man I think,
As Horace might have loved, so well he blent
Sound lore and home-bred sense, contentment
sweet

And fine humanity.

And how he knew

His Horace and his Virgil, knew the men
Whose writings give old Athens her renown,
And with the sages and the wits of France
Maintained familiar fellowship; and taught,
In never-to-be-forgotten happy hours,
Their wisdom and their noble truth. His range
Of sympathy and cheerful friendliness
Was broad and deep, and hosts of Swarth-
more's sons
And daughters love to keep the memory
Of our old teacher, President, and friend,
As best gift of their golden Swarthmore years.

Dear friend, great heart, we scarce can think
thee gone;

But though thy well-loved form no more be
seen

Along these halls or on our campus green,
Thy spirit long shall linger and shall bless
The college where thy fruitful years were
spent,—

Kindly old man, so venerable and benign,
So cheerful-hearted and so young of soul.

Swarthmore, Penn. *John Russell Hayes*

1859

Dr. W. W. Keen and daughters of Philadelphia, were honored with an audience by Queen Helena of Italy at Rome a few days ago.

1861

On the evening of February 11, John H. Stiness, former chief justice of Rhode Island, read a paper of unusual interest before the members of the Rhode Island Historical Society in which he gave reminiscences of the lawyers and jurists of the past generation.

1864

Professor William Whitman Bailey on January 15 was re-elected botanist of the Rhode Island Horticultural Society, an office he has held for a number of years.

Preston and Rounds have recently issued a new and enlarged edition of Bailey's "Botanizing."

1865

Dr. Hosea M. Quinby, who has been superintendent of the Worcester Insane Hospital since 1890 and with the Worcester insane institutions thirty-five years, has received a three months leave of absence. Dr. Quinby will spend his vacation in southern California.

1884

Edwin Lehman Johnson, Memphis, Tenn., finds his position as one of the few Brown graduates in the South somewhat lonesome and urges his alma mater to reach out for promising young men from that section. Rhode Island's cotton manufacturing interests should bring her in close touch with the South and a little diplomatic work on the part of her manufacturers in the interest of Brown should increase her number of students from the South. Mr. Johnson believes that a

southern representative on the board of trustees would help to bring about this estimable result and suggests the name of Mr. Cyrus W. Ashcraft, of Florence, Ala., a man of high character, marked ability, wide influence and president of the Ashcraft Cotton Mills, for the next vacancy. Mr. Ashcraft is a graduate of the Alabama School of Technology, at Auburn, Ala., one of the foremost in the South, and is an earnest worker both in and out of the Baptist denomination. Mr. Johnson has created for himself the profession of specialist in cotton seed manufacture and is the inventor of some improved processes of manufacture in that industry.

1885

A. Prescott Folwell is editor of the Municipal Journal and Engineer. His office is in the Flatiron Building, New York city.

1890

Walter Ackman Presbrey of Providence has been elected to fill a vacancy on the board of police commissioners of the city. The position is one of great responsibility and Mr. Presbrey's election is hailed as an earnest of the board of aldermen's desire to give the community an efficient and honest constabulary administration. The other members of the police board are William H. Luther, chairman, and Colonel Harold J. Gross. Mr. Presbrey is engaged with his father in manufacturing.

1891

There is a movement among the students and alumni of the State University of Iowa to request the board of regents to retain Professor Elmer A. Wilcox as a professor and lecturer in law at an increased salary. Professor Wilcox tendered his resignation last summer, but the matter was taken up by the regents and he consented to remain this year. The sentiment among the students and alumni is unanimous that the college of law cannot afford to lose Professor Wilcox, and a petition is being circulated for presentation to the board in the hope that he will be induced to remain. Professor Wilcox was admitted to the Rhode Island bar in 1894, and in the same year was appointed instructor in law at Brown, serving until 1899, when he was appointed professor of law at Iowa.

1893

Frank Grant Lewis has been made associate in the New Testament at the University of Chicago. After graduating from Brown Mr. Lewis attended the Rochester Theological Seminary, and after his graduation in 1896 was ordained to the Baptist ministry. He served as pastor of the Baptist church at Jefferson, Ia., from 1886 to 1898, and at Ambrose, Ohio, from 1898 to 1901. In the latter year he accepted the position of professor of theology and church history at Virginia Union University, which he continued to hold until 1905, when he went to the University of Chicago for further study. In 1906 he was made a fellow in the New Testament, and in August, 1907, received the degree of Ph. D. His thesis

was, "The Irenæus Testimony to the Fourth Gospel: Its Extent, Meaning and Value." (This will shortly be published by the University of Chicago Press.)

1894

The home address of Adolph C. Ely is 14 Washburn street, Watertown, Mass.

The address of Fred C. Tenney is 64-66 Fifth avenue, New York city.

Benjamin E. Martin, formerly principal of the high school at Saybrook, Conn., has been made principal.

At the ladies' afternoon at the Providence Art Club, on January 30, H. Anthony Dyer gave a talk on "Holland of To-day and Some of Her Painters."

1895

The law offices of John A. Tillinghast have been changed to 1038-1039 Banigan Building, Providence where Mr. Tillinghast is associated with his brother, Frederick W. Tillinghast, '02.

Rev. William W. Bustard, pastor of the Dudley Street Baptist Church, Boston, spoke before the Y. M. C. A. of Providence, on the afternoon of Sunday, February 2.

The New York state engineer has recently promoted Oscar F. Bellows to a position as division engineer on the new barge canal.

Dallas Lore Sharp, professor of English in Boston University, has a charming essay on "A Cure For Winter" in the February Atlantic. Professor Sharp extols the joy of all-the-year-round life in the country.

1896

Elmer J. Rathbun, member of the Rhode Island general assembly, has been made chairman of the house committee on corporations.

1897

Edwin C. Broome is superintendent of Adelphi Academy and instructor in education and psychology in Adelphi College, Brooklyn. Dr. Broome has also been special lecturer for the New York board of education for five seasons and has lectured extensively for several years in New York and vicinity. He received the degree of doctor of philosophy from Columbia University in 1902.

1898

The Lawrence address of George A. Mellen should be changed to 15 Berkeley street.

1899

Herbert O. Bingham, ex '99, librarian of the Rhode Island State Library, is one of the editors of the Library Bulletin, an educational circular to be issued by the Rhode Island Library Association.

Clarence S. Brigham, librarian of the Rhode Island Historical Society, has been appointed by the American Antiquarian Society of Worcester to edit two volumes of the Royal Proclamations on America, including the period from 1607 to 1815. To carry out this work Mr. Brigham will go to England the first of May to remain three months. In the prosecution of his commission Mr. Brigham will

work in the English depositories, such as the public libraries, the British Museum, the British Record Office, the Bodleian Library and several private libraries, including that of Lord Crawford and others of note. Mr. Brigham's work will be to search out those proclamations that have not been published in the Royal Gazette and to verify those already published. He will spend a great deal of his time in historical research concerning the English administration of the colonies, and will embody that material as a part of the work he is to edit. The American Antiquarian Society was founded at Worcester by Isaiah Thomas and for more than 100 years has been engaged in gathering and publishing material on the antiquities, ethnology and history of early America.

The address of Albert E. Dunn is Oswego, Montana.

The Madison, Wis., address of John Barnes Tingley is 308 Murray street.

Professor A. H. Blanchard of the civil engineering department attended the 55th annual meeting of the American Society of Civil Engineers, held in New York city, on January 15 and 16.

1900

Charles H. Porter, instructor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, had an article in the September number of the Electric Journal on "Notation for Polyphase Currents."

Clinton D. White has been appointed secretary and assistant treasurer of the Puritan Life Insurance Co. of Providence. This company was chartered under the laws of Rhode Island in 1907, with an authorized capital of \$1,000,000.

Joseph W. Downs is a member of the law firm of Downs & Wilson, with offices room 25, Hemenway Building, 10 Tremont street, Boston.

The address of Dr. Charles K. Stillman has been changed to 119 East 27th street, New York city.

Clifford S. Anderson, the new assistant city solicitor of Worcester, Mass., is ranked as one of the most promising of the younger lawyers of the city. He is a graduate of Brown University and of the Harvard Law School and is the son of Rev. Dr. Thomas D. Anderson, secretary of the university corporation. Mr. Anderson has lived in Portland, Baltimore, and Providence, attending school in all of those places. He graduated from the Harvard Law school five years ago and went to Worcester soon after. While attending the law school, he spent his summers in the law office of Gen. Edgar R. Charaplin of Cambridge, formerly mayor of that city. He formed a law partnership with Gardner K. Hudson, '96, in Worcester and the firm has grown into considerable importance since it was formed. Mr. Hudson has been city solicitor of Fitchburg and has managed the Fitchburg office of the firm while Mr. Anderson has looked after the Worcester end of the business. In his associations with Mr. Hudson, he has handled many municipal legal matters.

1901

The present address of Henry C. Hart is 263 Benefit street, Providence.

The home address of Howard A. Coffin is 66 William street, Catskill, N. Y.

1902

Gonzalo E. Buxton and S. H. Salomon have been admitted to the Rhode Island bar.

The law office of J. Cunliffe Bullock is located at 1004 Union Trust Company Building, Providence.

The present address of Arthur Powers is Library Bureau, Westinghouse Building, Pittsburg, Penn.



ERNEST FARNUM LEWIS, '05

Recipient of the Scholarship of the American Institute of Architects

The law office of Howard J. White is at 1205 Berger Building, Pittsburg, Penn.

1903

Thomas Barry has been appointed instructor in physical training at the University of Wisconsin. He will coach the baseball and football teams and will devote himself entirely to out-door sports.

Bates E. Stover, formerly supervising teacher at Barili, Cebu, has been transferred to the bureau of civil service at Manila, Philippine Islands. "Any letter will be cheerfully answered."

1904

Everard Appleton, Albert B. West, J. J. McKenna, Charles D. Casey and Henry J. Brady have recently been admitted to the Rhode Island bar.

The address of Arthur U. Pope is 43 Conant Hall, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

Moritz Braun, who is United States consular agent at Punta Arena, Chile, was prominent in the reception given to the American fleet at that place.

1905

Charles Z. Alexander has recently been admitted to the Rhode Island bar.

The Triennial Committee has fixed the cost of the celebration in June at eight dollars apiece. Pledges are due April first and should be paid by check to Herbert C. Wells, Treasurer, Box 904, Providence.

1906

"Hughes, the boy who knows the ropes.

Hughes, the boy who never soft soaps

Those

Whom he

Would like to see on bended knee.

He's straight and clean

And sure and strong,

He does what's right,

And hates what's wrong

He's got good sense,

For he's had experience.' "

No, the above lines are not a slogan for any newly-formed "Hughes" Club, but are merely the virgin lines of one on whom the song writer's mantle fell on the evening of January 8, at the Agawam Hunt Club, where some 30 members of the class of 1906 gathered for a midwinter banquet and reunion, says the Tribune.

This ingenious chorus of the popular song, "Experience" proved the most popular of the many parodies and numbers that made the occasion a glad one and brought memories of college days back again to these young graduates. There were present at this reunion: Oscar Rackle, Eliot G. Parkhurst, John G. Walsh, E. M. Porter, Aylesworth Brown, Henry Hobson, Harry Pattee, T. Wendell Prestwich, L. L. Falk, Paul Matteson, E. D. Nickerson, Frank Greene, John Barnicote, E. D. Palmer, Brintwell Tingley, Stephen B. Ames, A. W. Fletcher, William G. Slocum, Albert W. Claflin, Peter Chase, A. M. Burgess, Louis Dexter, H. W. James, Wilder Burton, Percy Shires, Harris Stone, Benjamin Lindemuth, C. B. Bennett, Dan Geary and R. C. Field.

Jared W. Davis is principal of the high school at North Dartmouth, Mass.

The committee who was responsible for the good time consisted of Douglas Mercer and T. Wendell Prestwich, respectively president and secretary of the class, and both Providence men.

Philip V. Van Arsdale was one of the speakers at the anniversary dinner of the Theta Lambda Phi fraternity of the New York Law School, held at the Prince George Hotel, January 24.

1907

A. C. Brackett is a reporter for the Springfield Republican.

W. K. White is with the Saylesville Bleacheries at Saylesville, R. I.

At a meeting of the Brown Athletic Board, on Monday evening, January 27, Walter H.

Burnham of last year's team was awarded an unqualified "B."

Alfred Dickinson, second base in the 1907 'Varsity, has been chosen coach of the Somerville high school baseball team. Mr. Dickinson since graduation has been pursuing his studies at Harvard.

Horace C. Funk is assistant professor in the preparatory school at Chapel Hill, Penn.

Benjamin F. Shearer is a student at the University of Pennsylvania Medical School.

The address of Thomas R. Marshall is 144 Dwight street, New Haven, Conn.

After leaving college William E. Bright entered into business with his father, who is engaged in the manufacture of carriages, wagons, engines, boilers, etc., at Scranton, Penn. His address is 1931 Von Storch avenue, Scranton.

Carl Stone Crummett is travelling agent for the drug firm of Park, Davis and Co. of Detroit, Mich., for Connecticut.

The following members of the class have been elected juniors in the American Society of Civil Engineers: M. H. S. Affleck, draftsman Rhode Island state board of public roads; S. R. Bellows, draftsman Rhode Island state board of public roads; G. E. Burnham, civil engineer, Philippine service; A. W. Bushell, civil engineer, Philippine service; H. W. Corp, civil engineer, Philippine service; G. W. Davis, civil engineer, Philippine service; H. E. Miller, draftsman, Rhode Island state board of public roads; E. J. Potter, instrumentman; B. F. Smith, Construction Co., and E. H. Swett, assistant in civil engineering at Brown.

The Alumnae

1899

The address of Mrs. Anne Larry Putney is 25 South 11th avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

The address of Mrs. Caroline Briggs MacWhinnie is 4508 Eighth avenue, N.E., Seattle, Wash.

1902

Amy J. Cook is teaching in the Woonsocket high school.

The address of Mrs. Abbie Ghodey Coffin is 66 William street, Catskill, N. Y.

1904

Georgia Louise Towle is teaching at the Technical high school, Providence.

1906

Inez K. Whittemere is teaching at the Technical high school, Providence.

Edith A. Nichols is teaching in the high school at Milford, Mass.

Elizabeth C. Butterworth is teaching in the high school at Norton, Mass.

Grace S. Stevens is teaching in the Mt. Holyoke School for Girls, Washington, D. C.

1907

The address of Alice M. Blessing is 384 Pine street, Providence.

Engagements

The engagement of Clifford Spence Anderson, '00, to Miss Phyllis Greene of Rosemont, Philadelphia, is announced.

The engagement of Professor Charles Wilson Brown, '00, to Miss Anne W. Peirce has been announced.

The engagement of Erik Hastings Green, Ph. D., '98, to Miss Edith Jackson has been announced.

The engagement of William C. Hascall, '05, to Miss Elba M. Wilson of Terryville, Conn., has recently been announced.

The engagement of Benjamin F. Shearer, '07, to Miss Christine Schultz, Emerson '07, has recently been announced.

Marriages

On September 11, 1907, occurred the marriage of William E. Bright, '07, to Miss George May Cure, Syracuse, ex-'08. Mr. and Mrs. Bright are at home at 1931 Von Storch avenue, Scranton, Penn.

At Pawtucket, R. I., on the evening of January 1, 1908, at the home of the bride's parents, occurred the marriage of Miss Lillian Hope Robinson, '06, to Haywood M. Butler, '06. The bride was accompanied by Miss Marion Robinson as maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Nellie L. Butler and Miss Jessie Tetlow. The best man was Dr. Arthur M. Potter and the ushers were Forrest Butler, William H. Camfield, '05, W. Granville Meader, '05, and Chester C. Waters, '05. Mr. and Mrs. Butler will live at Pittsburg, Penn.

At Providence, on the evening of January 15, 1908, at the home of the bride's parents, occurred the marriage of Henry Langworthy Burdick, ex-'01, to Miss Ethel Augusta Johnson. The bride was attended by Mrs. Ralph S. Hamilton as matron of honor, and by Miss Ellen L. Merrill and Miss Florence Johnson as bridesmaids. The best man was Walter Allen of Hartford, and the ushers were Harry S. Wilson of Trenton, N. J., and John A. Gammons, '98.

At Prospect Hill, Lonsdale, R. I., on the evening of Wednesday, December 19, 1907, at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Alfred Hough, occurred the marriage of Miss Minnie Hannah Hough, '97, to Louis Lincoln Whitney, Harvard, '98. The bride was attended by Miss Edith L. Hough as maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Edith E. Meader, Wellesley, '98, and Miss Irene C. Harman. The best man was Clifford D. Whitney, Harvard ex '02, and the ushers were Harold C. Case, Charles A. Jenkinson, and John A. Hough. Mr. and Mrs. Whitney will live at Lonsdale, where Mr. Whitney is principal of the high school.

Births

Born at Lawrence, Mass., October 28, 1907, to George A. Mellen, '98, and Maude B. Mellen, a daughter, Dorothy Lorena Mellen.

Born at Saybrook, Conn., on October 3, 1907, to Benjamin Elbridge Martin, '94, and Bertha Chase Martin, a daughter, Anna Chase Martin.

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VOL. VIII

APRIL, 1908

NO. 9

BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY



SENIORS IN THE "SNAKE DANCE"

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BROWN UNIVERSITY, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

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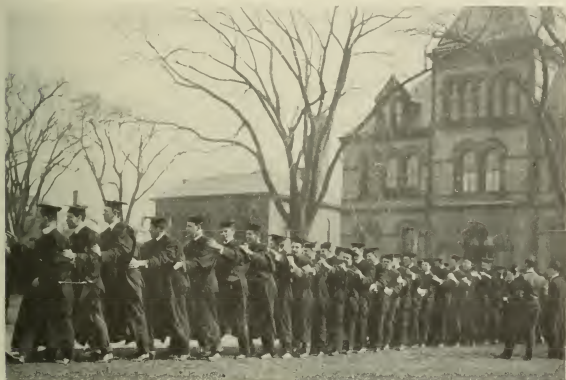
PROVIDENCE RHODE ISLAND

THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

VOL. VIII

PROVIDENCE, R. I., APRIL, 1908

No. 8



SENIORS IN THE "SNAKE DANCE"

Class of 1908 with caps and gowns for first time, beginning of spring term, March 26

COLLEGIATE AS OPPOSED TO UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

By Joseph N. Ashton, '91, Acting Professor of Music in Wellesley College

COLLEGIATE education is a special type of education, and in determining where the emphasis should be laid in musical studies in the college it is essential to have a clear and correct conception as to what the distinctive quality of collegiate education is. By the word "college" I assume that part of our colleges or universities is meant which is designated as "undergraduate", and that it is with

regard to this grade and kind of education that we are to be concerned at this time.

One of the distinctive qualities of collegiate education is its concern for the student, as distinguished from the university or graduate school, which centres its interest in subject-matter. In the undergraduate department the student is expected to elect freely in a number of different departments. Indeed, in many institutions he is prohib-

ited from confining himself too narrowly in his studies by a requirement that he shall elect during his four years work in diverse departments. He is required to take a course in science, a course in history, one in literature and one in philosophy. The science requirement, for example, may be met by electing either a course in chemistry or one in biology. It is not the creation of chemists, physicists or biologists which is sought by the college, but familiarity on the part of the student with scientific method and fundamental scientific facts. And so as to the requirement in philosophy, he may take a course in logic, psychology or philosophy to fulfill it. It is intended that thereby he may be properly introduced to the problems of the mind. It is not expected that he shall become a psychologist or philosopher. In collegiate education the development of the various faculties of the student is foremost; his mastery of a particular body of knowledge secondary.

In the university it is far otherwise. Here the student is expected to limit himself to a single department or to a group of cognate departments. Special attainment in a given subject is sought. The student is transformed into the scholar. The expert chemist, the learned historian, philosopher or linguist is developed. The subject is first; the student second. At its last commencement Harvard conferred the degree of doctor of philosophy upon a candidate who presented a thesis on "The Role of Vision in the Mental Life of the Mouse." The university is concerned with the creation of scholarship and the advancement of learning, whereas the college seeks primarily the development, the mental, perceptual and conceptual development, of the student.

Another distinctive quality of collegi-

ate education, or perhaps another phase of the quality just mentioned, is found in the characteristic breadth with which the subjects are treated in college. This quality of collegiate education is best seen by contrasting work in college with work in the professional schools. The professional schools are concerned primarily with turning out, for example, competent lawyers and doctors. Professional schools, even the best of them, are trade schools, albeit trade schools of the highest order. Their curricula are drawn up with reference to meeting the demands made upon the practising physician. Professional schools aim primarily at instruction; the college at education. The same general subject taken up in a college and in a professional school receives quite different treatment and leads to different results. Courses in biology in college do not duplicate courses in the medical schools. Courses in political and social science and political economy in the college treat of matters considered in the law schools, but the general character of such collegiate courses is unlike any found in the law school.

In the college of liberal arts there is greater breadth in the treatment of the material than in the professional school. Thus it is distinctive of collegiate education not only to regard a broad field, but also to treat it broadly. The word "liberal" in the designation "liberal education" indicates not only a large range of subject, but also breadth of treatment. Such an education enlarges the student's horizon, awakens his perceptions, increases his powers and strengthens his judgment.

* From a paper entitled "Where Should the Emphasis Be Laid in Musical Studies in the College?" in Papers and Proceedings of the Music Teachers' National Association, 1907.

BROWN MEN AND CREATIVE LITERATURE

Thoughts Suggested by Professor Bronson's Collection
of "English Poems"

By Henry Robinson Palmer, '90

PROFESSOR Walter C. Bronson of Brown University is the compiler of an excellent edition of "English Poems" of the nineteenth century, which the University of Chicago Press has recently issued. The volume consists of a valuable collection of the best poetic work of the cycle recently closed, including selections from twenty-two authors, among whom in number of citations Wordsworth stands an easy first. Every reader familiar with the English poets of the nineteenth century will miss some favorites from this volume and find some poems for which he little cares; but on the whole we are inclined to think the collection one of the best if not the best yet published to cover this particular field; and a glorious field it is. Professor Bronson intends to supplement the volume with three others, the first to include Old English poems in translation, Middle English poems, specimens of the pre-Elizabethan drama and old ballads. The second will cover the Elizabethan and Caroline periods, and the third the Restoration and the eighteenth century. All of the volumes are designed for use in college classrooms, but the general reader will find them no less useful, if this first one may be taken as a criterion.

Professor Bronson is doing a large and useful labor as a compiler of other men's creative work. He has issued a history of American literature, an edition of Collins's poems, with notes, and a volume of selected English essays. He is well-fitted for such tasks by reason of his scholarly training and temper, and we would be the last to undervalue the results he has achieved. But, knowing his native literary power as we do, we are continually vexed by his unwillingness to display it to the public. His

excuse would be that a college instructor has all he can reasonably do to keep his mind fresh for his classes, to correct their work, to perform the hundred humdrum duties imposed upon him by the curriculum. We have heard this excuse from members of the Brown faculty be-



PROFESSOR WALTER C. BRONSON

fore, but we confess we are not satisfied to accept it. Every man who is doing his daily work conscientiously has enough to occupy his attention. We who are not members of a college faculty feel the press of routine duties and are ready at times to yield our ambition to achieve creative work before we die to the pressing necessities of the prosaic and the commonplace. Yet if creative literature were left to those who command a perfect leisure, what would the new output of vital matter amount to

Much of the best the world possesses has been wrought upon the flaming anvil of the busy man's daily duty.

Anyone who was in Sayles Hall on class day, 1887, will testify to the impression made by Professor Bronson's class poem upon the audience. It was received with enthusiasm very different from that accorded to most poems on class day. Compare it with John Hay's celebrated effort in 1858 and it does not suffer. Nor is this all: Professor Bronson was a member of the Brunonian board in his undergraduate days and out of thirty-five pieces of verse printed in our fortnightly periodical in his senior year he himself wrote thirty. To the Christmas number of the Brunonian the succeeding year he sent two charming pieces of verse; and there he ceased (so far as we know) his creative work, with the exception of two or three poems for special occasions.

The more a modest man sees of good work in his chosen field, the less likely he is to desire to add to the volume of it. "What is the use of writing music," an accomplished teacher once asked us, "when there is so much already in existence that is better than anything we could do?" There is of course, something to be said for that point of view. Many makers of verse ought to be put under a permanent injunction (except that they give themselves some pleasure by the exercise of their feeble faculty.) But the old saying is that a bird that can sing and won't sing must be made to sing. That is quite another story.

How does it happen that so little creative work comes from the Brown faculty and the graduates of Brown in general? How is it that we so seldom find the names of Brown alumni attached to articles in our current periodicals? Why are we not producing, among our teachers and graduates, more story-tellers, essayists, authors willing to say out what is nearest their hearts? It is this sort of composition that is the chief glory of a college. Wherein does Harvard's fame consist if not in the fame of Lowell, Holmes, Prescott, Parkman, Emerson, Thoreau and her adopted son Longfellow? These are the "Cambridge group," whose literary reputation is still so largely identical with the reputation of America. We

doubt if half a century hence Harvard's fame will be brighter on Mr. Roosevelt's account than on that of these same literary craftsmen with whom her vogue has been associated so long.

In the last number of the Atlantic Monthly there are twenty signed contributions, of which eight are from the pens of college teachers, namely: Professors Taussig of Harvard, Lewis of Tufts, Hodell of the Women's College at Baltimore, Babbitt of Harvard, Neilson of Harvard, Herrick of the University of Chicago, Fletcher of Columbia and Tabb of St. Charles. The only Brown contributor's name we remember seeing in this foremost literary magazine since time out of mind is that of Professor Dallas Lore Sharp of Boston University, who somehow finds leisure to write pleasing essays for the periodical press every little while.

But perhaps we are going too far afield. The text from which we meant to do our modest preaching was merely this, that what gives a college its largest and highest distinction is creative literature, and all that we would care to add on the subject may be found in the parable of the talents.

TWO POEMS

By Walter C. Bronson, '87. From the Brunonian, December 17, 1887

BALM

When from her searching through the boundless Night

My baffled Thought returns on weary wing,
Too sick at heart, too spiritless to sing
A loftier strain or 'tempt a higher flight,
I throw myself into the dear delight

Of human things, sweet human things, and cling

To simple joys that fondly clustering
Around our lives can make them briefly bright,—

My child's sweet prattle, days of early spring,
A dewy rose, a brook's low murmuring,
The love or friendship of a few choice souls.
So gain I courage to renew the fight,
As travellers linger by the cheerful coals,
Ere once they plunge again into the night.

BEAUTY AND DUTY

I walked beside the moonlit sea;
The witchery of its silver sheen
Stole my heart away from me:
"O Beauty, thou shalt be my queen!"
Then the still sad Christ arose,
More beautiful than beauty He!
My soul with deeper longing glows:
"Duty, thou my king shalt be!"

THE OLD TEXT-BOOK BURIALS

By William Whitman Bailey, '64

HE "Whately Burial," famous in Brown tradition, passed away with the outbreak of the Civil War. It was no longer a time for masquerading and buffoonery. Even young men were wrestling with serious problems involving the life of the nation. Grim realities called for earnest and brave thought. If there were to be parades of any kind, by common consent they were of a martial character. The University Cadets supplanted The Widow of Bath, Harlequin, Mephisto, Puck or other grotesque enactment.

While the old burials lasted, however, Brown could boast a unique and interesting custom, often calling forth high literary proficiency or histrionic and poetic powers. Those were days when men read and the result was shown in achievement. Though I was not actually in college during the prevalence of the rite, I attended the University Grammar School at the time and hence saw and knew much of college matters, for the school stood in peculiarly intimate relations with the university.

The juniors took this method of wreaking their spite against certain obnoxious text-books—not in themselves reprehensible, to be sure, but the books demanded hard work and must be punished therefor. Man's place in nature—they called themselves men—was to loaf. For quite a time Whately and Spalding—rhetoric and logic—were especially condemned. Though the Devil appeared in the procession, I think he never volunteered as advocate. The poor authors were tried and condemned on the flimsiest circumstantial evidence. In carnival array, each one vying with his neighbor to rig himself in striking apparel, the juniors marched through the streets escorted by the other undergraduates and a vast number of interested youth. With red-fire and Roman candles, they acted then much as they do now after an athletic victory. Many staid, reverend

citizens, now pillars of church, or state or bar, have we seen playing monkey-shines in these old-time processions. Often today, they are all too ready to condemn another generation by no means worse than themselves. The point of view between "in college" and "out" is profound and radical.

After a lengthened parade through the chief streets and a march past the houses of certain favorite professors, the procession embarked at Fox Point—and proceeding down the river for some distance consigned the books, which by the way were contained in a coffin, to the depths profound, while the band played a dirge. There was always an oration and a poem, many of which were clever and some even brilliant. I doubt if any of these are now extant, though I recall a couplet from one of the poems,—I forget the year and the author, in which the tables are neatly turned on Spalding by condemning him in a term of his own:—

"Down below, in realms of woe,
His soul is 'quantified'."

A high priest conducted appropriate services, while Mephisto stood ready to thrust the obnoxious authors, considered to be embodied in their works, into outer darkness.

It was a high honor to be chosen for any of the offices of the burial: priest, orator, poet, odist, were all supposed to be selected with great care, but sometimes politics intruded its ugly face even on this festive occasion. Yet a stupid or egregiously unfit man could hardly run for an office demanding literary ability and considerable learning. The chief marshal, I recall, and perhaps his aids, was chosen from the junior class.

I do not know in what year these burials began, but they were in full blast in the three years I was at Lyon's School, as the University Grammar School was more popularly called. As I have said, the war killed them, but

after a lull of some years they were revived in a somewhat different form. The exercise now became a cremation, and with other objects of opprobrium it was the rather personal habit to vituperize teacher as well as author and to bury the former where it was possible, as the unforgiveable parent of such arid, wearisome stuff. No biting or sarcastic terms were of sufficient force, often, to express the class contempt or bitterness, and when the thing thus became cruel and lost its old pleasant aroma, it was but a question of time as to its passing.

Some of the faculty strenuously objected to the immolation of their offspring and to pithy references to their appearance, habit or utterances, while others, among them dear old Packard, offered to present a whole set of his works for incremation, thus defeating the desire to burn them; he showed too much willingness, like Theodore Hook with the Thirty-nine Articles.

These later processions, instead of taking boats for a burial, paraded the streets in mardi-gras attire, crossed Red Bridge, and after seeing that all the class and proper functionaries and they only were across, by arrangement with the authorities opened the draw, thus excluding the crowd. With an innate horror of a throng, I never passed

over with the mourners and hence cannot describe the orgies or rites. They were always fully noted by agile and imaginative reporters. I do not know dates, but I think cremation continued into the eighties, for I remember a brother-in-law borrowing "my father's sword and mine" to represent perhaps "The Soldier Legion," familiar on the rostrum of those days. All sorts of characters were assumed in the parade, regardless of sex or previous condition. Finally, with solemn, weird and peculiar liturgies, the unhallowed works were consigned to "sulphurous and tormenting flames." Of course in transparencies, legends and caricatures the faculty came in for unsparing criticism. Happy the professor or tutor who was pachydermatous.

All such things go too far in this line, become stale in wit, and by degrees lose their interest, as did this custom, originally innocent and interesting. It died by the weight of its own accretions, but for a long time gave to Brown a unique and striking custom.

This article is written to call out from a rapidly passing generation, a little older than mine, other and better notes upon this, or perhaps other customs. It seems to me we cannot preserve too many reminiscences of Old Brown.

SIX HUNDRED AND TWENTY BROWN MEN DINE AT BOSTON

Governor Hughes of New York the Chief Guest of the Evening



OUTSIDE the boundaries of the Brown campus nowhere has there ever been such a gathering of Brown alumni as at the 35th annual reunion of the Brown Alumni Association of Boston and vicinity, at the American House in Boston, on the evening of Tuesday, March 10. Over 620 plates were laid, the younger graduates being forced to dine in a separate apartment.

They were permitted, however, to join the main company before the speaking began.

The speaking was excellent. President Faunce was in his usual form. Rev. O. P. Gifford, D. D., '74, of Brookline made a pithy address, ex-Representative Samuel L. Powers, manager of the Taft boom in Massachusetts, spoke for Dartmouth, Borden D. Whiting, '98, of the New Jersey railroad

commission told of conditions in his state, and Governor Hughes, arriving from the dinner of the New England Dry Goods Association and that of Delta Upsilon, about 9:45, completed the speaking list.

Among other things, Dr. Faunce said:

"When some of us entered college we had to affix our signatures to the 'rules of the college.' That document has long since vanished. The only rule is 'be decent; be a Christian gentleman.'

"In the private preparatory school each hour in the day is assigned to a definite task, from the rising bell to the putting out of the lights. In college every student is master of his own time. He has the freedom of manhood, and if he is unfitted for that freedom he should remain in preparatory school until he has grown up. In our buildings we have no protectors. In student celebrations we have a celebration committee, and say to the committee: 'Whatever you indorse, the students may do.' Education through responsibility is the keynote of modern college life.

"But does not this mean many blunders? Surely it does. Often the public, failing to understand our principles, asks why some official does not patrol the campus and make obstreperous youths obey him. The public may point to some mistakes of student organizations and ask why such things are permitted.

"Because it is better to blunder as free men than to do the wisest possible things under compulsion. Wherever there is freedom there will be crudity, but there will be self-control, responsibility and true citizenship. The American college cannot go back. More and more completely it will achieve self-government as the finest preparation for the service of the nation."

Dr. Gifford began by saying that he hadn't seen so many men assembled together since he was in prison. "They go there for the good of the State," he added. "We come here for the good of our college."

Dr. Gifford made a number of humorous references to early days in Brown, declaring among other things that he had no difficulty in getting into mathematics, but he had a terribly hard time in getting through. "It does me a world of good to meet Professor Clarke here on a level," he added.

President Adams proposed three cheers for the Green and White of Dartmouth and they were given with a will. Then he presented Hon. Samuel L. Powers of Newton.

"In the face of this splendid gathering of Brown men, I appreciate what the Brown spirit is," said Mr. Powers. I am aware that

of late our two college athletic associations have not been on the most intimate terms. I realize also that I may have not shown the greatest loyalty to your distinguished son whom you expect here. I am here under a flag of truce.

"When the captain of our baseball team protested last June against the decision of an umpire he was speaking only in a Pickwickian sense. He had no idea of withdrawing his team from the field. He was simply exercising the prerogative of Dartmouth to enter a protest. The umpire, to use the language of the street, 'called his bluff.'

Mr. Powers said that Dartmouth had refrained from putting any presidential candidate in the field, being willing that Yale and Brown should fight it out.

"The distinguished son of Brown and the distinguished son of Yale stand for the same principles," Mr. Powers declared, "and if either is elected to the presidency, the republic will continue to control not only the destinies of this land, but of the entire world."

"I want to propose this toast in conclusion," Mr. Powers said, "Brown and Dartmouth. Both founded in the same decade; both have rendered great service to the nation; may both go on giving great service to the nation and to the maintenance of law and order in this republic."

Mr. Whiting, '98, referred to Governor Hughes as "the most curiously scrutinized exhibit in the national presidential showcase." He predicted that if the Republicans failed to nominate Hughes or Taft, New Jersey would go Democratic.

The cheering and applause which greeted Governor Hughes's appearance was deafening and lasted several minutes. When something like order had been restored three Brown cheers were proposed for Governor Hughes, and they were roared, the volume of sound filling the corridors of the hotel. Then cheers were given for the class of '81, Governor Hughes's class, and lastly the '81 alumni, of whom there was a good-sized gathering, gave three more rah-rahs for Hughes and for Brown.

The governor said in part:

"The Brown I knew was the Brown of inspiration. When Johnny Link told us something about the spirit of Latin poetry we imbibed his influence and an inspiration from it that still remains with us. How true it is that men teach what they unconsciously impart to the students! Johnny Link was a benediction to all Brown students.

"When Professor Diman spoke to us of philosophy, twirling his glasses in his hand, we received our inspiration in the way he said it and the ennobling life which he lived. I recall a session which President Robinson had with me, in the course of which he said

"Young man, there will come a time when the fountains of your heart will be broken up." It was the best sermon which I ever had.

"From their teachings in part I have gained a few ideas which I have been trying to apply and put into practice in daily life. There is nothing in the office except the work to do. Distinction is a mockery save to those who enjoy it. The halo is a little hot at times. (Applause.) There are times when you'd like to take it off. There are times when you'd like to withdraw from public gaze and criticism and retire to private life.

"My philosophy is, do what is put up to you as well as you know how, and let the rest take care of itself.

"Up in New York state they except a good deal of one. There are some who want the governor to be legislature, courts and about everything else. Then there are some who don't want him to be quite so much. In New York the governor has the power to remove from local office sheriffs and other officials who are not doing their duty. The consequence is that there is hardly a county in the state where things don't work right—and in most of them they don't seem to go entirely right—in which they don't expect the governor to make them right without parley, immediately and without even a hearing. They have bored into me to an alarming extent. We have had a chance to make it clear that

the important thing is to investigate and ascertain the facts and to base fair judgment upon an investigation made on the merits of a question. Then the thing to do is to make a sincere attempt to do what the facts require.

"There is a great temptation in political life to do evil that good may come. That is a question in perspective which is hard to solve. Under an influence and training such as a man receives at Brown it seems most obnoxious to say to a legislator, 'I will not sign your good bill unless you do so and so,' or to another, 'I will sign your bad bill if you do not do so and so.' If a bill is good it ought to go, and if it is bad it ought not to go." (Great applause.)

After the dinner, which was enthusiastic all through, Governor Hughes shook hands with the great company in the parlors of the hotel.

Following are the officers for the ensuing year: President, J. M. English, D. D., '70; vice-president, George F. Bean, '81, secretary, Charles E. Clift, '97; treasurer, F. W. Woodcock, '91; executive committee: R. E. Corlew, '98, Fred T. Field, '00; Fred W. Bliss, '79, H. H. Tucker, '01; C. R. Branch, '07.

PRESIDENTIAL HUGHES*

By Charles W. Towne, '97

"At old Brunonia we do not draw the color line,
We greet the red man and the black, and toast them when we dine;
The white man and the yellow man we cheer in cap and gown,
But favorite of all our hues is good old Hughes of Brown.

CHORUS

"For him we're marching, marching along, H-U-G-H-E-S.
Follow your noses, he'll be our Moses, out of the wilderness.
Stick to your colors, stick to your guns, Don't let him lose.
Here's to Brunonia, here's to her Sons,
Here's to presidential Hughes!

"From violet to peacock pink Dame Fashion's colors range;
Last year the ladies were burnt rose—this year they want a change;
But Alma Mater still prefers the Hughes of Eighty-One—

They are not fast, they cannot fade, and yet—they're bound to run.

"Now Teddy's Big Stick helped to boost the fame of 'Alice blues,'
But they cannot hold a candle to the old Brunonian Hughes;
And Taft says things look 'rosy' now, but just you wait until
He tries to get those colored votes—they'll all look black to Bill.

"Way down in Washington there stands a famous House of White,
'Twill have a change of tenants soon, as we have won our fight;
And when the Governor steps up and Theodore steps down,
The White House we will decorate with modest Hughes of Brown."

* At the conclusion of Governor Hughes's address, at the Boston dinner, March 10, this new topical Brown song, composed by Charles W. Towne, was sung by him, the alumni joining in the chorus. The song was sung to the tune of the Brown Victory March.

BROWN DINNER AT NEW YORK



FRIDAY evening, March 6, was the time set for the annual Brown dinner in New York. This year the place chosen was the Knickerbocker hotel. There were 200 in attendance and a grand good occasion it was.

The speechmaking was nearly concluded when Governor Hughes entered with his military secretary, Colonel Treadwell. He was received with enthusiastic applause and much waving of napkins.

Governor Hughes was preceded in the postprandial exercises by Gardner Colby, '87, president of the club and toastmaster of the evening; J. B. F. Herreshoff, '70; Professor Courtney Langdon, William R. Dorman, '92; President W. H. P. Faunce and President Charles Lincoln White, '87, of Colby College.

Governor Hughes commenced with a casual reference to the speakers who had preceded, when he arose just a little before midnight to make his address. He said he was heartily glad to have had for once a little rest, in which he was able to sit back and here someone else talk.

"Just about this time of night I think of the story of the man who asked President Lincoln how it seemed to be President. Mr. Lincoln responded that it reminded him of the case of a man riding on a rail, who said that if it were not for the prominence he would just as leave walk."

"If I were vested with despotic power," said the governor, "I would massacre all the men who have told about my youthful days in Brown. According to these voracious chronicles I never read a novel until I was a junior in college and was so absorbed in science that I missed all the poetry and romance of college life. There are those here to-night who know better. It is best to forget the traditions made to suit the exigencies of the moment."

The Governor closed with the advice, "Keep cool, vigilant and purposeful,

don't try to take the world upon your shoulders, but keep your course straight." He praised President Faunce and the faculty and declared Brown to be a great college. The address was greeted with great cheers.

PRESIDENT FAUNCE

Governor Hughes's name was frequently mentioned by the other speakers of the evening. President Faunce began his address with a discussion of the object of a college course. He said in part:

"The object of a college course is twofold: to enable a man to fit into the world as it is, and to give him the vision and power to shape the world as it ought to be. Education gives a man both adjustment and power of initiative.

Unless a man is adjusted to his own age, he can do nothing for it. Eight hundred years ago the genial pessimist, Omar Khayyam, sang: 'O Love, could you and I with him conspire To shape this sorry scheme of things entire, Would we not shatter it to bits, And then remold it to our hearts' desire?'

"No we would not—if we have any common sense. To shatter the world to bits as the first step in its improvement is the philosophy of the Anarchist; it is the madness that lay behind the recent tragedy in Portugal. If we would really help the world, we must fall in line and take hold. We must conform before we can transform. We must adopt the language, the dress, the customs of our fellow men so far as these are innocent.

"It is easy enough to be a free-lance or iconoclast. It is easy to vociferate opinions in the public square, and then retract them the next week; but the finest fruit of education is soundness of judgment.

"The man whose idea of politics is so lofty that he does not vote for any candidate, whose idea of religion is so high that he cannot work with any church, whose idea of college education is so delicate that he sits looking out of the window while his classmates march in commencement procession, the man who is too good for the actual struggling world around him—he is an alien in the world, and so useless. To understand our age and become a genuine part of it is the first essential.

"The young man whose chief ideal is to figure gracefully at social functions or to race over the country in an automobile is not a promising type of American manhood. Somehow every one of us, in college and after, must be made to feel the everlasting 'you've got to' of the moral universe.

PROFESSOR LANGDON

Referring to the subject of intercollegiate athletics, Professor Langdon said he could congratulate the alumni on the fact that never

before had athletics at Brown been in a healthier condition than at present.

Brown's independent stand in limiting the faculty's control of the students' athletic activities to strict insistence upon their satisfactory standing in scholarship and conduct had, he said, in the opinion of the committee on students' organizations, produced the happiest results.

"In athletics proper," he said, "Brown students now control themselves, make and enforce their own eligibility rules and look only for such public recognition of their efforts as they can secure on the basis of being athletics who make no other claim than that of being bona fide members of the university in good standing. In thus limiting criticism of her athletics to criticism of their athletic ability and academic status, Brown, though regretting that she still stands alone, feels nevertheless, proud of the fact."

Professor Langdon then went on to call attention to what he thought was fast becoming a serious menace to the university's future as primarily an institution of liberal culture. This was the very noticeable decrease in the number of students coming to Brown to take the regular academic course in comparison with the increasing number of those who were availing themselves of engineering and other so-called "practical" courses of study which the college has been induced and encouraged to offer.

If this continued it was to be feared that an unfortunate change would slowly take place in the character of the institution, he said. Brown made her fame as an institution well qualified to supply what must ever be the most serious need of the country, which, he thought was not so much the production of a few celebrated experts on the one hand, or of trained practitioners of applied science on the other, but that of men trained in the love of truth, beauty and character for their own sakes, and fitted to dignify their future vocations by the liberality of the culture and the nature of the ideals which they would carry with them into private and public life.

J. B. F. HERRESHOFF

J. B. F. Herreshoff, '70, of New York, discussed the subject, "Changes Desired in College Education." He argued in favor of making the scientific and engineering education much more general than it usually is today in most colleges. The reason he cited for laying more stress on these branches was the largely increased demand in manufacturing and railroad interests, in building and in ship construction for men trained along these lines. He pointed out that large corporations carried on their work by means of committees made up of heads of departments and that it was desirable that even the business men in these bodies should have an engineering education.

DR. WHITE, '87.

Dr. Charles Lincoln White, '87, president of Colby College, gave a serious talk on the subject of the morals of the students of the present day. He declared that the home, the church and the college were charged with the building of a man's character, and that if a college were to make leaders of men it must keep the lives of the students pure. He said much went on in a college that the president did see, although he wasn't supposed to, and that the president sees much that is breaking down the best work of the instructor.

THE NEW OFFICERS

At the business meeting previous to the commencement of the dinner, Dr. H. C. Bumpus, '84, curator of the American Museum of Natural History, was elected president of the club, in place of Gardner Colby. Mr. Herreshoff was elected vice president and A. B. Meacham, '96 and William R. Dorman, '92, were elected treasurer and secretary, respectively, for another term.

The new board of governors comprises the above, with Samuel H. Ordway, Arthur Lincoln, Charles E. Hughes, Norman S. Dike, James May Duane and Gardner Colby.

At the dinner besides the persons already mentioned were William H. Watson of the class of '52, who came from Utica. He was the oldest graduate present. Charles L. Balch of the class of '55 was the next oldest.

PRESIDENT FAUNCE IN AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT

President Faunce is in California, whither he went to deliver a series of lectures at the University of California; he was also the charter day speaker there. On Saturday evening, March 28, he was on his way from San Jose to San Francisco in an automobile with

friends, when the machine ran into a telegraph pole, throwing out all of the occupants, one of whom had his collarbone broken. Dr. Faunce escaped with a severe shaking-up, and was able to attend a Delta Upsilon dinner in San Francisco the same evening.

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COMMENCEMENT AFTERNOON

Manager Frost has arranged an excellent baseball schedule, though it is unfortunate that Princeton does not occupy a place in it. Last year Brown played a hard schedule and won every game, only to be met with the remarkable claim from New Jersey that the Princeton team, which had been beaten several times, was entitled to first place.

Mr. Frost attempted to secure Cornell for the class day and commencement games in Providence next June, but, failing in the attempt, has listed the old familiar "alumni" game for the latter date. This is wholly regrettable. The commencement crowd at Brown does not want to see an alumni team play. It wants a game between Brown and some other college, and is entitled to it. Year after year, when difficulty in arranging a match with another college has been encountered, the "alumni"

team has been substituted as a filler. Nobody, or practically nobody, desires it, and it would be almost better to give up the attempt to have a commencement game than to provide this comparatively uninteresting contest.

As a matter of fact, commencement afternoon is overcrowded anyway. Before the exercises in Sayles Hall are near their conclusion the bands of the alumni procession begin to play, the costumed classes prance and cheer on the middle campus, and the eminent orators from abroad find the interest of their audience flagging. It is "up to" the commencement day committee to guard in some way against such a conflict of attractions this year. Last year, as the ALUMNI MONTHLY has already pointed out, the Sayles Hall exercises were tediously prolonged, and after an unnecessarily expanded local programme, two honored guests from distant places were compelled to talk to a weary and restless throng.

There can be no excuse for a repetition of this incident next June. The MONTHLY has urged the matter on the committee's attention in due season and will revert to it whenever it seems opportune to do so. It would be highly unfortunate to bring distinguished speakers to Brown on commencement day again only to precede them with several local speakers, however interesting.

The time has come when a decision ought to be reached as to what the Sayles Hall exercises are meant to be. Are they held for the purpose of hearing, from the president, how the university has progressed during the year; from the governor, how proud the state is of the "college on the hill;" from the representatives of various classes, how glad they are to present this, that or the other memorial of their loyalty? Or are the exercises held to enable the

alumni to listen to two or three good talks from accomplished and eloquent leaders in the intellectual world?

The attempt to crowd both ideals into two hours is perennially exposed to the danger of proving a farce and a failure.

RELIGIOUS PREFERENCES TO- DAY IN RHODE ISLAND

It has frequently been said that the university charter recognized all the sects prominent in Rhode Island in 1764, and that if those who framed it were called upon to frame a new instrument today, they would be confronted by a remarkable change in the religious tenets of the population.

That this is so is well illustrated by the following figures issued by the state commissioner of industrial statistics, Colonel George H. Webb, '90:

RHODE ISLAND RELIGIOUS PREFERENCES

Roman Catholics	-	-	243,936
Protestants not specified	-	-	61,209
Episcopalians	-	-	46,179
Baptists	-	-	41,354
Methodist Episcopalians	-	-	21,860
Congregationalists	-	-	21,058
Jews	-	-	9,598
Lutherans	-	-	9,376
Free Will Baptists	-	-	6,145
Presbyterians	-	-	5,042
Universalists	-	-	4,014
Unitarians	-	-	2,146
Adventists	-	-	2,025
Seventh Day Baptists	-	-	1,269
Friends	-	-	1,074
Six Principle Baptists	-	-	1,059
Christian Scientists	-	-	378
Salvation Army	-	-	84
All others	-	-	2,227
Total	-	-	480,082

From these figures we see that the Baptists, who have an overwhelming majority in the university corporation, comprise less than nine per cent. of the whole population, while the board of trustees is made up of those who profess allegiance to sects that comprise less than 14 per. cent. of the population.

Whatever may have been the facts in 1764—and we do not believe the population of the colony was ever 22-36 Baptist, the charter does not provide for a proportionate representation now. We do not say that it should; indeed we think the proportionate representation idea is all wrong. But we simply wish to call attention to the changed conditions in Rhode Island, and to the correlative fact of the rigid exclusion of a great majority of the community from representation in the university government.

COLLEGE ARCHITECTURE

Most of our American universities are, architecturally speaking, hodgepodge. At Brown we have, as a member of the board of trustees put it the other day, less "plague-spots" than some other colleges have, but even so, there is too little uniformity. Not that we ought to worship an architectural fetich at Brown. It would be highly unfortunate if we were to erect buildings year after year looking as much alike one another as the cement houses that Mr. Edison proposes to cast by the hundred out of the same mold. But there should be a general harmony, as everybody is ready, we think, to admit.

Brown seems destined to be a Renaissance university, and probably of that type of Renaissance which we ordinarily call Colonial. Perhaps we might better call it late eighteenth and early nineteenth century Classical. It is, in general, the Graeco-Roman ideal as opposed to that of Northern Europe. We have the English Collegiate at the Women's College, but if we are wise we shall keep all suggestions of the Gothic off the main campus, now that we have committed ourselves so strongly to the Southern European style.

Princeton, on the other hand, which like Brown has suffered from bad archi-

ecture and still shows some incongruous structures of what may be called the Ulysses S. Grant or Rutherford B. Hayes period, has adopted the Collegiate Gothic, and a fine style it is. The newcomer at Princeton sees immediately before him as he alights from the train an impressive stone archway with castellated turrets, set diagonally to the station platform. At right angles to this are long rows of two-story stone buildings in the same style, with occasional subordinate towers; and now another building of the same sort, a dormitory provided by the class of 1877 at a cost of \$100,000, is to be added to the notable group. The Princeton Alumni Weekly, which prints a picture of the new dormitory, says:

"The main part of the building extends

westward about two hundred feet, enclosing a quadrangle, of which the western portion of Blair Hall forms two sides. The proposed completion of the Blair Hall extension will close the quadrangle at its northwest corner; opposite, on the eastern side, between the L of the Seventy-Seven Hall and the Blair tower, the quadrangle will probably be left open. The style of architecture is similar to that of Blair Hall,—the beautiful Collegiate Gothic; and the material will be the same, gray Germantown stone. A tower rises in the middle of the main building, with an arch leading to Nassau street."

Incidentally it will be observed that Princeton, like Yale, is beginning a quadrangle system. Do we intend to do anything of the sort at Brown? In a sense the middle campus will be a quadrangle when the south side is filled in, but hardly a quadrangle in the English acceptance of the term.

TOPICS OF THE MONTH

NOT long ago "Life" printed an entertaining commentary on the college rivalry aroused by the candidacy of Secretary Taft and Governor Hughes for the Republican presidential nomination. It argued that if numbers counted, Yale would have the better of it, because of the superabundance of her graduates. But that is not the whole story. "Life" should remember that Mr. Hughes went to Colgate a year before he came to Brown, was graduated not only from Brown but from the Columbia Law School, and taught at Cornell; and that the support of all these institutions must be counted for him, while Secretary Taft is entitled to his law school at Cincinnati as well as to Yale. Let us see then, how the figures stand. The statistics of living alumni are incomplete, but following are the figures showing the total number of graduates since organization:

	For Taft	For Hughes
Yale,	24,400	Brown 6526
U. of Cinn.,	4479	Colgate, 4040
		Columbia, 20,074
		Cornell, 9578
	28,879	40,218

As Cornell has been in existence scarcely more than a generation it is evident that an unusual proportion of her graduates are yet alive; indeed, it is said that everyone of her first graduating class of 1869 still survives. So the figures are even more favorable to Mr. Hughes than the table indicates.

"Life" should revise its conclusions.



Harvard
for
Hughes

Some further light on this matter of college preferences is afforded by the all-day straw ballot at Harvard, March 20, conducted by the Harvard Political Club in the Harvard

"Crimson" office, resulted in a close victory for Mr. Hughes. The governor of New York received 432 out of a total of approximately 1150 votes.

Secretary Taft was next with 401, Mr. Bryan third with 131 and Governor Johnson fourth with 105 votes.

The student voters also overwhelmingly defeated the recommendation that President Roosevelt should run for a third term.



What the Mechanical Students Are Doing

The students in the department of mechanical engineering recently tested an air compressor which they have made from parts of a gas engine discarded some time ago. The results show that the machine is a valuable addition to the equipment of the laboratory. By its use an ample quantity of air is available for running compressed air machinery for producing mechanical refrigeration and for other experimental purposes.

The students are also engaged in constructing in the university shop a gasoline engine of about 25 horse-power.



Brown Wins And Loses In Debate

Brown won from Williams in Providence, March 2, in the triangular league debate, but lost to Dartmouth at Hanover.

Brown's team in this city comprised: Albert Clark Thomas, '08, of Wakefield, Mass.; James Greenan Connolly, '09, of Pawtucket, and Chauncey Earle Wheeler, '09, of Plainville, Mass.; Sidney Small Paine, '08, Newton Centre, Mass., alternate.

At Hanover the Brown team comprised: Clifton Henry Walcott, '10, of Leoninster, Mass.; Donald Leroy Stone, '09, of Indianapolis, Ind.; and Donald Graham Clark, '09, of Providence, R. I. Charles Evans Hughes, Jr., '09, son of Governor Hughes, '81, of New York, who is a member of the team was ill and did not take part in the debate, Stone going to Hanover in his place.

At the Brown-Williams debate at

Sayles Hall, in which the Providence collegians received the unanimous decision of the judges, Brown upheld the affirmative and Williams the negative of the question:

"Resolved That in the larger New England cities all the power of the city government should be vested in a commission of not more than nine men, elected by the voters at large without the assistance of any other representative body."

At Hanover Brown took the negative. The defeat by Dartmouth is the first sustained by Brown since the inauguration of the triangular league. In 1906 and 1907 Brown beat both Dartmouth and Williams. This year Dartmouth won from Williams also.



Brown Baseball Schedule For 1908

Wednesday, April 1—Bowdoin at Providence.

Saturday, April 4—Manhattan at Providence.

Wednesday, April 8—Tufts at Providence.

Saturday, April 11—Amherst Aggies at Providence.

Wednesday, April 15—New York University at Providence.

Saturday, April 18—Williams at Providence.

Wednesday, April 22—University of Vermont at Providence.

Saturday, April 25—Wesleyan at Providence.

Wednesday, April 29—Colby at Providence.

Saturday, May 2—Syracuse at Providence.

Wednesday, May 6—Yale at Providence.

Saturday, May 9—Carlisle Indians at Providence.

Wednesday, May 13—West Point at West Point.

Friday, May 15—Bates at Providence.

Saturday, May 16—Syracuse at Syracuse.

Wednesday, May 20—Williams at Williamstown.

Saturday, May 23—Michigan at Providence.

Wednesday, May 27—Yale at New Haven.

Saturday, May 30—Harvard at Providence.

Wednesday, June 3—Harvard at Cambridge.

Saturday, June 6—University of Pennsylvania at Providence.

Wednesday, June 10—Amherst at Providence.

Saturday, June 13—Amherst at Amherst.

Monday, June 15 (class day)—Louisiana State at Providence.

Wednesday, June 17 (commencement day)—Alumni at Providence.



Notes of Athletics

The Brown track team's dates are as follows:

May 2, Brown vs. Williams, at

Williamstown.

May 9, Brown vs. M. I. T., at Technology Field, Boston.

May 22 and 23, annual meeting of the New England I. A. A., at Technology Field, Boston.

On March 4 the basketball season came to an end with a defeat by Williams at Providence, 14 to 22, following a victory over Trinity, February 29, 54 to 14. The record for the season is: Games won by Brown, 11; games lost by Brown, 8.

The annual gymnastic exhibition in Lyman Gymnasium, March 5, drew a large and enthusiastic audience. The contest for college gymnast developed into a close and interesting competition and the contestants showed the careful training received under Mr. Foggitt's instruction. R. G. Shaw, '11, freshman gymnast, won the title of college gymnast, with a score of 121 5-6 points. A. A. Taber was second with 112 1-3 points, R. H. Whitmarsh, '08, third with 109 7-12 points, and R. B. Farnum, '10, fourth, with 108 1-6 points. Each man performed three exercises of his own selection on the horizontal bar, flying rings, mat, side horse and parallel bars.

The final interclass swimming meet took place on the evening of March 3, in the Colgate Hoyt Pool, before a good sized audience. It was by far the most exciting and most interesting meet of the winter series. The seniors proved their superiority both in relay racing and in water-polo by defeating the sophomores in the former and the freshmen in the latter, both events being



THE SENIOR CLASS MASCOT

Pictureque Participant in Many Downtown Processions
Is Exhibited on Senior Day, March 26

hard-fought and exciting. By reason of these victories the 1908 relay and water-polo teams are the interclass champions. The college championship in diving, and the 50, 100 and 200-yard dashes, was also decided at this meet. The fancy diving contest was won by B. G. Smith, '11, who also captured the 200-yard race in fast time, 2 m., 59 sec. La Beaume, '08, won the 50-yard dash in a hard-fought race, and Collins, '10, the 100-yard dash. A novel event was a 50-yard race in which each contestant swam on his back. Barus, '10, finished first in 59 1-5 seconds.



Pittsburgh Brown Alumni

On February 25, a number of Pittsburgh sons of Brown met at the University Club and voted to form a Brown alumni association. The following were present: Charles H. Zug, 1854; Wm. E. Lincoln, 1868; Professor A. H. Willett, 1886; William Douglass, 1894; Charles Bradley, 1898; Charles B. Fernald, 1901; Kirke P. Lincoln and Charles A. Powers, 1902, and Ernest E. Moore, 1906. Other Brown Pittsburghers unable to be present, but

identified with the new movement, are H. K. Porter and H. A. Langhlin, 1860; L. B. Adams, 1900; Wm. I. King, 1901, and R. S. Litchfield, ex-1903.

A meeting is to be held soon for organization, and alumni in Uniontown, Butler and other Western Pennsylvania towns are to be invited.

Mr. Zug is the oldest active iron manufacturer in the United States, if not in the world. He attended his semi-centennial class reunion four years ago and has visited Brown once at least since, and plans to come again. Mr. Zug has for many years been a close friend of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, and it was he who first suggested to Mr. Carnegie the idea of the Carnegie Technical School for Pittsburgh. This school already numbers 2000 students; additional buildings are under construction, and it will not be long before 40 acres will be pretty solidly covered with buildings, and 10,000 students at work.

Professor Willett is one of the 90 members of the faculty of the Carnegie Technical School, and is enthusiastic for Pittsburgh, and most loyally and deeply interested in Brown.

Hon. H. K. Porter is president, and William E. Lincoln vice-president of the H. K. Porter Company, builders of light locomotives, and Kirke P. Lincoln is connected with the same concern. Mr. Porter is a little split up as to alumni associations. He has just enrolled in the association of Washington, D. C., where he lives part of the time; and also has been claimed, along with other Pittsburghers, by the Philadelphia association.

Mr. Douglas is a son of F. Wayland Douglas of '98, and both he and Mr. Adams are on the faculty of Shadyside Academy, a flourishing preparatory school.

Mr. Laughlin has for many years been one of the best known steel men in the country. The Jones & Laughlin Steel Co. is the largest independent concern in the United States.

Mr. Bradley has an important position with the Bell Telephone interests, known locally by the somewhat lengthy title of the Central District and Printing Telegraph Company.

Of present-century alumni, Messrs. Fernald, White and King are in the

law, and Powers, Moore and Litchfield in business.

Including Brown there are now twenty six college alumni associations in Pittsburgh. Cornell, Lehigh, Michigan, Princeton and Yale are largely represented. The University Club of Pittsburgh is now housed in its fine new building, advantageously located on Beechwood boulevard, in a growing centre of public and semi-public buildings. The Carnegie Technical School and the immense Phipps Conservatory are not far away in Schenley Park. Close by is the Schenley Hotel, the school for the blind, the new cathedral and other churches. Ground has been broken for the Soldiers' Memorial Hall, and quite an acreage purchased for the new plant of the Western University. A square away is the Carnegie Institute. This is entirely distinct both in location and in character from the technical school and includes library, music hall, picture gallery, museums of natural history, ethnology, etc., hall of sculpture, hall of architecture, lecture rooms, headquarters for various societies, etc., and is the most magnificent building of this class in America.



Chicago Reunion

The annual dinner of the Chicago Alumni Association of Brown University was held at the Union League Club, on Monday evening, March 16. It was a very enthusiastic and happy meeting. A. H. Nelson, '58, acted as toastmaster. The formal responses were made by President Faunce, Professor George E. Vincent, University of Chicago, Charles L. Hutchinson and Charles L. Bartlett, '82.

The officers elected were: Julius A. Johnson, '82, president; George Packard, '89, vice-president; F. L. Morse, '86, secretary; Wm. B. Bogert, '82, Noble B. Judah, '04, C. B. Leland, '04, executive committee.

Those present were: O. S. Westcott, '56, A. H. Nelson, '58, President W. H. P. Faunce, '80, Charles L. Bartlett, '82, Wm. B. Bogert, '82, Julius A. Johnson, '82, Francis W. Shepardson, '83, F. L. Morse, '86, Chester A. Cook, '91, Frank G. Lewis, '93, Arthur J. Llewellyn, '93,



SOPHOMORES VS FRESHMEN

1910 and 1911 in an Impromptu Rush on the Middle Campus, March 26, Opening of Spring Term, Senior Day

Raymond C. Cook, '95, B. C. Ewer, '99, Harold B. Maryott, '00, F. H. Westcott, '01, R. L. Barrows, '03, Noble B. Judah Jr., '04, C. B. Leland, '04, Elmer T. Stevens, '04, Edward D. Truesdell, '01, A. R. Webb, '05, Chas. Fowler, '07, Judge Edward O. Brown, '67, Prof. George E. Vincent, Charles L. Hutchinson.



A Proclamation From Albany

We print below the substance of an interesting circular letter sent out to the members of the Brown Alumni Association of Albany and Vicinity. It is as excellent in spirit as it is novel in form:

The dues are \$1.00 and should be forwarded, before March 31st, to the treasurer, Dr. Crawford R. Green, 25 Second st., Troy, N.Y. They are for stationery and printing, expenses of delegate to meeting of advisory board, and the distribution of literature and photographs among the preparatory schools of the district, with the view to arousing the interest of prospective students in Brown. During the past year, copies of the Brown catalogue and *Liber Brunensis*, Brown Daily Herald and book of Brown views have been placed in as many schools as the funds at our

disposal would permit. Will you help us in the continuation of this work? Voluntary subscriptions for such a purpose will be gladly received.

"Our honorary president is Governor Charles E. Hughes, ('81,) LL. D. We hope for the pleasure of an alumni meeting with him either this spring or next fall. One of our toasts at the Albany dinner last December will be appreciated by every reader who is a Brown man: "BROWN UNIVERSITY! She *Hughes* her way to the front! 'Excelsior.'"

"The committee have arranged for two ready designations of Brown graduates, and they venture to recommend the first one for your adoption; viz:

"(1) A Brown button. Buy two: for A your outer, and B your under coat. Thus your A. B. degree will be well emphasized! These buttons are patterned after the seal of the university by the Tilden-Thurber Co., Providence, R. I., from whom they may be purchased at \$1.00 in 10-carat gold, or 35 cents in silver-gilt.

"(2) A Brown golf-shaped travelling cap, with B. U. in chain-stitched monogram at the flap. This is made to order, in cloth at \$1.75 and corded silk at \$2.00, by Cotrell & Leonard, Albany. You are requested to wear it on the train, or boat, when you go to any distance.

"The American Flag Company, 45

Elizabeth st., New York, (and what follows is not an advertisement, but an announcement) manufacture a Brown white bunting and brown cloth, 6 ft. burgee, fish-tail end, at \$3.00, and pennant at \$2.00. If you wish to decorate your home and delight your family, order one; or the two for \$5.00. To facilitate execution, quote, in ordering, the date, January 14th, and the name of your associate alumnus and present president."

EDWARD W. BABCOCK,
Troy, N. Y.

For the committee,

STEWART A. MCCOMBER, Secretary,
Schenectady, N. Y.



Meeting House Versus Tunnel

A vigorous protest has arisen against allowing the new trolley-car tunnel to cut across the grounds of the First Baptist Meeting House. The original plan of the so-called Makepeace committee of the city council, was to tear down the Arnold Block on North Main street, and certain other adjacent structures between North Main and Canal, thus permitting the extension of Washington street (which runs between the fire station and new post office, on Exchange place) eastward to Waterman. At the corner of North

Main and Waterman the tunnel was to begin, with the portal just south of Waterman and just west of the Rhode Island School of Design.

To this the School of Design very naturally objected, because the tunnel would penetrate its lower floor and might be expected to prove a noisy and joggly neighbor; so the committee, last month, presented a modified plan, calling for the shifting of the tunnel to the opposite side of Waterman street, with the portal at the southwest corner of the meeting house grounds.



Vigorous Opposition

Although this plan would permit the present south entrance to the church from Waterman street to be used, it was argued, first at a meeting in the church March 12, and again at a gathering in City Hall, March 13, that the property would be injured by the taking of the proposed strip 45 feet wide, and that the noise would be intolerable to worshippers and also to the college assembly on commencement day. A little to the north runs the new tunnel of the New Haven road, and the sentiment of both meetings was overwhelmingly to the effect, as Artemus Ward might say, that another tunnel would be altogether "2 mutch."

BRUNONIANS FAR AND NEAR

THE ALUMNI

BROWN MEN IN CAMBRIDGE

An interesting list of the Brown men in Cambridge, Mass., is published in the Cambridge Tribune, of which Edward F. Gamwell, '94, is editor:

It is interesting to count up the graduates other than Harvard, who live here in Cambridge and who are loyal to their own alma mater and yet, because they are college men, vie with the graduates of Harvard in their fullest bestowal of honor upon the mother of all the American colleges, located here on the banks of the Charles. I commented some time ago, upon the large number of Dartmouth alumni who live in Cambridge and the

important places they hold in the community; and the same sort of comment can justly be made concerning the graduates of Brown University whose homes are here in Cambridge and whose daily pursuits are followed up within Cantabrigia's boundaries. In fact, it seems to be the case that, excepting Harvard, the graduates of Dartmouth and the graduates of Brown are, in each instance, more numerous in Cambridge than the graduates of any other college represented here, with the chances in favor of Brown for having the larger number. Rev. Edward M. Gushee, D. D., '58, rector of St. Philip's Episcopal Church, one of whose classmates was the late John Hay, secretary of state of the United States; Dr. Augustus P. Clarke, '61; William H. Underhill, '64; Rev. Charles H.

Spalding, D. D., '65, secretary of the American Baptist Publication Society; Rev. William H. Spencer, D. D., '66; William E. Stone, '66, for many years treasurer of the Champion Iron Company, of Michigan; Ray Greene Huling, Sc. D., '69, principal of the English High School; Rev. Robert J. Adams, D. D., honorary, '75; Isaac B. Burgess, '83, of the Cambridge Latin School; Rev. Richard Wright, '87, pastor of the Pilgrim Congregational Church; Rev. Alexander P. Bourne, '90, assistant pastor at the First Church, Congregational; Professor Edward Caldwell Moore, honorary, '91, of the Harvard Divinity School; Horatio N. S. Bradford, '92; Alfred R. Wightman, '93, of the Cambridge Latin School; Morton C. Stewart, '94, instructor in German at Harvard; Paul M. White, Esq., '95; Arthur E. Norton, '00, instructor in mechanical drawing and descriptive geometry at Harvard; Halley T. Waller, '01, secretary of the Cambridge Young Men's Christian Association; Harvey N. Davis, '01, instructor in physics and mathematics at Harvard. The Brown graduates who are in Cambridge each year as students at the Harvard Law School generally constitute the third largest group of men from any one college in the school, standing next in number to the men from Harvard and Yale. Incidentally may be mentioned the names of three Brown graduates of distinction, now deceased, whom Cambridge formerly knew. Rev. George Ware Briggs, D. D., '25, father of President Le Baron Russell Briggs of Radcliffe College, was pastor of the Austin Street Unitarian Church from 1867 to 1895; Rev. Nicholas Hoppin, D. D., '31, was rector of Christ Church from 1839 to 1874; Rev. James Ormsbee Murray, D. D., '50, was pastor of the Prospect Street Congregational Church from 1861 to 1865, later becoming professor of belles-lettres and English language and literature and dean of the faculty in Princeton College.

FATHERS AND SONS

Rev. Edward Manning Gushee of Cambridge, Mass., of the class of 1858 will, at the next commencement, celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of his graduation from Brown, and his son, Dr. Gushee of the class of 1898 of New York, will, at the same time, celebrate his tenth anniversary. The same facts would have been true of the late Arnold Green and his son of the same classes respectively, if his life had been spared but a little longer.

MR. HAY WROTE "THE BREADWINNERS"

"It is a satisfaction, says the Hartford Times, to read Mrs. John Hay's authorization of the statement that John Hay wrote 'The Breadwinners.' There has been no real doubt about it for many years. Even at the outset it was impossible to think of any other known author who could have written it, and things in it made it almost impossible that it could come from an unknown man. For years the reference books have said it was attributed to him, but have added that there was no authority for a positive statement. This will

now be made by authority of Mrs. Hay, in the new Tauchnitz manual of American literature."

1860

At the last vesper service of the winter in Sayles Hall, March 4, the leader was Rev. Wayland Hoyt of Philadelphia.

1871

The law offices of Henry Marsh, Jr., are removed to 86 Weybosset street, Providence.

1882

Reviewing Mr. Foss's "Songs of The Average Man," the Journal of Education says: "Sam Walter Foss has a personal following that is highly complimentary. Recently a mining camp in Montana declared they must see and hear Sam Walter Foss, and put up \$200, and got the three leading cities in Montana to arrange for him likewise, and took him out there on a pleasant and profitable outing. This is the fifth book of his verses that has been published, and each has had a large sale. Not often has a poet of to-day had as profitable market for five volumes of his verses as has the librarian of the Somerville public library. Mr. Foss is in great demand for "an evening with verse." He is a son of the Granite State, a graduate of Brown University, '82. Sam Walter Foss always says something. He never writes as an athlete in rhyme or rhythm, but because he has a message and a way of saying it that readers like, and he writes for those who like his verses rather than for the critics whom he deliciously describes in "The Growth of the Critic." Other verses that say refreshing things are: "From Butte to Boston," "Montana," "Jamestown," and sixty others, the best of all being "If a Man Could be Born When He's Old";—

"If a man could be born when he's old,

And gradually grow young,
The wisdom he'd gain and the love he'd attain
Are not easily said or sung.

If I knew as much as my boy,
Who is six times younger than I,
I'd have a sufficiency of general omniscience,
Be finished and ready to die."

1885

A. Tingley Wall and family of Providence sailed for Europe, March 7, to be gone until September.

Arthur P. Sumner has removed his law office to 86 Weybosset street, Providence.

1885

J. C. Monaghan, professor of economics in the University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Ind., lectured in the Newark Free Public Library on "Manual and Technical Training, with Special Reference to Jewelers and Silversmiths," Saturday evening, March 14, under the auspices of the Manufacturing Jewelers' Association of Newark.

1888

Professor Clarence G. Hamilton of Wellesley College has just issued through the Oliver Ditson Company a book on musical history,

entitled "Outlines of Music History." The work had its origin and development in a course which Professor Hamilton conducts at Wellesley and is offered as a text book in the study of musical history. It is well illustrated and is supplied with amplifying reading lists.

J. Fred Humes has declined a reappointment as assistant city solicitor of Worcester. He will devote himself to his private law practice.

1880

Rev. W. T. Green, pastor of the Natick Baptist church, and president of the B. Y. P. U. of Rhode Island, was made a delegate to represent the Ministerial Conference of Providence and vicinity at the Pittsburg convention and the conference provided for his expences. He is appointed to report on the forward movement among the young people at the next meeting of the conference.

1891

Joseph N. Ashton, formerly of Brown, this year acting professor of music at Wellesley College, spoke at Columbia University recently before the Eastern Educational Music Conference on "Where the Emphasis Should be laid in Musical Studies in the College."

1892

Rev. Everett A. Bowen, for the last three years pastor of the Baptist church at Hope Valley, R. I., has resigned and will take up his residence this month on a country estate at Lakeville, Mass. This estate is one of the oldest in the town and has been in the possession of Mrs. Bowen's family for several generations.

1893

George G. Hunter, president of the Des Moines Fire Insurance Co., has been made a member of the board of directors of the Bankers Accident Insurance Co. of Des Moines, Ia.

1894

A trade has been made between the New York and Boston clubs of the National Baseball League, one feature of which is the transfer of Fred Tenney to New York. Following is Mr. Tenney's remarkable batting record since his graduation from Brown:

Year	G.	A.	B.	R.	H.	P.C.	S.H.	S.B.
1895.....	42	174	34	48	.276	3	6	
1896.....	86	345	65	118	.342	21	18	
1897.....	131	566	125	184	.325	27	38	
1898.....	117	486	107	163	.335	15	23	
1899.....	150	597	114	209	.350	22	24	
1900.....	111	437	75	124	.284	10	16	
1901.....	113	457	63	127	.278	17	11	
1902.....	134	491	88	154	.314	29	21	
1903.....	122	447	79	140	.313	16	21	
1904.....	147	533	76	144	.270	22	17	
1905.....	148	549	84	158	.288	13	17	
1906.....	143	544	61	154	.283	17	17	
1907.....	149	554	83	151	.273	18	15	
Totals, 1593	6180	1054	1874	.303	230	244		

It is no wonder that New York regards the former Brown player as a valuable acquisition.

An average batting record of more than .300 for thirteen years is exceptional.

1896

The address of Howard D. Kenyon is 27½ Sagamore street, Lynn, Mass.

1897

Dr. Roswell S. Wilcox gave an interesting talk recently before the Providence Y. M. C. A. on the proper care of the body.

Rev. B. T. Livingston, pastor of the Union Baptist Church of Providence, talked on the national temperance movement at Washington Park, March 19.

Guy Montrose Whipple, Ph. D., is serving during the present year as acting professor of educational psychology at the Teachers College, University of Missouri, being on leave of absence from Cornell University. Dr. Whipple expects to return to Ithaca in June.

1898

John A. Gammons has moved his insurance office to the northeast corner of Westminster and Dorrance streets, second story, over Pierce's shoe store, "at the sign of the clock."

Rev. Wirt T. Fellows has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Baptist churches at Perryville and Cross's Mills, R. I., and takes up his work there April 1. Mr. Fellows has served the churches at Usquepaugh and West Kingston for more than two years, making his home at Usquepaugh. He is at present a graduate student at Brown, coming to this city daily from Usquepaugh for recitations.

1899

Rev. William Ashton Thompson has recently resigned the rectorship of St. James's Episcopal church, Woonsocket, to accept that of Grace Church, Sandusky, Ohio. Mr. Thompson has been rector at St. James's since 1902.

THE LAST ACT.

The last act's drawing to its close;
The hero's fixed his broken nose;
In centre stands the lady fair;
The villian (left) tugs at his hair;
Over his woe I start to gloat—
My friend in front puts on his coat;
"Come, dear, or we shall miss that train."
The closing scene is lost again.

You'd think folks didn't like the show,
They make such headlong haste to go;
But, good or bad, for aught I see,
Farce, melodrama, tragedy,
Or comedy, or, opera grand,
You wait the outcome—people stand;
A dozen, fifty, score on score,
Flock geeselike, sheeplike, toward the door
No use! The stage is hidden now.
How does a play end, anyhow?

FREEMAN PUTNEY, JR., '99.

From the New York Sun of March 8.

1900

Charles H. Porter has an article on "What Will Congress Do?" in the Technology Re-

view. It refers to the need of preserving our water supply and forests.

Rev. J. L. Peacock of Westerly, R. I., gave an illustrated (stereopticon) lecture on Rome, at Hope Valley, R. I., March 21. Mr. Peacock is also giving a series of talks to the teachers of the Congregational Sunday School of Stonington, Conn.

Assistant City Solicitor Clifford S. Anderson of Worcester, has resigned from his positions as a member of the Republican city committee and as chairman of the ward 1 Republican committee. Mr. Anderson gives as his reason that it is unbecoming a city official to be active in politics, and so he withdraws.

Waldo G. Leland, an assistant in the department of historical research in the Carnegie Institution, is spending the year (July 1907 to August, 1908) in Paris, where he is making a thorough search of the French archives and preparing a guide to the materials for American history in the archives of Paris, which will be published by the Carnegie Institution after his return and is expected to be of much service to American historical scholars. His address in Paris is 21, rue des Belles Feuilles. The Carnegie Institution has nearly through the press a revised edition, prepared by Mr. Leland, of Van Tyne and Leland's *Guide to the Archives of the Government in Washington*.

1901

Leland L. Eaton has represented D. C. Heath & Co. for the past five years in western New York and northwestern Pennsylvania. His address is 50 North Norwood avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

1901 advanced

The address of Rev. Herbert Bacon Hutchins is 193 Holland street, Lewiston, Me., where he is pastor of the First Baptist Church.

1903

Members of the class of 1903 living in Providence and vicinity held a dinner on the evening of February 27, at the Wannamoisett Club, at which there were about twenty-five of the class present. The affair was in charge of three members of the class reunion committee, Harry L. Bates, R. W. Blanding and Harry G. Leighton, and the supper was a most enjoyable one. After it was finished there were informal speeches from members of the class, followed by an entertainment by three colored artists. The programme also included piano and violin playing, singing and dancing. The dinner was the first step in preparation for the quinquennial reunion, which will be held in June. Those present were: Arthur E. Brown, Charles S. Carpenter, Theodore A. Cornell, A. F. Crowell, Henry B. Drowne, S. H. Easton, W. H. Fish, H. B. Hill, Daniel Hurley, William R. Lawton, Edward J. McCaffrey, W. T. Murphy, Fred A. Otis, L. H. Peabody, W. O. Rice, Lester B. Shippee, L. H. Sutherland, C. C. Gleason, Harry L. Bates, R. W. Blanding, H. G. Leighton.

1904

Henry J. Brady announces that he is engaged in the general practice of the law at 909 Banigan building, Providence.

THE ALUMNAE

1900

The Boston address of Mary R. Stark is No. 97 Pembroke street.

ENGAGEMENTS

The engagement of Miss Olive Bowers Eddy, '06, to Samuel Edward Eaton of New York city is announced.

The engagement of Hunter C. Marston, '08, to Miss Mary A. Vanderhoef of New York is announced.

The engagement of Percy Howard Blanding, '03, to Miss Eloise Holden of Syracuse is announced.

BIRTHS

Born at Providence on February 23, 1908, to Charles D. Owen, Jr., '97, and Alice Cooke Owen, a son, Stephen Cooke Owen.

Born at Providence on March 2, 1908, to Harold C. Field, '94, and May Noel Field, a third son.

Born at Ashland, Maine, on February 21, 1908, to the Rev. Thomas Burgess, '02, and Catharine Elizabeth Burgess, a daughter, Elizabeth Howell Burgess.

Born at Providence on March 4, 1908 to Frederick Henry Gabbi, '02, and Mary Achorn Gabbi, Mt. Holyoke, '03, a daughter, Gretchen Gabbi.

Born at Providence, March 16, 1908, to Knight Cheney Richmond, '85, and Phebe Ann Campbell Richmond, '85, a daughter, Mary Richmond.

DEATHS

FRANKLIN JACKSON DICKMAN, LL. D., 1846

The Hon. Franklin Jackson Dickman, LL. D., eminent jurist, of the class of 1846, died at his home in Cleveland, Ohio, on February 12, 1908, aged 79 years, 5 months and 20 days. He was the son of Joseph Dickman and Mary Foster Bartlett and was born in Petersburg, Va., on August 22, 1828. He prepared for college at the Petersburg Classical Institute and entered Brown University from which he was graduated, in 1846, at the age of eighteen, with the degree of A. B.

After finishing his college course Mr. Dickman continued to reside in Providence and in 1849 was admitted to the Rhode Island bar. In 1858 he was appointed a member of the

board of visitors of the United States Military Academy at West Point and served as secretary of the board. While serving thus, and actuated by the inducements held out by several members of the board, he decided to remove that same year to the west and settled in Cleveland. On the breaking out of the war he ardently espoused the Union cause and from 1862 to 1864 was a member of the Ohio House of Representatives, serving as a member of the judiciary committee and as chairman of the committee on municipal corporations. From 1867 to 1879, when he resigned, he was a United States district attorney for the northern district of Ohio and from 1883 to 1885, was a member of the Ohio Supreme Court commission. In 1886 he was appointed justice of the Ohio Supreme Court and in 1894 was made chief justice. His judicial opinions are published in volumes 40 to 52 of the Ohio State Reports. A biographer says, "It is conceded that no member of our supreme court has brought to the discharge of its duties higher qualifications than Judge Dickman possessed. His opinions are not only profound expositions of the law, but conclusive statements of the reasons for the existence of such law, widely known and favorably commented upon by so high an authority as Lord Chief Justice Coleridge of the Queen's Bench."

Judge Dickman was one of the oldest members of St. Paul's Episcopal church of Cleveland and in recent years rendered valued service as chancellor of the diocese of Ohio.

On December 24, 1862, at Columbus, Ohio, he married Miss Annie E. Neil, daughter of Robert Neil. They had three children, Robert Neil Dickman of Chicago, Ill., Edith Dickman of Cleveland and Mabel E. Grandy of Norfolk, Va.

Among Judge Dickman's published articles and speeches may be mentioned, "The Right of the Governor to Suspend the Writ of Habeas Corpus," a speech delivered before the Ohio State Legislature during the civil war; an article on the English Revolution of 1688, in the Democratic Review; articles on Charles Butler's "Horae Juridicae" in the Knickerbocker Magazine; an article on "Liberal Culture, an Element in Practical Life," delivered before the literary societies of Brown University; and an address before the Ohio State Bar Association, July, 1898, on the "The Agency of the Bar and the Bench in Making and Developing the Written and Unwritten Law."

In 1862, Brown University conferred upon him the degree of LL. D.

CHARLES BLAKE, A. M., 1856

Charles Blake, former clerk of the Rhode Island Supreme Court, died at the Narragansett Hotel, Providence, February 25, 1908, aged 73 years, 2 months, and 19 days. He was the son of Joseph M. Blake of Bristol, attorney general of Rhode Island from 1843 to 1851, and Hope C. Turner, and was born in Bristol, R. I., Dec. 6, 1834. He entered Brown University in the autumn of 1852, graduating in 1856 with the degree of A. M. After graduation he went to Boston, where his dramatic tendencies took him to the Boston

Museum, at that time the leading theatre in Boston. He remained there for several years taking part in various productions. While there he became acquainted with many of the foremost actors and actresses of the day. Later Mr. Blake returned to Providence and took up the study of law in his father's office, and in the early sixties was admitted to the Rhode Island bar. In 1865 he accepted an appointment as clerk of the Rhode Island supreme court, succeeding John A. Gardner of the class of 1852. This position he continued to hold until 1893, when he retired.

Mr. Blake was the author of "The History of the Providence Stage" and had published various articles and sketches.

In early life he was a member of the Episcopal church, but later became a convert to the Roman Catholic church.

REV. GEORGE WARREN GILE, 1865

Rev. George Warren Gile of the class of 1895 died at Portsmouth, N. H., March 1, 1908, aged 67 years, 6 months, and 22 days. He was the son of Moses Gile and Mary Chase Gile, and the brother of Moses Clement Gile, '83, and was born in Haverhill, Mass., August 9, 1840. He prepared for college at the Atkinson Academy, Atkinson, N. H., and at Colby Academy, New London, N. H., and entered Brown University, graduating in 1865 with the degree of Ph. B. The year following he was a student at the Newton Theological Institution and in 1866 was ordained to the Baptist ministry. From 1866 to 1867 he served as pastor of the Baptist church at Valley Falls, R. I.; from 1867 to 1873 of the church at South Berwick, Me.; from 1873 to 1879 of the Second church at Lawrence, Mass.; from 1879 to 1884 of the church at Pittsfield, Mass., and from 1884 to 1892 of the church at Fall River, Mass. From 1893 to 1898 Mr. Gile was president of Colby Academy. In the latter year he accepted a call to the pastorate of the Middle Street Baptist church of Portsmouth, N. H., where he continued to serve until his death.

On June 14, 1866, he married Miss Mary Francis Newhall of Providence. They had three children, Florence Evelyn Gile, Arthur Warren Gile and Mabel Warren Gile.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY JOYCE, 1891

Arthur Wellesley Joyce, a member of the class of 1891, and president of Barrington town council, died at his home in Barrington, R. I., on February 24, 1908. He was the son of William Howard and Margaret Frances Joyce, and was born in Providence, June 9, 1866. He prepared for college at Mowry and Goff's School and entered in the autumn of 1887. He left college, however, to enter business, but later decided to study law and was admitted to the Rhode Island bar. Since 1891 he had served as clerk of the senate corporation committee of Rhode Island, and since 1905 as clerk of the district court, Fifth Judicial District. For three years he had been a member of the Barrington town council.

On June 26, 1888, he married Miss Annie Radcliffe Jackson, who, with two sons, Arthur Wellesley Joyce and Richard Radcliffe Joyce, survives him.

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BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY



HOPE COLLEGE IN 1908

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THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

VOL. VIII

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No. 9



HOPE COLLEGE IN 1908
From a Photograph taken April 28

HOPE COLLEGE AND SOME OF ITS FORMER OCCUPANTS

By Anthony McCabe

SINCE there has been recently published in the Alumni Monthly a list of prominent alumni who have roomed in University Hall, it would seem to be a matter worthy of record to note the names of those who have roomed in Hope College and who have become widely known in their respective callings in after life. Reuben A. Guild, for so many years librarian of the

college, occupied room 3 in 1845. Inman E. Page, the first colored student to graduate from Brown with honors, roomed in no 3, in 1876-77. No. 4 was occupied in 1838 by Merrick Lyon, who was associate principal of the University Grammar School for nearly half a century, also in 1860 by C. T. Gardner, the well known Rhode Island surgeon, and by Charles E. Hughes of the class of '1, the present governor of New York.

Chief Justice Thomas Durfee roomed in no. 5, in 1844, and Elisha Dyer, governor of Rhode Island, occupied the same room in 1828. Andrew J. Jennings, now a lawyer in Fall River, occupied room 6, in 1870; David F. Slade, also of Fall River, from 1876 to 1879. The preacher, author and teacher, George Dana Boardman, roomed in no. 9. Rowland Hazard, the manufacturer and writer upon economics, occupied no. 11 in 1846; it was also occupied by S. W. Abbott, the surgeon and writer upon sanitary topics; also by William V. Kellen in 1871. The present president of Brown University, William H. P. Faunce, roomed in no. 12; as did also Oscar Lapham in an earlier day.

Professor Gammell in 1828 roomed in no. 13 and Professor Lincoln roomed in in no. 14, 1833 which was occupied from 1882 to 1886 by H. Wade Hibbard of the Cornell faculty. Nathaniel P. Hill, of professor in Brown, active in the political life of the far West, and for many years a member of the United States senate, roomed in no. 15 in 1853. Barnas Sears, president of Brown, roomed in no. 16 in 1824. Henry G. Weston, president of Crozer Theological Seminary for about forty years, roomed in no. 17 in 1836. Room 18 was occupied by Arnold B. Chace, treasurer of Brown 18 years and its present chancellor. Henry M. Dexter, author and editor, occupied 19 in 1836, and Isaac N. Ford, the London correspondent of the New York Tribune, later had the same room.

William Gaston, governor of Massachusetts, roomed in no. 23 in 1839, which room was also occupied in 1835 by John W. P. Jenks, professor of zoology at Brown, and by Emory Lyon, the English principal of the University Grammar School for nearly fifty years, in 1843. Judge Gaskill of Massachusetts

also roomed there in 1864. Walter L. Munro and his brothers occupied room 23 at different periods, the eldest of the brothers being Professor Wilfred H. Munro of the class of 1870. Lafayette S. Foster, leader in the political struggles of Connecticut, for many years a member of the United States senate, and at one time acting vice president of the United States, occupied room 25 in 1827. Benaiah L. Whitman, writer, preacher and college president, roomed in no. 27 in 1883.

The late president of Brown, Ezekiel Gilman Robinson, when a student from 1837 to 1838 roomed in no. 32, which was also occupied in 1849 by Francis W. Bird, lieutenant-colonel of the Confederate army. The late Eli Thayer of Worcester, writer and teacher, roomed in no. 33 in 1840. Professor Samuel S. Greene of Brown occupied room 34 in 1833. Francis J. Lippitt, jurist and teacher as well as an officer in the military service of the country, occupied no. 35 in 1827. David W. Hoyt, principal of the English High School for forty-five years, roomed in no. 38 in 1853. E. Benjamin Andrews, the former president of Brown, occupied no. 38 from 1866 to 1869. The late secretary of state, John Hay, roomed in no. 44 in 1857. Professor Benjamin F. Clarke of Brown occupied room no. 29 in 1860 and also room 41 in 1861-62. Charles P. Bennett of Cornell University roomed in no. 46 in 1878.

Many Brown professors have roomed in Hope College. The above list is known to be very incomplete, but the length of this article does not permit the inclusion of all those who have occupied the old dormitory. Some of those omitted are as distinguished in many respects as those already mentioned.



SOCIAL SERVICE FOR BROWN STUDENTS

Club for Italians opened by the College Christian Association

By William A. Spinney, Jr., '07, General Secretary of the Association

N Saturday evening, April eleventh, the Brown Christian Association opened a club room for Italian boys and men, at 134 Cedar street,

corner Dean street, Providence. The exercises in connection with this opening consisted of a discussion of the club and the plan of work. Mr. Ubaldo Pesaturo, a young Italian notary public, who has been invaluable in starting this work, took charge of the meeting and introduced first Mr. Mariano Vervena, the Italian consul at Providence, who spoke of the advantages to be derived from the club, both for the students of the university and for the Italian young men. Following, Mr. Carlo Aronovici, head worker of the Union for Christian Work on Chestnut street, who has worked two or three years among the Italian people in New York city, told of his experience with the latter and paid a high tribute to them for all they have done for the United States. A brief sketch of the plan of work completed the exercises. During the evening a very good Italian orchestra played.

Since the room was formally opened students of the university have been in attendance. In the afternoon the room has been used as a reading room, where are on file both American and Italian periodicals, while in the evenings the men have played cards, held informal discussions on such subjects as the naturalization laws, and have had informal musical entertainments. On Monday evening, April twentieth, a debating club was organized under the direction of C. E. Hughes, Jr., '09, of the Brown Debating Union. Within the next few weeks various other clubs, such as a musical organization for all those who play instruments or sing, reading clubs, instruction classes in English, etc., will be organized. One

night each week will be given up to each club to use as it sees fit. Each club will have an organization of its own and each member will be required to pay nominal dues. It is expected that every Saturday night will be given up to an entertainment or lecture. Harry L. Oldfield, '10, will have charge of a greater part of the club organizations.

The purpose of starting a work of this nature has been to furnish a field for work for all students of the university who wish to engage in active social service. For a number of years students have demanded some form of social service work and this small Italian club is the result. It has been necessary for the Brown association to take up this work if for no other reason than to keep pace with the other college associations of the East. The association at the University of Pennsylvania supports a large three-story house equipped with a very satisfactory gymnasium, a large auditorium with a seating capacity of two hundred and fifty, library and reading room, as well as living rooms for the resident director and his twelve or more assistants, who give part of their time to the work. The budget for this enterprise is about five thousand dollars. Harvard and Columbia are also engaged in active social work.

The Brown association has started its Italian club on a small scale, with the hope that the alumni body will appreciate its value and will volunteer to aid financially in its support. The burden is too much for the undergraduate body to carry alone and it is hoped that some graduates will feel inclined to write the general secretary in regard to the matter. If sufficient interest is taken, a committee of the alumni body will be appointed to assume charge of any funds which may be received.

After having spent a college year as

general secretary of the Brown Christian Association and after having studied the undergraduate life from the standpoint of religious activity, the writer firmly

believes that the university life will be materially benefitted by the development of this work.

WATER SPORTS AT BROWN IN FORMER DAYS

By Adoniram Brown Judson, 1859



ROVIDENCE and Brown University are fortunate in overlooking Narragansett Bay, an ideal sheet of water for the sports of boat-sailing and rowing. The careless voyager may not be very welcome in certain parts of the lower bay, where War Colleges and torpedoes make the water electric and possibly volcanic. But on one side of these treacherous deeps, fair Narragansett Pier poses with a "come hither eye," and on the other side the Isles of Hope, Patience and Prudence beckon the idler to their pebbly beaches and pastoral slopes. A few vacation days may well be spent cruising in a cat-boat among inlets where on every side farm-houses and villages lie half-hidden from the eye in the summer landscape. Where can one find more picturesque headlands, or more varied fleets of warlike and peaceful craft, or more furious storm waves than those which fly over Whale Rock in pursuit of the fabled Indian maiden, or a more romantic nook than King Philip's Seat, with its rare combination of crag and bower?

The cat-boat is well known on the Atlantic coast as a versatile marine construction which lends itself equally to the joy of a happy half-holiday or the convenience of a cruise. The word is not a pretty compound, but it has a sound derivation. A *cat* boat is a diminutive and dainty craft alongside of a freighter, just as a *horse* mackerel is a large and coarse animal in contrast with the delicate mackerel of the breakfast table. The imagination of the sailor-man fondly turns to the fireside and the barnyard.

Some 50 years ago Brunonians three spent a few days in a small cat-boat cruising among the inlets and roadsteads of Narragansett Bay. There was no better marine sport than trolling for blue-fish with a fresh wind abeam below Stone Bridge on the eastern shore of Portsmouth. The bay was famous for the aboriginal tautaug, the quahaug and the scuppaug, but none of these fine fellows found a place on our menu. Even if they could have been taken ready prepared for the chef, where, on our *kittie*-boat, was the galley? The staples of our mess were hard-tack, fresh bread, the dried herring of commerce and jars of sweet-meats arranged in a pleasing architectural unity with a few boxes of sardines as an underpinning. The galley was absent, and so, alas!, was the refrigerator. We drew the line of abstinence this side of beer. Root-beer, however, was well thought of, and Maud Muller, with an inquisitive smile beneath her torn hat, was ever ready to brim our pail with milk, for a consideration, if it had not already been filled from the moss-covered bucket, or the wayside spring. Our chart was traced from a school map of Rhode Island. Keeping a log was out of the question where there was so much to observe and admire. The beauties of dawn and sunset, the changing wind, a drowsy noon-day calm or an unwelcome rainy day gave variety to our vagabondage. Every thing that happened on board, along the shore, or in the villages and country lanes was flavored with the spice of adventure.

The Portsmouth coal mine, an antique even in those days, invited inspection but, not being familiar with subways,

we declined to make more than a very superficial exploration. One nightfall, mistrusting the weather, we ran into the lee of an island, and none too soon. A violent tempest smote the landscape and our boat dragged into ever-shallowing water. Disaster seemed to be unavoidable. The anchor was repeatedly shifted in the hope of finding better ground. There were strange boats in the same mooring and we heartened each other in the rain and darkness. With daybreak the gale abated, and the saturated landscape turned a shining morning face to that early riser, Old Sol. "He never came a wink too soon, or brought too long a day." After waking Cape Cod, Plymouth and Middleboro, in turn, he looked in on us, and found that amateur seamanship had been notably vindicated, in our humble opinion.

While lying peacefully at anchor on a calm summer night all hands were suddenly roused by a most peculiar sound, as of a going in the tops of the mulberry trees. It might well have been a sigh from the cattle upon at least a hundred hills. The water was in deep commotion and our frail bark trembled and rolled in response. The intruder, no less surprised than we, suddenly remembered a previous engagement. It might have been the Snark, or the Walrus, or a porpoise or two. It could not have been an octopus, for ship and crew had escaped absorption. Submarines had not then been invented. Porter, (1859), thought that it must have been a young whale. Whatever the creature, he passed on, intent on other pranks, leaving us impressed with the view that he would have been better employed outside, cutting up his antics off Brenton's Reef, or trying out his athletic shoulders against the current of the Race.

It is related that a company of idlers, following the eastern shore, put in for provisions one night at Bristol (or was it Warren?). It was too cold to sleep on board, even under the woolen shawls which Fashion had bestowed on the beaux of that period. For some unexplained reason the voyagers neglected to put up at the inn. During a promenade one, more inquisitive than his mates, happened to try the basement window of the Congregational church situated on the edge of the quiet town.

The sash yielded hospitably and the shivering buccaneers preempted the seclusion afforded by the comfortably cushioned pews. With the early dawn the furtive cutthroats re-arranged the furniture for Sunday, stepped out by the front door and quietly made for their piratical craft. One of them discovered too late that he had left an "Atlantic Monthly" with his name on it in one of the pews. The retreat was made in good order and rapidly. The baker, the grocer and other useful members of the community were left in undisturbed possession of their doubtloons, and the discomfited outlaws went hungry till the next port of call, either East Greenwich, or King Philip's Seat, or perchance Rocky Point, famous for clam-bakes, or peradventure Fall River on the shores of Massachusetts.

Some fifty years ago the studious Brunonian, when worn and hard beset, went down to the sea in a sail-boat and soon had the surface of Providence harbor cut up "this way, that way," into enough geometrical figures to make a dozen of the Pons Asinorum. The undergraduate was wise who took as an elective the mastery of the bewitching mechanism of a cat-boat. It was no mean accomplishment to acquire the knack of tacking, jibing, and squaring away before the wind, and in learning these mysteries the student imbibed many a practical lesson useful in after life. When the longshore owners of the "Owl" and the "Sam" put off from the Water street front to decide the championship of Providence harbor, the skipper who paid scant attention to his rival and kept his eye on the wind, the water, the goal and his own sail, came home the winner. The quality of the gray matter dominating the tiller was more to be considered than the lines of the boat, Q. E. D.

In tacking, the wind, coming aboard like a little fury, met a shifted tiller, played for a jiffy in front of the mast, and then came raging in over the other bow, rocking the boat and frightening the landlubbers and timid, if such there were in the small ship's company. Below the surface the quivering centre board lost none of its headway as it swept a graceful curve through angry waves rising on all sides vainly protesting against the sleight-of-hand which

drove the boat to its haven in the eye of the howling gale.

In jibing, the fast following wind was made to dodge from one side of the boat to the other, not in front around the mast, but astern over the taffrail. Coquetting a moment with the reluctant leach, the quartering wind, at a shift of the helm came bouncing to from a new direction, flaring out the sail on the other tack and in a fateful moment sending the boom across with a resounding whack. If the boat was small an humble kow-tow was the only escape from a bump on the head or a rap on the humorous bone.

When it came to sailing before the wind, the steersman had but little to do except to indulge in the smoky day-dreams peculiar to those sons of Contemplation ycleped sophomores and juniors. The other class men were not in the charmed circle. The freshmen were too fresh and the seniors took themselves too, too, seriously.

In those days, when boats were always in readiness down South Water street, chummy sophomores and juniors combined their resources and if the signs were favorable invited Agnes Annis, Barbara Whately and other fair Brown girls to a spin on the water. On such an occasion the boat would be larger, either the "Hector," of dark blue with gilt ornamentation, or the "North Star," of pure white and dividing the waves with a stately motion impossible to her somewhat more snub-nosed rival. But the color and deportment of the boat were forgotten when "the eyes that shone, now dimmed and gone" came on board. The skipper, a real graduate of Old Neptune, fell to studying the winds and waves and as the pretty craft turned on her heel and slipped away over the laughing water, the would-be sailors made the air dismal by chanting marine ditties, of which the following, contributed by Duncan (1860), was a fair sample :

"Then out spoke the captain of our gallant
And a right spoken man was he, [ship,
'I care more for my ship and my crew
Than I do for the bottom of the sea, of the
Than I do for the bottom of the sea.' [sea,
Refrain. For the stormy winds do blow, blow,
And the raging seas, how they flow! [blow,
When we poor sailors climbed to the top
And the landlubbers lay down below, below,

And the landlubbers lay down below.
Then up spoke the cook of our gallant ship,
And a mean spoken man was he,
'I care more for my kettles and my pots
Than I do for the bottom of the sea, sea, sea,
Than I do for the bottom of the sea.'"

In those days at Brown the only gym, seldom if ever visited by students, was in a loft on South Main street. Further down, on Water street, the odor of tar and shavings revealed the presence of the delightful shop of a boat carpenter who was always ready to let the units of his fleet and to give nautical instruction, diplomatically called advice. There the squadron was made up when indignant class men, rising in their might, resolved to commit to the sullen waters of the bay their traditional enemy Euclid, or Whately or whatever it was. The capacious boats crowded with jolly mourners gathered down the bay around the committee's boat, whence the venerable offender, with poem, oration and dirge and torches held high, was introduced to "the placid places where the placoids play" (Green, 1858). The event had some of the picturesque features of the night in 1772 when the patriots of Rhode Island, with muffled oars, rowed down the bay in quiet procession to Gaspee Point, where the revenue cutter "Gaspee," then being hard and fast aground, was made to illumine the sky with the beacon fire of liberty.

A comfortable pull in those same roomy boats was down the river to Field's Point, so flat and bare in those days as to be invisible except for a few ragged poplars which seemed to rise out of the bay like a mirage of ghostly rampikes. But when we landed the beach was firm enough. Across the channel Vue de l'Eau loomed picturesque, a white architectural effect picked out of masses of green. We knew nothing of it except its fanciful name. Exploration was discouraged by the intervening spray of Kittle Rocks and by the preferred pleasure of a swim off the point and the absolute necessity of stopping on the way home at a floating clam-house moored above the point. To the left of Vue de l'Eau were seen the distant city and the cupola of the Tockwotten House, and to the right lay Stargit (Starve-goat), named from a redoubtable animal who is said to have

succumbed after a vain attempt to browse a living off his limited island domain. Empty tomato cans, the reliance of the Harlem goat of a later geological formation, had not then been invented. It was off Stargit on a windy day that a returning sail-boat reported that Ned Chamberlain, the friend of every one, and perhaps the most popular man of his brief date, had been lost. After his last reckless dive he had ventured too far away from the trailing rope, disappeared, and never again climbed in over the side of the boat, which made its way back to the university, heavily laden as never before. The next day he was found, his face gazing down into the depths and his kindly hands piteously entwined with mosses and sea-grass.

Why did we always row down the bay instead of sometimes rounding India Point up the Seekonk River? Easy rowing with the current doubtless had some influence. Aside from that, the fascination and new surprises of an estuary ever widening and finally losing itself in the main eclipsed the modest attractions of the quiet stream. They were, however, fully recognized when a college boat-house was built on the further shore just below Red Bridge. From that time rowing had but few inducements for the Brunonian unless the boat was equipped with out-riggers and spoon oars. Sliding seats came in later.

It was a pretty walk to the rural landscape in which the venerable bridge and the smoothly flowing depths of the Seekonk were shadowed in by terraced groves tricked out in the varying colors of the changing seasons. No spring was so cold and no autumn so boisterous as to deny the ardent river-man, whether he came to pull in the club boat, the "Atalanta," or in his own pet single or double wherry. Two persistent single sculls were often seen in company, the athletes in blue flannel suits, one trimmed in white and the other in red. One afternoon they unwittingly came under the observation of the Rev. Dr. Francis Wayland, our honored ex-president, who happened to be a spectator from the driveway of the bridge. The oarsmen were afterwards informed by certain fair friends, who happened to be loitering on the bridge, that the venerable expounder of mental and moral

philosophy had expressed a critical preference for the one who had propelled his craft with the least apparent effort, thus giving the impression of an indefinite store of reserve power. Names were omitted, but the palm doubtless belonged to Keen, (1859), who has shown that either then or later he came into possession of the "get there" stroke so highly extolled by certain inland universities in competition with oarsmen who preen their feathers in salt air and paddle their web-feet in sea water.

Rowing down the stream we passed the landing place of Roger Williams. The cry of "What Cheer" is heard no more and there are no Indians at the landing, but the amiable pugnacity and fierce tolerance of old Roger still sweeten the renowned state and its university. The "Atalanta" knew the way to the floating clam-house and Field's Point, and the smaller out-riggers were sometimes seen from the Westminster street bridge and possibly in the cove, now no more. It was a great day in 1890 when Town and College combined to hold a regatta on the well-approved course surveyed and duly marked off over the quiet reaches above Red Bridge. People from the country-side and the city, on foot and in carriages, filled the bridge and occupied the wooded knolls to see a spirited race between "l'Hirondelle," a double scull from South Boston and the "Di Vernon," a beautiful shell owned by Niles and Whittier, (1862), and manned on that occasion by a couple of stalwarts from 1859. The chief event of the day was a contest between the "Atalanta" of the Brown club and a visiting crew from a friendly university. Still wider interest was accorded in 1859 when our dear old Brown sent a lap-streak to Lake Quinsigamond against the shell of two universities still more ancient. The bow and stroke of the "Atalanta" were pulled by Jastram and Judson, while the mighty deltoids of Cady, Judson 2nd, Perry and Sears loomed up in the waist. It is well known that an uneven distribution of "eel-grass" in the course laid out for a college race has often decided the event. The abundance of this form of vegetation, or some other obscure obstacle, prevented the Brown boys from wresting a victory from the gallant crews of Harvard and Yale.

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FRANCIS LAWTON, '69, New York, N. Y.
ROBERT P. BROWN, '71, Providence
WILLIAM V. KELLEN, '72, Boston, Mass.
WILLIAM E. FOSTER, '73, Providence
WINSLOW UPTON, '75, Providence
ZECHARIAH CHAFEE, '80, Providence
SAM WALTER FOSS, '82, Somerville, Mass.
GARDNER COLBY, '87, New York, N. Y.
JOSEPH N. ASHTON, '91, Salem, Mass.
WILLIAM R. DORMAN, '92, New York, N. Y.
GEORGE A. GASKILL, '98, Worcester, Mass.

HENRY ROBINSON PALMER, '90, Editor
HARRY LYMAN KOOPMAN, Associate Editor
CLARENCE S. BRIGHAM, '99, Assistant Editor
MARY D. VAUGHAN, '97, Alumni Editor
and Business Manager

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"THE CURSE OF TONGUES"

Under this title a writer in the current Oxford and Cambridge Review discusses the disabilities of the modern student burdened with the necessity of learning four languages in addition to his mother tongue. He reminds us that the fortunate Greek could afford to scorn all languages but his own, and therefore, not being compelled to waste time and energy upon the vehicles of thought, he could devote them to thought itself. The less fortunate Roman was obliged to learn Greek as the language of culture in addition to his vernacular. During the middle ages Greek fell out of use, and scholars learned Latin less as a supplement to the mother tongue than as a substitute for it. With the Renaissance came a revival of interest in Greek, which in the nineteenth century culminated in a full recognition of its primacy in the realm of thought

and expression. But, meanwhile, the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries saw the rise of French as the language of modern European culture and diplomacy, and in the nineteenth century German made itself the world's language of philosophy, science, and minute specialization. To the student confronted with the necessity of learning five languages, what time remains for learning the thought behind them, or the cultivation of literature, art, science, or even his mother tongue?

In attempting to relieve the situation, the writer first classifies the five languages in respect to their importance to the student. English he places first, and would have it receive far more attention than at present. Next comes French, followed by German. Latin he doubtfully includes; but Greek he unhesitatingly excludes from the common training of students. Next, he would exclude mental gymnastics in language study—grammatical minutiae and prose and verse composition—as adopted on the false principle of "teaching the pupil one thing in order that he may learn another." In the case of Latin, and of Greek if taught, a reading knowledge is all that he would ask of the student.

Similarly with the modern foreign language, he would demand only the two aptitudes likely to be needed by the student—the ability to read and speak them. Composition he would set aside as a special attainment to be taught specially. He would apply to all methods of teaching the test, not of value as drill, but of efficiency in giving reading or speaking command of the language. The time saved he would devote to English.

The educational field in the writer's mind is evidently the English so-called public school, which has features of both the American preparatory school

and the American college. As our Cecil Rhodes scholars soon learn, English boys come to the university with a vastly more thorough knowledge of the classics than they have, but are amazingly ignorant on most other subjects. The American college attempts to cover a broad field of culture and does it superficially. The English school lays great stress on language, but neglects departments of knowledge that are at least as important to most students. One lesson at least that Americans can learn from Mr. Mackenzie's able paper is the true place of the emphasis in language study. In the college foreign languages should be studied strictly as means to ends, and those ends are, in the case of ancient languages, the reading of the literature; in the case of modern languages, reading and speaking. In university work, that is, in advanced or graduate study, the knowledge of the language may be treated as an end in itself and may be carried to any degree of refinement. In the college, on the contrary, the language should be strictly denied any attention more than is necessary to the end sought, the opening up of the literature and the thought which it encloses. The time saved should be devoted to these and to general thoroughness.

THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION

It is a mistake to consider the Carnegie Foundation as merely a fund for the giving of stipends to superannuated teachers.

The founder and the trustees decided at an early date to make it an instrument through which the educational system of the country should be improved—and they adopted regulations, (besides modifying the name of the foundation), so that it should indeed

become one for "the advancement of teaching."

It is worth repeating here that in order to secure a place on the "accepted list" a college or university must fulfil all the several requirements mentioned below:

1. It must have productive endowments of at least \$200,000.
2. It must have at least six professors employed in college work—not preparatory work.
3. It must conduct a liberal four years course.
4. It must require, for admission, at least four years high-school work or its equivalent—representing, though with considerable latitude, at least fourteen units.
5. It must be free from statutory religious or sectarian tests.

The far-reaching beneficial influence upon the education of the country which must spring from the application of the first four requirements seem not to have been recognized by the general public.

On the other hand, much attention has been paid to that one referring to non-sectarianism.

With respect to this latter it ought to be observed that the trustees of the fund have considered the subject in a very broad and liberal fashion. They have not examined into the religious belief of any student, nor professor, nor president, nor corporation member. Nor have they considered traditional affiliations with a religious sect nor the questions of the patronage nor the friendship nor the helpful support of a religious sect; they are willing that an institution on their approved list may retain and possess any or all of these. They only exclude (as they feel forced to by the terms of the gift) those institutions having *legal, written, charter or statutory* provisions prescribing sectarian tests of some sort.

In the second annual report of the president (page 59) appears this passage:

"In this matter also there is wide misapprehension. For example, Princeton and Yale are the two institutions upon the accepted list which are most often referred to in this way, one as a Presbyterian, the other as a Congregational, institution. As a matter of fact, neither of these institutions has any connection with a denomination. Such relationship as remains is one of tradition and of sympathy and the Foundation is not concerned with the fact that a given college was founded under the auspices of a religious organization or that it retains to-day a sympathetic relation with it. Any institution will be at once eligible, so far as denominational considerations are concerned, which will put itself in the position of Princeton or of Yale."

And again in the same report (page 2) in referring to the classifications of colleges in denominational year-books, this statement appears: "The committee did not wish to interfere with a helpful connection of a sympathetic nature between a college and a denomination, but it considered that it was essential that the character of the relation be thoroughly understood."

With this in view the committee asked that, in church publications, accepted institutions should be listed under a separate head with this explanation: "The following institutions are not connected with the ——— church by any legal ties, nor are they subject to its control. Their history, however, and associations with the life and work of the church are such as to justify our earnest co-operation with them."

It is clear therefore that it is only written, or statutory, or charter provisions, or legal relations, binding a college to a denomination, that cannot be admitted by the Foundation; on the other hand, historical, or traditional, or sympathetic, or co-operative, or helpful relations with a religious denomination are neither forbidden nor discouraged.

The trustees have certainly shown great liberality in adopting this attitude.

"ROBBING THE BAPTISTS"

Some earnest friends of Brown declare that we must not "rob the Baptists" by making the college undenominational. Now as a matter of fact nobody wants to rob the Baptists. They are entitled to all honor for what they have done for Brown, especially for their part in founding it. That they interfered with some other people's plans for a college in Rhode Island by coming in from Pennsylvania and establishing the school at Warren should not be held against them. They saw an unoccupied field and shrewdly took possession of it.

But this does not impose upon Brown University in the twentieth century the obligation to retain an eighteenth-century condition that has grown burdensome, and to check its own natural growth by an irritating sectarian anachronism.

Once upon a time Yale College was so thoroughly denominational that its president was forced to resign because he had become an Episcopalian, although a certain president of Brown was permitted to retain his office long after his reputed defection to the Unitarians. Now the last vestige of sectarianism has been abolished at Yale, as is shown by the dropping of the college church from this year's Congregational Year Book. But who complains that anyone has "robbed the Congregationalists?" Who charges the Princeton authorities with "robbing the Presbyterians" or the Harvard authorities with "robbing the Unitarians" because these colleges have abandoned their official sectarian affiliations? They have simply put themselves abreast of the times; and Brown must do the same or suffer the imputation of sacrificing its future for the sake of perpetuating an outworn

system of government to which its liberal-minded founders would not now assent.

Those who are talking about "robbing the Baptists" should ask themselves whether the present unjust restrictions of the Brown charter do not "rob" every other denomination. The Episcopalians, Unitarians and Congregationalists have contributed most generously to the prosperity of the college. Their benefactions far outweigh those of the Baptists themselves. Is not their loyalty and sacrifice entitled to something more than the barren numerical recognition now accorded them in the corporation?

Who is being "robbed" when non-Baptists contribute seventy-one per cent. of all the undergraduate men to Brown University?

Who is being "robbed" when a denomination that contributes only twenty-nine per cent. of these undergraduates has eight out of twelve members of the board of fellows and twenty-two out of thirty-six trustees?

"Don't rob the Baptists" may be for a time an effective slogan, but there is another battle-cry of which we shall hear more in the future. It is "No sectarian monopoly."

It is foolish to think, now that the issue has been raised, that the alumni of Brown will ever be content with a scheme of things that taxes their loyalty, their good will and their pocketbooks but denies them an equable representation in the university government.

Taxation without representation has been tried before in American history; and everybody knows the result.

TOPICS OF THE MONTH



MEMORIES of Brown. That seems to be a taking title, for the subscriptions to the book are coming in rapidly. The circulars announcing the proposed publication were sent out on April 12, and at this writing nearly 400 orders at \$2.50 each have been received. We need five hundred orders in all, and we are anxious to know how large an edition to print. There will be no second edition. If you are interested in the volume, send in your subscription to it by return mail and it will facilitate our work and the issuance of the book.

The editors of the volume realize that these are "hard times," and that \$2.50 is a pretty stiff price for a volume of college reminiscences, but they were unwilling to lend themselves to the production of anything unworthy of Brown University. They would have preferred to drop the matter for a time, rather than issue the work at a lower cost. At \$2.50 they will be able to publish a book in the production o

which no reasonable expense has been spared. It will not be a parlor-table "gift" book, with gaudy covers, but it will be handsomely bound, handsomely printed and embellished with over a hundred pictures. These pictures have been drawn from the most various sources, largely from the class albums in the college library archives. They include class and college crews, oldtime baseball teams, (including the famous nine that won the intercollegiate championship, with Richmond pitching, in 1879); campus views old and new, the latter specially taken this spring for the book; reproductions of historical paintings of the city in which the college, boasting only two or three buildings, appears along the horizon line; the old drop-curtain of the Providence Theatre with a similarly extensive view (1809); college presidents and professors of the old days, including Wayland, Sears, Caswell, Robinson, Andrews, Chace, Greene, Diman, Lincoln, Harkness, Hobigand, Bancroft and others; college caterers like John, Moke and Jumbo

the old well and Lincoln Field in the days when it was a swamp; College Hill in 1870, University Hall and Hope College three-quarters of a century ago; in short a combination of the old Brown and the new that will comprise a unique picture gallery.

The editors of the book are doing the work without recompense except in so far as they believe it will be a source of good to the college and of pleasure to hundreds and thousands of graduates. They are impressed with the instant recognition it has met, and cannot help feeling that times have changed since the Alumni Monthly was established, eight years ago. Then that modest enterprise was received with distrust, even with disfavor. To secure a sizeable subscription list was a herculean task; but, eight years later, largely owing, it is believed, to the greater intimacy established by the Monthly between the college and its alumni, a more ambitious proposal is immediately and heartily accepted by the sons of Brown.

This is natural enough. With the Monthly going every month to two thousand four hundred paid subscribers, it would be strange if conditions had not changed, and changed for the better.



Statistics of the Library

During the twelve months from March, 1907, to February, 1908, inclusive, there were added to the university library 6628 volumes; 3374 by purchase, and 3254 by gift; besides 1928 pamphlets. In the same period 7352 volumes were catalogued and 15,493 cards added to the catalogue. The number of books loaned was 7274: to the faculty 1355, to undergraduates 4209, to graduates and others 1710. The undergraduates registered as borrowers of one or more books numbered 511, or 62 per cent. of the whole number; of these 440 were men, or 67 per cent. of all the men; and 71 were women, or 44 per cent. of all the women. The number of books reserved for the special use of classes increases every year. Last year it was 4220, or over 1000 in excess of the record of the

previous year. The library takes regularly 320 periodicals, at a cost of \$1200.

Recent valuable sets added to the library are: the *Botanisches Centralblatt*, 97 volumes; the *Publications of the Scottish Text Society*, 56 volumes; the first 52 volumes of the *United States Consular Reports*, a handsomely bound set presented by Hon. Richard Olney, '56, and bearing his name stamped on each volume; the *Works of Voltaire*, 42 volumes, *Maupassant*, 29 volumes, *Gautier*, 24 volumes, *Hebbel*, 13 volumes, *Musset*, 10 volumes, *Merimee*, 8 volumes, and *Bjoernsen*, 6 volumes. Dr. G. D. Hersey, '69, continues his valuable gifts to the Harris Collection of American Poetry, having presented 19 volumes during the last month, besides 6 volumes for the main library.



Mr. Stone a Regular

An error occurred in last month's issue of the Alumni Monthly regarding the Brown-Dartmouth debate at Hanover. It was stated that Donald Leroy Stone, '09, went as alternate for Charles Evans Hughes, Jr., '09, who was ill. This was a mistake, as Mr. Stone was a regular member and the captain of the team. Mr. Hughes's place was taken by Donald Graham Clark, '09, and Sidney Small Paine, '08, accompanied the team as alternate.



Marcus Aurelius Statue

At commencement time the Marcus Aurelius statue will be unveiled just east of Sayles Memorial Hall. It has just been placed there under direction of Mr. Howard Hoppin of Providence.

The statue is a gift of the late Moses Brown Ives Goddard, '54, who also presented the university with the statue of Cæsar Augustus which stands in front of Rhode Island Hall. Mr. Goddard was a great admirer of the statue of Marcus Aurelius, and gradually the plan formed in his mind to have a copy of the statue made, at whatever expense might be involved, and placed on the Brown campus. This will be the only

bronze copy of the famous work of art in this country.

The statue, together with its base, measures over twenty feet in height, the horse and rider measuring about thirteen feet. The ground dimensions of the base are twelve feet by six feet.

Mr. Hoppin erected the statue of Cæsar Augustus, Maxcy and Caswell Halls, the administration building, the Psi Upsilon chapter house, all the class gates and the Van Wickles gates.



Mohonk Prize Winners

The debate for the Mohonk Prizes, offered by ex-Governor George H. Utter, was held April 23 in Manning Hall. The question for discussion was: "Resolved, That the Second Hague Conference was not a failure as a peace conference." The affirmative side was upheld by C. E. Wheeler, '09, and J. J. A. Cooney, '10, and the negative by G. H. Wyman, '08, and T. Miller, '08. Hon. John H. Stiness presided.

The first prize was awarded to Chauncey Earle Wheeler, and the second prize to John Joseph Aloysius Cooney.

The announcement of the award of the thirty-dollar prize for the best essay on the same subject was deferred to a later date.



Brown Union Restaurant

The Brown Union restaurant, after being closed a month, resumed business March 25, under a new management. Mrs. Annie Given, who for over a year managed a boarding house at 115 Waterman street, is in charge of the restaurant, and has put the business upon an excellent basis.

Both the restaurant and the lunch counter are run according to the former plan with the exception of one change—from the \$5 charge per week for board there will be no deduction for Sundays out. This change is made since, in the opinion of the management, the amount saved on the restaurant expenses by the absence of a boarder for a day is not proportional to the amount deducted from his bill.

At last accounts 63 regular boarders by the week were being served, together with many transients; and the lunch counter was doing a good business. The students speak in high terms of the menage.



Phi Gamma Delta Convention

The annual convention and dinner of Section I of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity was held at the Crown Hotel in Providence

under the auspices of the Brown chapter, Saturday, April 4. Representatives were present from the six chapters in Section I, which are Dartmouth, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, University of Maine, Amherst, Worcester Polytechnic Institute and Brown.



1902 Has A

About thirty members of the class of 1902 met at the "Round-Up" Art Club on Thomas street, Tuesday evening, April 21, in what was described on the programme of the evening as a "round-up."

At this meeting matters of interest to the class were discussed and arrangements were made to have similar meetings annually. Refreshments in the form of a Dutch luncheon were served. A biographical record of each member of the class since graduation has been prepared by Mr. Aldrich, secretary of the class, and furnished an exceedingly interesting souvenir of the occasion.

The guest of the evening was Professor Courtney Langdon, and his part in the evening's entertainment took the form of a monologue entitled "Familiar Thoughts in Novel Garb."



Appoint- ments to the Faculty

Mr. Alphonse Marin La Meslee, now instructor in modern languages at the United States Military Academy, West Point, is to be instructor in Romance languages at Brown, in place of Mr. Charles H. Hunkins, who will spend next year abroad.

Mr. Henry B. Drowne, Brown, '03, is to become instructor in civil engineering.

Professor Hamilton C. MacDougal of Wellesley College will serve as lecturer in the theory and interpretation of music. Professor MacDougal's appointment will not take him from Wellesley College, but will mean the founding on new lines of a department of music in Brown.



Faculty Items

Professor Henry B. Gardner talked on taxation problems before the Economic Club of Providence, March 2.

President Faunce gave his opening lecture in the Beecher course at the Yale Divinity School March 2, and his second on March 3.

Professor Appleton talked before the Rhode Island Historical Society, March 18, on the faculty in '63.



Carnegie Fund Extended

Andrew Carnegie has notified Mr. Henry S. Pritchett, president of the Carnegie Foundation, that he will enlarge the fund which he established in 1905 for pensioning college professors to whatever amount may be required in order that professors and instructors in universities and colleges supported by states may share in its benefits. This action by Mr. Carnegie is the result of a resolution passed by the National Association of State Universities in September, 1906, petitioning the trustees of the foundation to include the professors of the state universities in the retiring allowance system. The original fund, however, was too small to allow such an extension, and the trustees informed Mr. Carnegie of the request.

Mr. Carnegie, in replying to the letter of President Pritchard, says he had believed that states which had established and were supporting universities might prefer that their relations should remain exclusively with the state. "I beg now to say that should the governing board of any state university apply for participation in the fund and the legislature and governor of the state approve such application, it will give

me great pleasure to increase the fund to the extent necessary to admit them." If all the state universities should apply, this would mean an addition of \$5,000,000.

Under the terms of the foundation the revenue of the fund is to provide pensions for teachers in universities, colleges and technical schools in the United States and Canada who retire after twenty-five years service, or who reach the age of sixty-five, after teaching fifteen years. Institutions under sectarian control are now the only ones excluded from sharing in the revenue of the foundation.



A Novel Advertiser

Mr. Wolf Semonoff, a Providence tailor, runs a novel advertisement in the Brown Daily Herald. We take pleasure in inserting a portion of this advertisement in the Alumni Monthly without expense of any sort to wise Mr. Semonoff:

THE ONLY TAILOR IN PROVIDENCE
Who can claim the distinction of having his
TWIN BOYS AT BROWN

WOLF SEMENOFF



Junior Week Plans

The dates for junior week at Brown are for May 6, 7 and 8 and the opening event will be a ball game between Yale and Brown on Wednesday, May 6, at 3:30 o'clock. At 8 o'clock that night there will be a glee club concert in Sayles Hall, followed by an informal dance in Lyman Gymnasium at 10 o'clock.

Thursday afternoon, May 7, will be given up to the Pi Kappa farce in the Union Auditorium, followed by various fraternity teas. It will be "Brown night" at the Providence Opera House, with fitting decorations of brown and an audience of Brown men and their friends witnessing "The Land of Nod." On Friday afternoon the "Sack and Buskin" will present the comedy of "Jane," and at 10 o'clock the junior prom. in Sayles Hall will complete the festivities. The committee in charge consists of Robert Whitmarsh, chairman; Howard K. Jack-

son, secretary; James M. Mercer, treasurer; G. W. Babcock, S. R. Bugbee, R. Buss, A. M. Chace, D. G. Clark, M. L. Crossley, J. A. Foote, J. A. Gorman, C. S. Hardy, A. J. Kirley, H. B. Lake, E. H. McCarthy, W. D. Miller, W. P. Raymond, H. M. Sherwood and H. A. Sweetland.



Various Interests

The Swimming Association has chosen E. L. Collins, '10, captain, and N. G.

Chase, '09, manager.

The semi-circular grandstand around the baseball diamond on Andrews Field has been completely renovated. The steel frame work has been repainted and the concrete and brick foundations have been practically rebuilt. The contractors were Horton & Hemenway, and the cost of the alterations will be about \$2,000.

Brown beat Amherst at chess, 9 to 7, in April at Amherst.

The Brown Daily Herald has elected: Editor-in-chief—Donald Leroy Stone, 1909, of Indianapolis, Ind.; managing editor—Charles Evans Hughes, Jr., 1909, of Albany, N. Y.; business manager—Albert Harkness Poland of Providence. New members of the board are: Chauncey Earle Wheeler, 1909, of Plainville, Mass.; Edward Holton Mason, Jr., 1910, of Providence, and Howard Alfred Taber, 1910, of Providence.

Following are the Brown athletic dates for the remainder of the season:

Williams at Williamstown, May 2.

M. I. T. at Technology Field, Boston, May 9.

Annual meet of the N. E. I. A. A. at Technology Field, Boston, May 22 and 23.

Annual meet of the I. C. A. A. at Philadelphia, May 29 and 30.

A. E. Regnier has been elected captain of the university basketball team for 1908-1909. During his freshman year he played on his class basketball team and was captain of his class baseball team. This year he has played on the university football, basketball and baseball teams. He is president of the sophomore class and a member of Phi Delta Theta.

B. T. Schick, '08, has been elected a member of the athletic board, A. Hark-

ness, '09, basketball manager, and D. S. Babcock, '10, assistant basketball manager.

Officers of the Brown Christian Association have been chosen as follows: President—Ivory Littlefield, '09; vice-president—Harry L. Oldfield, '10; secretary—Chester L. Nourse, '09; treasurer—Stephen D. Pyle, '09.

Brown will play Yale at football at New Haven, November 7, one week before the Yale-Princeton game.



University Acquires Another Lot

One of the most important of recent purchases for the university is that of the large lot at the southwest corner of Waterman and Thayer streets, adjacent to Lincoln Field. This will be an admirable site for some future building and meanwhile will be profitable to the university because it contains a commodious residence from which a good rental can be obtained. The price was \$31,562.75.

With the acquisition of this estate the university comes into possession of most of the property between the campus and Waterman street from the Governor Taft house eastward to Thayer street. The campus, it is evident, will eventually extend far beyond the limits to which the "old grad" is accustomed.

Within the memory of many alumni still living there was a private residence on what is now the front campus, at the southwest corner, near where the Caesar Augustus statue stands. How many of the younger graduates ever heard of it?



College Men and Governor Hughes

Alumni of about thirty colleges who reside in Albany, Troy, Schenectady and the neighboring section of New York state attended the university dinner held at the Ten Eyck in Albany under the auspices of the University Club, April 20. The dinner was the first of the kind to be held in Albany and was an attempt upon the part of the promoters to gather together the graduates of various colleges for the purpose of establishing and cementing a bond of fellowship

among men of like training, culture and ambitions. The dinner was generally regarded by those present as a success and the event will undoubtedly go down in local history as the forerunner of a number of similar happy occasions.

The features of the dinner were the very strong addresses of President Jacob Gould Schurman of Cornell University and President Melancthon W. Stryker of Hamilton college. Governor Hughes was announced as the principal speaker but was present for only few minutes, when he notified the committee in charge that the exigencies of legislation required his immediate presence at the capitol.

From the centre of the ceiling hung two clusters of flags made up of the college colors whose representatives were present at the dinner. Over the centre of the speakers' table was a large flag with the word "Brown" in brown letters upon a white background. This conspicuous decoration was in honor of Governor Hughes. Back of the speakers' table on the wall were arranged in tasteful array small shields.

The toastmaster, in making reference to the programme of the evening, apologized for the unavoidable absence of the governor. The reference to the governor was received with applause and when three cheers for him were requested from the assembly by Rev. Charles A. Richmond, pastor of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, they were given with a will. The toastmaster concluded his reference to Governor Hughes with the remark that the governor is a fighter for principle.



Speakers for Commencement Earl Winfield Peckham of Providence, Earl C. Ross of Pawtucket, Alfred J. Maryott of Springfield, Mass., and Wade C. West of Glenville, W. Va., have been selected by the faculty to be the commencement speakers this year.

Alfred J. Maryott received three honors last year, being a member of the junior week committee, a winner of the A. W. Chace scholarship and a member

of the Sphinx Club and of the Liber board. He won the Glover scholarship and is a member of Kappa Sigma.

Earl W. Peckham, took entrance prizes in Greek, Latin and French and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa in his junior year. Earl C. Ross is on the Brunonian board. Wade C. West took the third Hartshorn premium in his freshman year and is a member of the Sphinx, the Civics Club and the Brunonian board. This year he was the winner of the George Ide Chace scholarship. He is a member of Sigma Phi Delta.



Baseball Schedule

Following are the remaining games of the season:

Saturday, May 2—Syracuse at Providence.

Wednesday, May 6—Yale at Providence.

Saturday, May 9—Carlisle Indians at Providence.

Wednesday, May 13—West Point at West Point.

Friday, May 15—Bates at Providence.

Saturday, May 16—Syracuse at Syracuse.

Wednesday, May 20—Williams at Williamstown.

Saturday, May 23—Michigan at Providence.

Wednesday, May 27—Yale at New Haven.

Saturday, May 30—Harvard at Providence.

Wednesday, June 3—Harvard at Cambridge.

Saturday, June 6—University of Pennsylvania at Providence.

Wednesday, June 10—Amherst at Providence.

Saturday, June 13—Amherst at Amherst.

Monday, June 15 (class day)—Louisiana State at Providence.

Wednesday, June 17 (commencement day)—Alumni at Providence.

BROWN, 4; BOWDOIN, 5

In the opening game of the season at Andrews Field, April 1, Brown could not hit the Bowdoin pitcher. The score:

	BOWDOIN				
	ab	lb	po	a	e
Caldwell, m.....	5	0	0	0	0
McDade, l.....	5	0	1	0	0
Clifford, l.....	5	2	9	0	1
Stanwood, 3.....	5	3	1	2	0
Files, p.....	4	1	1	2	1
Manter, 2.....	4	0	1	1	1
Lawless, s.....	4	0	1	4	1
Harris, r.....	4	0	1	0	1
Bower, c.....	4	1	11	0	0
Totals.....	40	7	*26	9	5

	BROWN				
	ab	lb	po	a	e
Dennie, m.....	5	0	1	0	0
Regnier, m.....	4	1	2	3	1
Raymond, c.....	4	1	8	1	0
Minnerly, l.....	3	0	12	0	1
Nourse, p.....	4	0	0	5	0
Budlong 3.....	4	0	2	1	0
Mansur, r.....	4	0	0	0	1
Mackenzie, l.....	1	0	0	0	1
Gorman, l.....	3	0	1	0	1
Young, s.....	4	0	1	2	0
Totals.....	36	2	27	12	5

	Innings.....								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bowdoin.....	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	0-5
Brown.....	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0-4

Runs - Stanwood 2. Files 2. Clifford - 5; Regnier, Raymond, Young 2 - 4. Stolen bases - Stanwood, Manter, Minnerly, Mansur, Young. Two-base hit - Regnier. Three base hit - Stanwood. Sacrifice hits - Manter, Dennie, Raymond, Minnerly. Struck out - By Files 10; by Nourse 9. First base on balls - Off Files 5; off Nourse 3. Hit by pitched ball - By Files, Regnier. Passed balls - Bower 3. Umpire - Rock. Time - 2h. 22m.

*Dennie out, hit by batted ball.

BROWN, 3: AMHERST "AGGIES", 6

Errors lost the game of April 11 at Andrews Field. The score:

	AMHERST "AGGIES"				
	ab	lb	po	a	e
O'Donnell, s.....	5	1	2	1	0
Shattuck, 2.....	4	0	2	4	1
Cobb, p.....	4	0	0	5	1
Tilton, 3.....	2	1	2	5	0
Hubbard, m.....	5	1	0	0	0
O'Grady, l.....	5	0	0	0	0
Johnson, l.....	4	1	13	0	3
Warner, r.....	3	2	0	0	0
French, c.....	2	0	8	1	1
Totals.....	34	6	27	15	6

	BROWN				
	ab	lb	po	a	e
Buss, l.....	4	0	0	0	0
Hennessey, r.....	3	0	0	0	1
Regnier, 2.....	3	1	2	2	1
Raymond, c.....	4	1	8	1	0
Minnerly, l.....	4	0	9	0	0
Dennie, m.....	3	0	5	0	0
Budlong, 3.....	4	0	2	0	1
Mayhew, s.....	4	0	1	4	1
Nourse, p.....	4	0	0	5	0
Totals.....	33	2	27	12	4

	Innings.....								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Amherst "Aggies".....	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0-6
Brown.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0-3

Runs - O'Donnell, Shattuck, O'Grady, Johnson, Warner, French - 6; Regnier, Budlong, Mayhew - 3. Stolen bases - Regnier, Minnerly, Dennie, Hubbard. Sacrifice hits - French 2, O'Grady. Struck out - By Cobb 8; by Nourse 7. First base on balls - Off Cobb 5; off Nourse 6. Hit by pitched ball - By Cobb - Regnier. Umpire - Rudderham. Time - 2h. 26m.

BROWN, 2: WILLIAMS, 4

It took 12 innings for Williams to win the game of April 18 at Andrews Field. The 12th was announced as the last by the umpire, when it was reached. Williams scored two on Templeton's three-bagger and the crowd began to leave. Brown lost her last chance to make good when Mayhew fanned, Nourse flied out and Buss went out on a hit to second base. The score:

	WILLIAMS				
	ab	lb	po	a	e
Wadsworth, 2.....	5	1	5	1	0
Miles, 3.....	6	1	1	4	1
Harmon, l.....	5	2	13	1	1
Osterhout, r.....	5	0	0	0	0
Young, s.....	5	0	1	3	0
Kelley, l.....	4	2	5	1	0
Hamilton, m.....	3	0	2	1	0
Lewis, c.....	3	0	9	5	0
Templeton, p.....	4	1	0	3	0
Totals.....	40	7	36	19	2

	BROWN				
	ab	lb	po	a	e
Buss, l.....	6	2	0	0	0
Hennessey, r.....	3	0	2	0	0
Regnier, 2.....	5	1	3	2	2
Raymond, c.....	2	1	12	3	0
Minnerly, l.....	3	0	15	0	0
Dennie, m.....	5	0	2	0	0
Budlong, 3.....	5	2	1	2	0
Mayhew, s.....	4	0	0	0	1
Nourse, p.....	5	2	0	10	0
Totals.....	38	8	*35	17	3

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Williams.	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2—4
Brown...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—2

Runs - Kelley 2, Hamilton, Lewis - 4; Buss, Hennessey - 2. Stolen bases - Regnier, Raymond. Three-base hit - Templeton. Sacrifice hits - Hamilton 2, Lewis 2, Wadsworth, Hennessey, Minnerly. Struck out - By Templeton 9; by Nourse 11. First base on balls - Off Templeton 5; off Nourse 2. Hit by pitched ball - By Templeton - Hennessey; by Nourse - Hamilton. Umpire - Donnelly. Time - 2h. 43m.

*Osterhout out - hit by batted ball.

BROWN, 4: VERMONT, 6

More in sorrow than in anger we record the fourth successive defeat of

the Brown nine at Andrews Field, April 22.

VERMONT

	ab	lb	po	a	e
Gardner, s.....	3	1	0	4	1
McConnell, l.....	4	0	1	0	0
Burrington, c.....	5	1	7	0	1
Collins, p.....	5	1	0	7	0
Paquet, 3.....	4	2	2	1	0
Haynes, m.....	4	2	1	0	0
Watkins, l.....	4	0	15	0	1
Beard, r.....	2	0	1	0	0
Smith, 2.....	3	0	0	2	0

Totals..... 34 7 27 14 3

BROWN

	ab	lb	po	a	e
Buss, l.....	5	0	2	0	0
Dennie, m.....	4	1	3	1	0
Raymond, c.....	4	2	14	1	1
Budlong, 3.....	4	0	2	0	2
Regnier, 2.....	3	1	1	1	1
Hennessey, s.....	3	2	1	1	1
Minnerly, l.....	4	0	4	0	1
Mansur, r.....	4	0	0	1	1
Nourse, p.....	4	1	0	0	1
Walcutt.....	1	0	0	0	0

Totals..... 36 7 27 5 8

Innings.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Vermont.....	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	1-6
Brown.....	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0-4

Runs - Burrington 2, Paquet 2, Collins, Gardner - 6; Dennie, Regnier, Minnerly, Mansur - 4. Stolen bases - Burrington 2, Gardner, Regnier. Two-base hit - Collins. Three-base hits - Paquet, Gardner, Haynes, Raymond. Sacrifice hits - McConnell, Hennessey. Double play - Dennie to Minnerly. Struck out - By Collins 7; by Nourse 12. First base on balls - Off Nourse 4. Wild pitch - Nourse. Hit by pitched ball - By Nourse - Beard. Umpire - Donnelly. Time - 2h. 22m.

BROWN, 6; COLBY, 3

Colby outbatted Brown at Andrews Field, April 29, but lost on errors. Buss pitched his first game of the season for Brown.

BROWN

	ab	lb	po	a	e
Buss, p.....	4	1	0	3	1
Dennie, m.....	3	0	2	2	0
Regnier, s.....	4	0	2	5	0
Raymond, c.....	3	1	6	0	1
Hennessey, 3.....	3	1	3	3	0
Budlong, 2.....	2	0	3	4	2
Minnerly, l.....	3	0	11	0	0
Swaffield, r.....	4	0	0	0	0
Young, l.....	3	9	0	0	0

Totals..... 29 3 27 17 4

COLBY

	ab	lb	po	a	e
Good, m.....	5	1	3	0	0

Dwyer, c.....	4	0	8	0	1
Vail, r.....	4	1	1	0	1
Shaw, p.....	4	2	0	4	0
Cary, s.....	4	2	1	1	3
Tibbetts, 3.....	4	0	0	4	1
Tribon, l.....	4	1	0	0	0
Baker, l.....	3	0	10	1	1
Cotton, 2.....	3	2	1	3	0

Totals..... 35 9 24 13 7

Innings.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Brown.....	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	0-6
Colby.....	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1-3

Runs - Dennie 2, Budlong 2, Minnerly, Regnier - 6; Vail, Tribon, Cotton - 3. Stolen bases - Dennie, Raymond, Good. Sacrifice hits - Raymond, Budlong, Minnerly, Young, Baker. Struck out - By Buss 3; by Shaw 7. First base on balls - Off Buss 3; off Shaw 3. Passed balls - Dwyer 2. Umpire - Hanley. Time - 1h. 57m.

BROWN, 5; WESLEYAN, 1

Brown won her first victory of the season in the Wesleyan game at Andrews Field, April 25. The score:

BROWN

	ab	lb	po	a	e
Buss, l.....	3	0	0	0	0
Dennie, m.....	3	1	3	0	0
Regnier, s.....	3	1	2	1	0
Raymond, c.....	4	2	5	2	0
Hennessey, 3.....	4	3	1	1	0
Budlong, 2.....	4	0	2	4	0
Minnerly, l.....	4	1	14	0	1
Swaffield, r.....	4	1	0	0	1
Nourse, p.....	3	0	0	4	0

Totals..... 32 9 27 12 2

WESLEYAN

	ab	lb	po	a	e
V'Tassell, 2.....	4	0	3	2	0
Beaton, 3.....	4	0	2	3	1
Wright, s.....	4	1	1	3	0
Smith, l.....	3	0	8	0	0
Baker, r.....	4	0	0	0	0
Marrinan, m.....	3	0	4	0	0
Day, c.....	3	0	6	1	1
Dresser, l.....	1	0	0	0	1
Connolly, p.....	2	0	0	4	2

Totals..... 28 1 24 13 5

Innings.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Brown.....	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0-5
Wesleyan.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0-1

Runs - Raymond 2, Regnier, Dennie, *Mansur-5; Wright-1. Stolen bases - Regnier 2, Dennie, Budlong, Beaton. Two-base hits - Minnerly, Hennessey. Three-base hit - Hennessey. Sacrifice hits - Dennie, Regnier, Connolly. Struck out - By Nourse 5; by Connolly 7. First base on balls - Off Nourse 3. Umpire - Hanley. Time - 1h. 55m.

*Ran for Hennessey in first inning.

BRUNONIAN FAR AND NEAR

FACULTY NOTES:

Professor Dealey '90, on March 14, made an address before the South Woodlawn Improvement Society on "Social Regeneration."

Professor William MacDonald was one of the speakers at the twenty-third meeting of the New England History Teachers' Association, held at Portland, Me., on April 17 and 18. The subject of his address was, "John Brown of Osawatimie."

President and Mrs. Faunce gave a reception and tea in honor of the faculty members and their wives at the executive mansion on Hope street, April 20.

Professor George G. Wilson, '86, spoke on the "Duties of Citizenship in Local Politics" at a recent meeting of the Valley Falls Business Men's Association.

Dr. William Kirk of the economic department has been chosen a judge for the Yale 1911-Harvard 1911 debate.

Professor John E. Hill has been elected a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

AT WASHINGTON

Brown men who attended the Department of Superintendence of the National Educational Association at Washington, D. C., on February 25 to 28 were: E. Benjamin Andrews, '70; Walter B. Jacobs, '82; E. B. Durfee, '84, superintendent of schools at Fall River, Mass.; J. W. Dows, '99, superintendent at East Providence; A. D. Call, '96, grammar principal at Hartford, Conn.; G. S. Ellis, '94, superintendent at Whitehall, N. Y.; Edgar O. Silver, '83, president of the Silver Burdett Co.; and Leland L. Eaton, '01, of Buffalo, N. Y., representative of the D. C. Heath Co.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OFFICERS

Among the trustees of the newly reorganized Union Trust Company of Providence are Gen. William Ames, '60, Zechariah Chafee, '80, Rathbone Gardner, '77, Henry D. Sharpe, '94, and Cornelius S. Sweetland, '66. Mr. Gardner is the new president.

SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

At the annual meeting of the Rhode Island Chapter of the American Revolution, Charles Warren Lippitt, '65, former governor of Rhode Island, was elected president, William Chace Green, '73, of Wakefield, vice-president, Christopher Rhodes, '62, secretary, and Arthur Preston Sumner, '85, treasurer.

1859

Dr. Adoniram B. Judson has resigned after a continuous service of thirty years as orthopedic surgeon in the out-patient department of the New York Hospital.

1873

Bishop Frederick Burgess of the Episcopal diocese of Long Island offered the invocation at the dinner of the Associated Press and American Newspaper Publishers Association at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, April 22.

1874

Rev. Edward W. Babcock is one of the patrons of the London Choral association, founded in 1870. The purpose of the association is to promote the study and use of plain-song.

1880

The address of Rev. Charles E. Burdette is Box 54, Springfield, Mass.

Samuel H. Ordway, Esq., of New York city, was appointed by Governor Hughes, April 28, to hear testimony on the charges filed against President Bermel of the borough of Queens in connection with the sale of Kissena Park. A demand has been made for Mr. Bermel's removal from office, and the state constitution puts the power of removal in the governor's hands.

1885

Dr. James C. Monaghan has been chosen as the recipient for 1908 of the Laetars Medal awarded by Notre Dame University to some prominent Roman Catholic layman as a mark of honor.

1887

President Charles Lincoln White of Colby College has been chosen associate corresponding secretary of the American Baptist Home Mission Society of New York. He has tendered his resignation as head of Colby College, to take effect at the end of the college year, and will accept the new position.

1888

The Rochester, N. Y., Herald of April 22, says: "With the exception of degree work, the most important proceeding in the second day of the 42d annual reunion of the Scottish Rite Masons of the Valley of the Genesee was the forming of an organization by the class which is receiving the degree. This class, which is unusually large, numbering 100, met at 7.30 o'clock, and perfected its organization and adopted the class name 'Clarence A. Barbour,' in honor of Rev. Dr. Barbour, pastor of Lake Avenue Baptist Church, a 33d degree Mason and one of the most prominent members of Rochester Consistory. It was voted also to present to Dr. Barbour a 33d degree jewel."

1890

The address of Judge Thomas E. Brown, Jr., is Cristobal, Canal Zone, Isthmus of Panama.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Collins Frost, who have taken an apartment at Posillipo, near Naples, Italy, are spending a few weeks at Piano di Sorrento.

1891

Gerald Birney Smith, Ph. D., professor in Chicago University, was chosen to deliver the McKechnie lectures before Congregational College, on March 16 to 20. The series included six lectures on "Types of Modern Theology." The subjects of the lectures are as follows: "The Crisis of Protestant Theol-

ogy;" "Theology based on Evangelical Experience;" "Theology based on Value-judgments;" "Theology based on Monistic Philosophy;" Christian Science and 'New Thought';" "Theology based on Biology."

1892

The present address of Wilfred C. Leland is 2980 Grand boulevard, West Detroit, Mich. Mr. Leland is associated with the Cadillac Motor Car Co. of Detroit.

James A. Pirce of Providence was elected, April 28, first vice-president of the Churchmen's Club.

1893

Recent publications of Professor W. J. V. Osterhout of the University of California include "Extreme Toxicity of Sodium Chloride and its Prevention by other Salts" (Biological Chemistry, Vol. I., 4, 5.); "On the importance of Physiologically Balanced Solutions for Plants, I. Marine Plants (Botanical Gazette, August, 1906.) II. Fresh Water and Terrestrial Plants" (Botanical Gazette, Oct. 1907); "On Nutrient and Balanced Solutions" (University of California Publications, Oct. 22, 1907.)

1894

When Fred Tenney, first baseman of the New York nine of the National League, made his first appearance of the season in his old home town, Boston, on April 27, his admirers presented him at the baseball park with a travelling bag.

1896

Rev. Henry F. Huse, '96, is located at Springvale, Me.

The art department of the university has received two large and excellent photographs, handsomely framed, of the Colosseum and the Forum at Rome, as a gift from Robert C. Vose, '96. Mr. Vose followed the courses in art while an undergraduate and has continued to manifest a lively interest in the department of art. In partnership with his brother, Mr. N. M. Vose, he conducts in Boston a successful business for the sale of paintings of superior value. This business is really the continuation of a business which had been conducted for fifty-eight years by Mr. S. M. Vose, his father.

1897

The home address of Samuel Adams is 553 Fruit Hill avenue, Providence.

1898

The decennial reunion of the class of '98 will be held in connection with this year's commencement exercises. The dinner of the class will be held on June 16, and the committee in charge is making every effort to bring out a large representation of the class. Following the decennial custom of a class gift to the university, an endeavor will be made to raise \$1000 for that purpose.

David S. Fultz is coaching the Navy baseball team at Annapolis.

Robert J. Fuller has been made superintendent of schools at North Attleboro, Mass.

1899

Harold Tredenic Miller is with the National Tube Co., at Wheeling, W. Va.

Clarence S. Brigham, librarian of the Rhode Island Historical Society and assistant editor of the Brown Alumni Monthly, sailed for Liverpool on the Cedric, April 22. He goes abroad on the commission of the Antiquarian Society of Worcester to study and collect the royal proclamations on the American Revolution. Much of the work will be done at the British Museum, but Mr. Brigham expects to examine many documents elsewhere. He will also visit the continent, returning home in late August or September.

Thurston M. Phetteplace has been elected president of the Edgewood Tennis Club.

1901

Harold L. Madison, professor of natural sciences at Southwestern Baptist University, has been appointed curator of the park museum at Roger Williams Park, Providence. After graduation Mr. Madison continued his studies at Brown, receiving his A. M. in 1902. He served as assistant in the biological laboratory from 1902 to 1905; and in the latter year was made instructor in geology. The autumn following he accepted the position at Southwestern Baptist University, which he has continued to fill until the present time.

1902

The address of Dr. Charles A. Reese is Wellesley, Mass.

Charles H. Holt, M. D., who served as interne in the Salem Hospital, 1906 to 1907, has settled in Pawtucket for the practice of medicine. His address is 143 Mineral Spring ave.

The address of George Burdick, who is night city editor of the New York Tribune, is 810 Washington ave., Brooklyn.

Edward K. Aldrich, Jr., class secretary, has issued in pamphlet form the "Statistics of the Class of 1902 of Brown University." It contains a full list of the class with biographical data concerning each member.

At a recent meeting of the Albany County Homeopathic Society at Albany, N. Y., Dr. Crawford R. Green of Troy was elected vice-president. He read a paper on "The Treatment of Gastric Ulcers."

The address of Robinson Pierce, Sc. M., is East Norton, Mass. Mr. Pierce is engaged in farming and poultry raising.

On the evening of Tuesday, April 21, the class of 1902 held an informal reunion at the Providence Art Club. Professor Courtney Langdon was the guest of the class. Those present were Messrs. Aldrich, Atwood, Barstow, Bowen, J. C. Bullock, Buxton, Calder, A. G. Chaffee, Davey, Gabbi, Hart, Haslam, Holt, Horton, Manchester, Metcalf, Milner, Munro, Nickerson, Paine, Patterson, C. M. Phillips, Potter, Richmond, R. O. Smith, Tillinghast, Walling, McKinney, Stiness and Wilson.

James W. Barry is at present at Hotel Belmont, Charlotte, N. C. He is soon to open a law office either in Charlotte or Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. Barry has been travelling in the south ever since his graduation from Harvard Law school.

1904

The Boston address of Edward J. Black is 170 West Canton street.

The address of Irving J. Beckwith, Jr., is 27 Bank st., Dayton, O.

1905

Irving L. Price has recently been appointed manager of one of the F. W. Woolworth Co. stores in New York city.

D. C. Eggleston is with the Chas. M. Robbins Co. of Attleboro, Mass., manufacturing jewelers and enamellers, of which Ralph C. Thompson, '98, is secretary and manager.

The address of Philip A. Hanson is 14 Reed block, Cambridge.

The address of Edwin L. Goodwin, is 252 Pleasant st., Providence.

William J. Lamkie is in charge of the naval Y. M. C. A. at the New York Navy Yard.

Rev. John H. Thompson has been called to the pastorate of the Elmwood Baptist Church of Holyoke, Mass. Mr. Thompson, after graduating from Brown, entered the Newton Theological Institution, where he will shortly complete his course.

The preparations for the 1905 triennial are gathering headway and judging from the enthusiasm which is being shown the celebration will witness the return of many men. All who expect to be present should forward their subscription at once to H. C. Wells, treasurer, and so greatly assist the committee.

1906

The address of Louis* J. Dexter is Valley Falls, R. I.

George E. Bailey is with the New York and New Jersey Telephone Co., 8-12 Erie street, Jersey City, N. J. His home address is 43 Astor Place.

Charles A. Lundell is with the Thompson-Bonney Co., manufacturing and contracting electrical and mechanical engineers and dealers in electric light, railway and steam machinery, Brooklyn, N. Y. His address is 45 York st.

1907

Herbert L. Dorrance has been a member of the firm of A. Studley Hart & Co., brokers, at 49 Westminster st., Providence.

The address of Carl S. Crummett is 70 Whalley ave., New Haven, Conn.

The address of Claude R. Branch is 29 Commonwealth ave., Boston.

Sidney R. Bellows, who received the degree of Sc.B. in civil engineering last June, has just received an appointment from the New York state engineer as leveller.

1908

J. Donald Pryor, '08, captain of the 1907 football team, has been engaged to coach the 1908 football team of Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y. He commences his duties on September 14.

THE ALUMNAE

1897

The address of Mrs. Bertha Grant Huse is Springvale, Me.

1898

Miss Lillian G. McQuillan has been asked to speak on the successful management of club-house rentals at the biennial meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs to be held in Boston in June. Miss McQuillan has been very successful as manager of the Churchill House, Providence.

1901

The address of Lura May Thomas is Ware, Mass.

1901 advanced

Helen R. White Page is now living at Lisbon, N. H.

1902

The address of Miriam E. Withee is Wayne, Penn.

1906

Miss Amy Eaton who has been teaching during the past year at Miss Wheeler's School, Providence, has accepted a position as tutor and will spend the coming year in Paris and Florence.

ENGAGEMENTS

The engagement of Miss Myrta A. Milliken, '02, to Thomas R. Clayton is announced.

The engagement of Miss Mabel Irene Bartlett, '03, to Oscar W. Rackle, '06, is announced.

The engagement of Dr. Annie F. Cheever, '03, to Ernest T. Upham of North Attleboro, Mass., is announced.

The engagement of Miss May Winsor Hall, '09, to Jesse W. James, '06, is announced.

The engagement of Miss Cora S. Burrill, '06, to Raymond D. Cady, '05, is announced.

BIRTHS

Born at Detroit, Mich., on April 6, 1908, to Wilfred C. Leland, '92, and Blanche Dewey Leland, a son, Wilfred Chester Leland, Jr.

Born at Providence, on April 11, 1908, to Professor Arthur Horace Blanchard, '99, and Mary Temple Blanchard, a son, Gerald Geoffrey Blanchard.

Born at Providence, on February 10, 1908, to Robert K. Lyons, '01, and Minnie Bartlett Lyons, '02, a daughter, Priscilla Bartlett Lyons.

Born at East Providence on April 16, 1908, to Col. Frank T. Easton, '92, and Emily Meader Easton, Wellesley, '91, a son, Robert Meader Easton.

DEATHS

REV. JAMES GARDINER VOSE, D. D., 1874, HON.

Rev. James Gardiner Vose, D. D., for thirty-five years pastor of the Beneficent Congregational Church of Providence, died at his home in Providence on March 13, 1908, aged 78 years, and 10 days. He was the son of Col. Josiah H.

Vose, and was born in Boston, March 3, 1830. He prepared for college at Worcester Military Academy and at Phillips Andover Academy and entered Yale, graduating in 1851 with the degree of A. B. He received the degree of A. M. in 1857. Upon his graduation from college he entered the Andover Theological Seminary, where he completed his course in 1854. From 1856 to 1864 he was professor of rhetoric in Amherst College, and while holding this position was ordained to the Congregational ministry, October 20, 1857. From January, 1865, he was acting pastor of the Second Congregational Church of Dorchester, Mass., and early in January, 1866, was installed as pastor of the Beneficent Congregational Church of Providence, familiarly known as the "Round Top." This position he continued to hold until 1901, when he resigned and was made pastor emeritus. In 1874 Brown University conferred upon him the degree of D. D. Dr. Vose had been a trustee of Phillips Academy, Andover, and of Andover Theological Seminary since 1886, and was a corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. He was greatly interested in all matters pertaining to the welfare of Providence and for several years served as a member of the school committee. He made an address at the public school exercises on the 250th anniversary of the settlement of Providence, in 1885, which was later published. He was the author of the "Memorial of the Beneficent Congregational Church," 1893, and of "Sketches of Congregationalism in Providence," 1894. He was also a frequent contributor to the "Bibliotheca Sacra" and to reviews. Several sermons have also been published.

Of the passing of Dr. Vose, the Providence Journal says:

"The Reverend James Gardiner Vose was one of the most beloved citizens of Providence. A learned minister, an intelligent promoter of good causes outside his parish and a man who carried into his personal relationships a natural and a cultured charm, he numbered among his friends men and women of all creeds and churches, inspiring them with a sense of his innate kindness and emphasizing their points of contact rather than their differences. A loyal servant and officer of the Congregational denomination, writing its history and maintaining the leadership of the "Round Top" Church during a generation of important development, he was far more than an ecclesiastical partisan. It would be hard to name a minister of the Gospel in whom were united in larger measure the qualities of sound knowledge, quiet dignity and Christian courtesy."

On August 19, 1856, he married Miss Charlotte Elizabeth Ripley, daughter of Hon. Franklin Ripley, of Greenfield, Mass., who survived him but a few days. They had five children; Josiah H., Robert H., Charlotte R., Sarah F., and Elizabeth E. Vose.

BENJAMIN BUFFUM, 1880

Benjamin Buffum of the class of 1880 died at his home in Providence, April 14, 1908,

aged 48 years, 2 months and 24 days. He was the son of Captain Benjamin Buffum, and was born in Providence, January 20, 1860. He entered Brown University in 1876 and remained two years. Upon leaving college he took a position with the Congdon and Carpenter Co., where he remained only a short time. His father was then treasurer and manager of the American Steamboat Co., which operated lines of steamers between Providence and Newport and the neighboring shore resorts, and, a position being offered him, Mr. Buffum accepted it and later became manager of the Continental Steamboat Co. In 1904 the company changed hands and became known as the Providence, Fall River and Newport Steamboat Co. Mr. Buffum retained his former position during the summer but later resigned. From that time until his illness he devoted himself to investments.

MARIA STORRS PECK, A. M., 1895

Maria Storrs Peck, teacher of languages in the Providence Technical High School and a member of the class of 1895, died at her home in Providence, April 14, 1908, aged 48 years, 4 months and 11 days. She was the daughter of Allen O. Peck, '24, and Mary Elizabeth Whitaker, and was born in Providence, December 3, 1859. She was educated at Miss Abbott's School, Providence, and served as an assistant teacher in the latter school from 1889 to 1892. Upon the opening of the college to women she entered Brown University and was graduated in 1895 with the degree of Ph. B. The following year, 1895 to 1896, she was assistant in rhetoric at the university and from 1896 to 1897 was assistant to the dean of the Women's College, in June, 1897, receiving the degree of A. M. From 1897 to 1900 she taught history and English at the Gilbert High School of Winsted, Conn. The year 1900 to 1901 was spent in Europe, where she especially devoted herself to the study of French. From 1902 to 1904 she was a teacher at Miss Wheeler's School, Providence. The following year she went to Germany for further study and in 1904 was appointed an assistant in languages at the Technical High School, a position which she continued to hold until last autumn, when she retired on account of illness. Miss Peck was an active member of the First Congregational Church of Providence. She is survived by three sisters, Miss Ellen O. Peck, Miss Mary T. Peck, and Miss Elizabeth A. Peck, and by an aunt, Miss Ellen M. Whitaker.

ARTHUR VALETTE HAIGHT, 1907

Arthur V. Haight of the class of 1907 died Wednesday morning, April 29, after a brief illness, at his home in Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

LILLABELLE TYRRELL SWEENEY, 1911

Lillabelle Tyrrell Sweeney, a member of the freshman class, died suddenly at Providence on Monday, January 20, 1908, after a short illness, aged 20 years, 7 months and 24 days. She was the daughter of William E. and Nellie F. Sweeney and was born in Trenton, N. J., April 24, 1887. She prepared for college at the New Jersey State Model School.

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